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REGISTER
OF THE
UNIVERSITY OF OXFORD
VOL II, PART I.

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REGISTER
OF THE
UNIVERSITY OF OXFORD

VOL. II.

(1571 — 1622)

PART I

INTRODUCTIONS

EDITED BY

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P R E F A C E.

THIS volume is the second of a series which aims at making accessible the valuable lists of names, dates, and facts preserved in the Archives of the University of Oxford.

The first volume (quoted in this volume as *Reg<ister> I*) was published by Mr. C. W. Boase in 1884, and gave the entries relating to degrees from 1449 to 1463 and from 1505 to 1571, found in the Registers of Congregation and Convocation.

The second volume, now issued, has had to be divided into three parts, owing to the amount of material available for it.

In its *third* part this second volume continues the first by giving from the succeeding registers the entries of the B.A. and other degrees from 1571 to 1625, and also the entries of other degrees for a few years later, when they attach themselves to the B.A. degrees of those years. The year 1625 has been fixed on as the limit for the degrees in this volume, because it coincides for the degrees as nearly as may be with the year 1622 which, as is explained below, forms the natural limit for the matriculations. Here also are placed the indexes to the three parts.

In its *second* part this second volume begins the publication of the Matriculation and Subscription records which become available from about 1570. The Matriculations begin (generally speaking) about 1572 in an imperfect way, and become more complete about 1581. The Subscriptions begin in November, 1581. The year 1622 (10 May) is almost necessarily taken as the limit of the present volume, because at that date the Matriculation records change from the old to a fuller form.

In the *first* part of this volume will be found other lists of names, etc., during this period, 1570-1622, which seem naturally to accompany or supplement the Matriculation and Degree records.

The work represented by the present volume and its predecessor is a task which has been begun by many hands, and after partial progress laid aside. So long ago as the middle of the seventeenth century A Wood had transcribed with his own hand all the degrees from the earliest time to his own day, and had made large excerpts from the Matriculation Registers. Besides the Wood MSS., the Bodleian and

College Libraries contain numerous other MS. collections of the same kind. And similar collections are known to exist in private hands.

One cause of the failure to bring work of this kind to completion has undoubtedly been the absence of sufficient support, such as is now given by the Oxford Historical Society. But another, and a more fatal cause, has been ambition o'erleaping itself. Scholars have traced out their work on a scale too large for execution, in that they aimed at giving fulness to these bare records by adding biographical and literary notes to the names. I resolved, therefore, in undertaking the present task to impose on myself intentional ignorance of many things. I have given no references to earlier documents¹, to biographies, to county histories, to histories of schools and colleges, or to lists of ecclesiastical and other dignitaries; but have confined myself rigidly to the documents whose information I undertook to set forth.

With regard to these documents and the form into which their information is cast, some explanations may reasonably be asked.

The documents embodied in whole or in part in the following pages are contained in the Archives of the University, and fall into four distinct classes.

I. The Subscription Books.

When a person entered the University (after 1581) he was required to 'subscribe' to the Thirty-Nine Articles; that is, to signify his assent to the doctrine therein contained by attaching his signature to them. This was done in a MS. bound up with a copy of the Thirty-Nine Articles. Two of these books have been used in the present volume (1581-1622).

A. b. 1. The first is known as 'Univ. Oxon. Arch. A. b. 1.' This is the earliest of the Subscription Books, and the whole of it has been used for this volume.

It is a small quarto copy of the Thirty-Nine Articles, printed at London by Christopher Barker in 1579. Bound up with it are the MS. leaves on which the signatures are entered, on both sides of the leaf, and frequently in double columns.

The MS. part begins :—' The names of such as have subscribed to this

¹ E. g. In writing of 'poor scholars' (Part II. p. 1 foll.) I have omitted references to earlier notices, as Anstey, *Munim. Acad.*, p. 684; and in speaking of undergraduates in orders (Part I. p. 25) I have taken no notice of similar facts occurring in pre-Reformation times.

book of Articles since the 17th day of Nov. 1581, anno regni reginae Elizabethae 24^o, Dr. James then Vice-Chancellor.'

The first entry is 'Magd. H.; William Newton' <17 Nov. 1581>; the last is 'Francis Pope' <New C., 7 July, 1615>.

The entries in this book give the name of the student (generally in his own handwriting); sometimes the date is expressly given, at almost all times it can be inferred since the men wrote their names in it as they presented themselves on successive days for Matriculation; in a few cases, the college is also stated, or the quality of the student's father. Dr. Bliss, Keeper of the Archives (1826-1857), has generally supplied the college of a signatory where it is not given, from the entries in the Matriculation Register.

At the end there is this note, '12 Dec. 1712; I received this book of Mr. T(homas) Hinton, A.M., of C.C.C., for the University Archives. B(ernard) Gardiner, Cust(os) Arch(ivorum).' Note, therefore, that this volume which was completed in the summer of 1615, seems to have remained in private ownership till the winter of 1712.

A. c. 2. The second is known as 'Univ. Oxon. Arch. A. c. 2.' This second Subscription Book is the direct continuation of the first. About one third of it has been used for the present volume.

It is a small quarto copy of the Articles, of the same size and appearance as that used in the first Subscription Book, printed at London by Robert Barker in 1612. Bound up with this are about 170 leaves of MS., of which about 150 are written on, mostly on both sides of the leaf, but generally in single columns.

The MS. part begins:—'The names of such as have subscribed to this book of Articles since the 12th of October 1615, anno regni regis Jacobi 13^o; Dr. Goodwine, Dean of Ch. Ch., being then Vice-Chancellor.'

The first entry is '13 Oct. 1615, Charles Manwood;' the last is 'A.D. 1639 <i. e. 16 $\frac{3}{4}$ $\frac{9}{10}$ >, 3 March, Samuel Eares, plebei filius.'

The entries in this book are of the same character as those described in the first Subscription Book. Dr. Bliss in a very few cases has added the college as before.

The history of this book is written at the end in the following notes:—

'Univ. Coll. Oxon. Apr. 10, 1705. R(eceive)d this of the Reverend Dr. Hutton, Rector of Ayno in Northamptonshire for the University, having bought it at an auction. Ar(thur) Charlett.'

'Aug. 10, 1705. Received this book of ye Reverend Dr. Charlett as

above; and then I put it into ye Archives. B. Gardiner, C. A.' (i. e. Custos Archivorum).

This volume, therefore, like the first Subscription Book had remained in private ownership for nearly a century.

It is to be remembered that these books were treated as the property of the bedell by whom they were kept, and sold or otherwise disposed of by his executors and representatives.

A modern parallel to this may be given. A number of old MS. books belonging to Lincoln College, formerly in the custody of the Rector (it is believed the old 'order books' of the college), were sold by the executors of a Rector as waste-paper, either by the executors of Dr. Tatham (died 1834), or more probably by the executors of Dr. Radford (died 1851). They were heard of in 1854, when a London bookseller tried to extort money from the college by threatening to submit them to the University Commission, then sitting. He was told that he might do so. Later on, when some members of the college wished to purchase the volumes, the bookseller's address had been mislaid, and all future search for them has been fruitless.

These instances raise a vague possibility that some few University or College Registers may yet come to light in private ownership.

II. The Matriculation Registers.

When a person entered the University he was required to state certain facts about himself, to be recorded in the University Registers. Two of these Registers have been used in the present volume.

P. The first Matriculation Register is known as 'Univ. Oxon. Arch. P.,' and the whole of it has been used in the present volume.

It is a great folio volume of a little over 380 leaves, divided into 'heads' for the different colleges in the order given in Part II. p. 9. The writing is on both sides of the leaf; but between the separate heads there generally come several blank leaves. It begins with the Matriculation Statutes given later on; then comes the list for Ch. Ch. given in Part II. p. 11, followed by the Ch. Ch. matriculations, and so on with the other colleges. The latest date contained in it is found in the head for University College in the matriculation of William Smyth on 7 July, 1615. It just succeeds, therefore, in touching the foundation of Wadham College, whose earliest matriculations are found in it on fol. 767.

It is not uniformly written. A strong distinction has to be made between the lists given in Part II. p. 10 foll., and the matriculations given in Part II. p. 50 foll. The lists have been written out by professed

scribes, and the general character of them all is a clear and formal style of writing, leaving plenty of space between the names. Three hands, at least, can be distinguished in these lists—(1) the scribe who wrote out the 1565 lists, given in Part II. pp. 10–29; (2) the scribe who wrote the Hart H. lists, given in Part II. pp. 29, 35 (the same hand has written the earlier Hart H. matriculations in Part II. pp. 48, 49); (3) the scribe who wrote the 1572 lists, given in Part II. pp. 30–43. The matriculations, on the other hand, are written in many hands, which fall into three types. The earlier ones are current handwritings, not those of professed scribes; some are very good, some moderate; their general character is order and neatness. Then come some very careless and bad hands, untidy, irregular, blotted, and marked by omissions of dates, and the crowding of one entry into another. About 1600 the handwritings become good and regular, and the entries are properly spaced, and kept in order.

These differences of handwriting have to be strictly attended to in consulting the first Matriculation Register, since they serve to distinguish entries of different dates in the numerous cases where the dates have been omitted.

The entries in this first Matriculation Register (generally speaking) are of this type:—they give the student's name, his college (by entering his name under a given head), the date (sometimes) of the entry, the county of birth, the father's quality, the age.

This Register is extremely defective in the years 1612–1614.

PP. The second Matriculation Register is known as 'Univ. Oxon. Arch. PP.' It is a direct continuation of P., the first entries being of date 13 Oct. 1615, the last being of date 1647. Only a small part of it therefore has been used in the present volume.

It is a smaller folio volume than P., both in the size of the leaves and also in their number, containing only about 370 leaves. It is admirably written in one hand, and that a very good one.

It is divided into 'heads' in the same way as P., and has similar blanks between the heads.

It may be noted in it that the head for 'Broadgates Hall' merges into 'Pembroke College' at a point just beyond the matriculations given in the present volume; and that in addition to the head for 'Privileged Persons' (on fol. 335) it introduces a new head for 'Servientes' (on fol. 345) into which are collected entries of servants, which in P. are scattered up and down through the heads for the colleges.

At the beginning of the book are the matriculations and signatures of certain 'nobiles,' among them that of Prince Charles (see Part II. p. 353), whose acts as king will demand much notice in the next volume.

Up to 10 May, 1622, the entries in this second register are of the same character as those in P. At that point, they become fuller, and record also the name of the student's father, the parish in which the student was born, whether he was the eldest, second, etc., son. That point, therefore, forms a natural break in the sequence of the matriculations, and the present volume accordingly stops with the entries for 10 May, 1622.

The history of this volume, PP., is stated in notes now pasted on to its binding, and is quite parallel to that of the Subscription Books (see pp. vii, viii).

'Registrum hoc sive matriculam Universitatis Oxon, quod penes Matthaeum Crosse superiorem in Jure bedellum dum in vivis ageret remanserat, postquam fato cessit a Johanne Crosse filio ejus et haerede repetitum recepi 4 Feb. A.D. 1655 (i.e. 165 $\frac{5}{6}$), Gerard Langbaine, Custos Archivorum.'

'This book came into the hands of Mr. Samuel Clarke, Superior bedell of Law, an. 1659; and after his death (an. 1669) into the hands of Dr. John Fell, his executor, who delivered it to me in Dec. an. 1671, A. Wood.'

That is, the volume was treated as the private property of the bedell who kept it, but was rescued in 1656 for the Archives by Dr. Langbaine. Three years later it was again in private ownership, having been probably taken out of the Archives in order to obtain the correct form of making the matriculation entries, which had been very imperfectly kept in the years 1648-1658. In 1671 it was again rescued for the Archives by Anthony À Wood.

III. The Registers of Convocation and Congregation.

These contain, in addition to other proceedings of the University, all the records connected with degrees. Twelve of them have been wholly or partially used for this volume. In this volume only the degree records are given (in Part III), with the dispensations and a few decrees affecting matriculation and graduation (in Part I); but the other entries have been collected with a view to a separate issue under the general title 'Acta Universitatis Oxon.'

These volumes fall into three types:—(a) in the earlier volumes there is no principle or method of arrangement, and proceedings of Congregation and Convocation follow each other pell-mell. This confusion has been worse confounded by some accident in the binding which has introduced pages of one into the pages of another.

Under this type come the volumes known as :—

‘ Univ. Oxon. Arch.’

I. 8. Register of Convocation and Congregation, 1535–1563. See *Reg. I.* p. vi.

KK. 9. Register of Convocation and Congregation from 12 Apr. 1564 to 28 Apr. 1582 ; a folio volume of over 350 leaves closely packed with writing.

L. 10. Register of Convocation and Congregation from 1582 to 1594 ; a folio of about 300 leaves.

(*b*) in the second class of volumes an attempt has been made to separate Convocation from Congregation ; and the entries about Convocation read from one end of the book, and those of Congregation from the other.

Under this type comes the volume known as :—

M. 11. a. b. Register of Convocation and Congregation from Easter Term 1595 to 1606 ; a folio volume of over 350 leaves. This volume *M. 11.* has two halves, (*a*) the Register of Convocation written from the recto side ; (*b*) the Register of Congregation written from the verso side.

(*c*) in the later volumes proceedings in Congregation are entered in distinct volumes from proceedings in Convocation.

K. 22. Register of Convocation from 13 Dec. 1606 to 27 July, 1615 ; a small folio of about 200 leaves closely written on both sides.

K reversed. 12. Register of Congregation, 1606 to 1611 ; a folio volume of over 360 leaves.

N. 23. Register of Convocation, 1615–1628.

S. a. 13. Register of Congregation from 1611 to 1622 ; a folio volume of 445 leaves.

R. 24. Register of Convocation from 1628 to 1640.

O. 14. Register of Congregation from 1622 to 1629 ; a folio of over 280 leaves, a few of them blank.

P. 15. Register of Congregation, 1630–1634 ; a folio of over 340 leaves, but many of them blank.

Q. 16. Register of Congregation, 1634–1647 ; a folio of over 240 leaves, many of them blank.

Entries about degrees are generally found in the Registers of Congregation, but some entries are found in the Registers of Convocation.

Along with this progressive attempt at arrangement seen in the outward form of these volumes, an inward attempt at the same object has to be noted. In the earlier volumes the supplications for all degrees are given anyhow ; in the later volumes they are grouped into heads ; ‘ gratiae baccalaureorum in artibus,’ ‘ gratiae magistrorum,’ and so on. In the

earlier volumes the lists of presentations to each degree are kept separate ; those of presentations to B.A. in one year being kept apart from those of presentations to M.A., and so on ; and the list of persons determining is kept apart from the list of persons incepting in arts and in the faculties. This arrangement is kept up and improved on in the later volumes. In the earlier volumes dispensations are mixed up with graces ; in the later volumes they are kept apart.

IV. The Registers of the Chancellor's (or Vice-Chancellor's) Court. 'Acta Curiae Cancellarii.'

There is a separate series of documents concerned with the proceedings in the Court of the Chancellor, better known perhaps as the Vice-Chancellor's Court. I made a calendar of these for part of this period, but found that they afforded material for a separate volume, which I hope the Historical Society will some day take up. These Registers 'curiae Cancellarii' contain however some lists which find their natural place in the present volume, and are therefore given in it, mainly in Part I.

The Vice-Chancellor, acting as chief administrator of the University, sometimes called whole classes of students before him ; and hence we have a list like that given in Part II. pp. 6-9. Or again, he directed lists of students to be drawn up, and hence we have lists like those given in *Reg.* I. pp. xxii-xxv. Or again, he admitted principals of the halls to their office, and hence we have lists of the 'scholares' taking part in the election, such as those given in *Reg.* I. p. 300, and in the present Part I. p. 282 foll.

GG. The volume of this set chiefly used has been the giant folio known as 'Univ. Oxon. Arch. GG.' The first part of it is occupied with the proceedings of the court from Nov. 1545 to Sept. 1556. The rest of the volume has been used as a sort of universal ledger for the recording of all sorts of lists connected with the Vice-Chancellor's jurisdiction from about 1560 to 1660. From this volume chiefly come the lists given in the second half of this present Part I. pp. 295-344.

The Registers of the Vice-Chancellor's Court belonging to this period are known as:—

Registrum (*or* Acta) Curiae Cancellarii—

GG.	1545-1556.	C.	1578-1582.
HH.	1557-1560.	D.	1580-1584.
A.	1561-1566.	E.	1584-1585.*
B.	1566-1578.	F.	1585-1587.
Bb.	1578-1580.	G.	1587-1588.

H.	1588-1589.	Kk.	1593-1594.
I.	1589-1590.	I* ¹ .	1594.
K.	1590-1591.	oOo.	1594-1596.
L.	1591-1593.	H* ¹ .	1633-1636.

Very little use has been made of any of these volumes (except GG.) in the present volume². They are written in a hand³ which forbids a rapid examination, and they did not seem to contain such lists of names for the present volume as would have justified a thorough search. There are, besides these volumes, loose sheets placed in the Archives by Dr. Woodward, Registrar of the Vice-Chancellor's Court, belonging to the years 1577, 1596-1603, 1611-1615, 1618-1621, 1623-1628, 1636-1640, 1645-1658. In addition there are several volumes of Wills and Inventories, and of depositions in cases heard in the Court. These volumes have not been searched.

D. 28. To the same class belongs the volume known as D. 28. It is an account of the Vice-Chancellor's proceedings in the admissions of certain Principals of Halls, preceded by the Statutes of the Halls; and has furnished lists, given in the present Part I. pp. 289 foll.

I have also, through the kindness of the authorities of different colleges, and of individual college antiquarians, had access to lists and documents connected with the colleges. But these form such a very large supplement to the University Records as to deserve issue as an independent volume. I have, however, used them to determine the college of persons graduating between 1570 and 1580, when the University Records do not supply that information.

From this statement of the MS. sources for this volume, the character of the contents of these MSS. is at once apparent.

They consist, so far as their matter belongs to this volume, of disconnected sets of lists giving the names of the successive persons who passed certain fixed points in the University course. Thus, there is a list of persons who subscribed to the Thirty-Nine Articles at the beginning of their course, given in the Subscription Books. There is a (somewhat imperfect) list of persons who matriculated, given in the Matriculation

¹ The letters of this series are taken from an old catalogue. I use the letter with the asterisk to indicate a differently shaped capital from H and I above. In the re-binding, in most cases, the distinguishing letter seems to have been destroyed, and the volumes are now cited by the general title 'Acta Cur. Canc.' and their date.

² See, however, pp. 286, 287.

³ In a notary's hand for private memoranda, invented (as the palaeographers say) to prevent the documents being read by the uninitiated; and, if so, eminently successful in its intention.

Registers. There are confused lists of persons who were allowed exemptions from particular requirements of the Statutes ('supplicated for dispensations' is the technical term) and of persons who asked leave of the University to proceed to degrees ('supplicated for degrees' is the technical term). There are separate lists of persons admitted to the B.A. degree, and to the M.A. degree; and of B.A.'s who determined, and of M.A.'s who incepted; and so on with the other degrees. And a multitude of entries of this kind.

In what form or order ought these scattered entries to be grouped together?

This question must be answered, first, in the main outline on general grounds; and, secondly, in details by special considerations based on the character of the documents.

One possible order which was suggested to me was the Alphabetical. This would have given great orderliness and uniformity, and have been easy to carry out. The name being once taken, all the entries connected with it could be attached to it in order of time. It did not, however, require much reflection to reject this plan. It was at once apparent that this simplicity of structure would involve the sacrifice of nearly everything which was historically valuable in these records. Do we wish to know about the general history of the University or of a College at a given date? Then we require to have displayed before us the stream of human life which flowed into it, and after a short time flowed back again into the nation; we have to mark what drops of the stream were wasted in the interval, sucked up by the evil influences of Oxford climate or Oxford life; we have to note what other drops were held back from the nation which sent them here, clinging for a long time or permanently to Oxford itself; we have to estimate somehow how far the stream was enriched in its passage, how far the individuals composing it gained in learning and in character during their stay with us. And no framework on which to tabulate these observations is given unless we arrange our matriculation records in as strict a chronological order as we can. Or again, do we wish to know about the University course of an individual? It is very little to learn about him at what date he matriculated or at what date he took his degree. We learn more about him when we can see at a glance the type and mould of the men he was brought in contact with during his years in Oxford, the counties they came from, the social stratum in which they had their origin, their average age, and the like.

Further, arranged alphabetically, these entries would bristle with facts; arranged chronologically, they are not without their poetry also. When we see year after year, Yorkshire and Somerset, Wiltshire and Northum-

berland, Cornwall and Kent, meeting on the same page in the same year and month, we get some grip of the great service the Colleges had been rendering the nation in helping to make England one in mind and manners, as one in name and in government. County was at one time severed from county, and the men of one county knew little and cared little about other counties; and so the history of the University opens with savage conflicts between North and South in the streets of Oxford. But in the close contact of college life men from all parts were brought together and made to know each other. Or, again, when we run the eye down page after page and see the considerable proportion of Undergraduates supplied by Wales, we come to appreciate better how much England has been enriched by the constant inflow of Celtic energy and enthusiasm from across the Welsh border.

The alphabetical arrangement therefore would give a simplicity of treatment not otherwise attainable. But by separating kindred entries from each other, it would lose everything which is to be learnt from their sequence and connection.

It would also involve a great sacrifice of material. Entries like those in Part I. pp. 283 foll., giving lists of students voting in elections of Principals of the Halls, and those in Part II. pp. 10 foll., giving lists of members of the colleges at a given date, are valuable from many points of view for University history, but how could they be brought into an alphabetical arrangement? It would be both foolish and cumbrous to write out in the case of each individual that on a given day he voted in the election of a Principal for his Hall, or at a given date was a member of his College.

These reasons seemed decisive against the adoption of any other principle of arrangement than the chronological.

This settled, a further point claimed consideration. How far was it possible or desirable to hang together all these facts on one uniform chronological framework?

The most natural course seemed to be to take the chronological order at matriculation, and attach to each man's matriculation the records of his degrees. Theoretically that seemed possible, and this volume, as at first written, proceeded on that principle. But I found out as I went along that the number of persons who took degrees, but whose name did not appear in the matriculation lists, was in some years no small part of the whole number of degrees. I then compared some college Admission Books with the Matriculation Register and found that they established great gaps in the matriculations; e. g. one of the weightiest names of Oxford writers, Richard Hooker, the author of the Ecclesiastical Polity, is found

in the Admission Book of Corpus Christi College, but not in the University Matriculation Registers.

Further, it became apparent that the Matriculation Register was not only defective but in the earlier years misleading, bringing together into one entry matriculations which *must* have been some years apart.

The long and orderly sequence of the admissions to the B.A. degree thus appeared to supply a chronological sequence of names which it would be a great pity to sacrifice, especially as no unity or simplicity could be gained by the attempt to fuse together degrees and matriculations.

For these reasons I abandoned the attempt to do so, and re-wrote this volume, presenting the records in two sets; in the first set, matriculations and subscriptions; in the second, degrees arranged on the sequence of presentations to the B.A. degree.

Besides these, there are given separately in Part I. several lists which either altogether failed to come within this scheme (as the lists of privileged persons and of citizens), or which, when brought together into one place, threw a light on some points of University life which would have been lost had they been scattered about among other entries (such as, e.g. the lists of incorporations from other Universities, the dispensations, the graces refused, the degrees in music, and the like).

The principles which I have followed in arranging the degrees I have explained in the note at the beginning of the degree part (Part III) of this volume, and in the note at the close of the degrees for 158 $\frac{3}{4}$.

I have here to explain the principles on which I have arranged the earlier records and the records at matriculation and subscription, as they appear in Part II. pp. 10 foll., and pp. 48 foll.

First of all, I set apart the lists of members of the colleges which come at the beginning of the 'head' for each college in the first Matriculation Register. They are not matriculations, and the habit of speaking of them as matriculations has only led to misconceptions and errors. In what sense is the entry of 'Thomas Day' (see Part II. p. 11) in the Ch. Ch. list of 156 $\frac{4}{5}$ a 'matriculation' when he took his B.C.L. more than forty years before (see *Reg.* I. 119)? And there are few names in the list of which 'matriculation' can be used with any better warrant. These have therefore been removed into a division by themselves (Part II. pp. 9-46).

In the second place came the matriculations from 1567 to Nov., 1581, in which period there was no other authority than the first Matric. Reg. P. In that register there is an artificial division of these entries into heads for the colleges, which had a great deal to be said for it. There were, however, strong reasons for not adopting this order in the entries from 17

Nov. 1581 onwards, and so for the sake of uniformity I abandoned it in these years also. I have put the entries at each college on a given day under that date, arranging the names in alphabetical order within each college entry, and placing the colleges alphabetically under the date. The notes attached to this part of the work will show the grave defects of the register during these years, both in the absence of dates and in the confusion of dates. I have already indicated that it also omits numerous names of men who must have matriculated at this period.

In the third place came the period from 17 Nov., 1581 to 10 May, 1622, which opened up a more complex question. Here there were two independent authorities, the first Matriculation Register as before and its successor, and now also the Subscription Books.

In many respects the lists which the two authorities furnished were identical, because men entered their names in the Subscription Book on the same day in which they were entered in the Matriculation Register. But the order the one authority follows is entirely unlike the order of the other. In the Matriculation Registers the names are disposed according to the colleges into something over twenty sections as described above: in the Subscription Book the names follow each other irrespective of their colleges as a man got his turn to write.

It would have therefore been absurd to have attached the matriculations to the subscriptions, since we would have had under one and the same date sequences like Ball., Exet., S. Mary H., Ball., Ch. Ch., Exet., Ch. Ch., Ch. Ch., Exet., Exet., Ball., according as now a Ch. Ch. man and now a Ball. man of those subscribing took hold of the pen. On the other hand, there was a germ of truth in the order of the Subscription Book, because the chronological order is seriously violated in the Matriculation Register where the entries of one day are scattered over perhaps two to twenty separate heads.

A combination of the two imperfect orders into a uniform and methodical order, was therefore necessary, and this I am satisfied I have been able in most cases to obtain. Taking each day's matriculation as indicated by the Subscription Book as the unit, I have then arranged the colleges and halls occurring in it in alphabetical order, and have brought under each college or hall the names belonging to it in alphabetical order, exactly as in the preceding period. The result has been a great gain in clearness and in accessibility, without sacrifice of the chronological order, and without sacrifice of the college system; for it is easy to run the eye down the column and get the next matriculations of a given college. The result has been also, for reasons presently to be stated, a most important gain in accuracy.

To explain this, I shall state the procedure at matriculation as it obviously occurred, taking by way of example a simple hypothetical case. On a given day, say about twenty men presented themselves for matriculation, say six from Ch. Ch., four from Bras., five from Ball., two from Jes., three from Trin. On that day they wrote their names in the Subscription Book, and all twenty names appear in one page of the Subscription Book. The bedell had then to enter their names in the Matriculation Register. Taking the slip of paper on which he had noted their college, their county, their father's quality, and their age, he turned up the head for Ch. Ch., and entered the names of the Ch. Ch. men in their proper place, giving the date of the entry. He then turned over the pages to the head for Bras., and made the entry for the Bras. men. He then turned to the head for Trin., but there he omitted to note the date, as it was very easy to do in turning thus from one place to another. He then turned to the Ball. head and there wrote down, not only the Ball. entries, but also the two Jes. Coll. ones. Noticing his error, he scored them out, and then turned to the head for Jesus and entered them there, neglecting, however, to transfer one of the erased names.

It is easy to see from this sketch of what was done on each occasion, the great possibilities of mistake which the system was liable to, especially as the difference of handwriting shows that the Matriculation Register¹ was not kept by one officer, who would soon have formed a method of making the entries, but by several people, to each of whom the process must have been painfully new. And all these difficulties were aggravated by the fact that the keepers of the register were often the yeomen bedells, with very imperfect education.

(i) Entries are frequently omitted. Every here and there a name occurs in the Subscription Book which is not found in the Matriculation Book. These (unless otherwise noted) are indicated in Part I. pp. 402 foll. and in Part II. pp. 129 foll. by the mark †. In some of these cases it would have been possible to have given the college from the degree entries; but I have refrained, since in many cases the college of the degree was different from the college of matriculation, and the index will give an opportunity of attaching the college to these names. For the most glaring instances of these omissions, see in Part II. pp. 329 foll., the years 1613, 1614, 1615.

(ii) Entries are made under wrong heads. It is a well ascertained fact that men freely changed from college to college during this period.

¹ These strictures, of course, apply to P., the first Matriculation Register, which supplies the bulk of the present volume. The second Matriculation Register PP. is much better.

But some of the discrepancies between the college of matriculation and the college of the degree, are probably to be accounted for by an error in the Matriculation Register. This is especially the case in the case of 'Magd. C.' and 'Magd. H.,' where we sometimes find a candidate who subscribes from 'Magd. C.' entered on the same day as matriculating at 'Magd. H.' In most cases, however, it is impossible to check errors of this sort in the Matric. Reg. by using the Subscription Book, because the Subscription Book seldom gives the student's college.

Here may be noted the peculiar features of the erased entries. As above noted, the bedell, having made an entry under a wrong head, sometimes observed his error and transferred the entry to its proper head. I have never omitted to note carefully these erasures; and I find that in some cases there are distinct discrepancies between the entry as it stands in the place to which it was removed, and in the place in which it was erased; e.g. in one place the age is given as 16, in the other as 18. I have noted both ages in these cases, as there is no means of determining which is the more correct entry. In other cases, the later entry has been made very imperfectly, and requires to be completed by the erased entry (see Part II. pp. 211, 290). In some cases, after the erasure of an entry, the writer has omitted to insert it in its proper place. In one or two places the entry is allowed to stand under both heads (see Part II. p. 121, note 2).

The same remarks apply to entries under wrong heads and to erasures in the books which record the degrees (see p. 365).

(iii) Entries are given without dates. These have been a fruitful source of error, because persons consulting the Register of Matriculations from time to time cannot avoid creating misleading alliances between *undated* entries and the date of the last *dated* entry which precedes them. The error involved in this procedure is generally slight, of some weeks or months; but there are some cases in which an error of two or three years may arise.

This can best be explained by a definite instance which I have purposely selected as a typical but not extreme case, and as one where a date given by me has been called in question.

The Trinity College Matriculation list on P. fol. 284, gives the following names (see Part II. pp. 200, 203):

'15 Feb., 1593, Thomas Roberts

Walter Jones

William Jones

George Calverte

James Allin

Richard Hutchinson

Daniel Tuer

8 Nov., 1594, Robert Lovet.'

A person hastily consulting the Matriculation Register is very likely to

conclude that 'George Calverte' (afterwards Lord Baltimore) matriculated on 15 Feb., 1593 $\frac{3}{4}$. In so doing he has stated more than the register warrants him in saying. The entries of the two 'Jones' are in a different hand from that which has written '15 Feb., 1593, Thomas Roberts,' and the entries of Calverte and the three names which follow are in yet another hand. A strict statement of the evidence furnished by the Register P. would therefore be that Calverte matriculated on some date between 15 Feb., 1593 $\frac{3}{4}$ and 8 Nov., 1594.

The use of the Subscription Book decides the point. In the Subscription Book no less than 107 names occur between the name of Thomas Roberts and that of George Calverte. In this book Calverte's name is found in this company:—

' John Parker	Richard Hutchinson
Henry Cornwall	Daniel Tuer
Philip Fleminge	David Price
George Calverte	Griffith Floyd.'

If now we go through the Matriculation Register and take the dates there given (unmistakeably in the same handwriting as that of the names), we find that Parker matriculated on 28 June, Fleminge on 5 July, and Price and Floyd on 12 July, 1594 (three successive Fridays in term, according to the usual practice by which men matriculated on Friday). Calverte's matriculation is thus brought within narrow limits; it must belong either to Friday, 5 July or to Friday, 12 July. The point is decided by the difference of the ink in the Subscription Book entries, which show that the latter date is to be preferred. The matriculation of Calverte and the others is therefore put at 12 July, 1594.

The above extracts are also of use as illustrating another point. The two 'Jones' are written in a slightly different hand from the name 'Roberts.' But they are not found at all in the Subscription Book, and so there is no means for determining their place. What is to be done with them? Where the difference as here is clearly very slight, I have generally as the least error classed them with the date nearest to them; but where there is reason to suspect any wide difference, I have made a note to that effect.

I have dwelt on this point at considerable length, because neglect of it and exclusive use of the Matriculation Register has led to a great many errors of date. It cannot be too strenuously maintained that where dates are taken from the Matriculation Register without confirmation from the Subscription Book, the differences of handwriting in the Register require to be most carefully noted.

There is another error of observation which has created great

confusion in extracts hastily taken from the Matriculation Register. The year given there is of course the old year from 25 Mar. to 24 March, but seeing, say the year 1583 a little way above an entry dated 4 Apr., a person extracting a Matriculation entry is very likely to give it as 4 Apr. 1583, not noticing that the scribe has neglected to enter the change of year to 1584. I mention this chiefly because I have found in published works quite a considerable number of dates manifestly a year wrong from this cause.

A further source of error in these hasty extracts has been that the writer of the Register has gone on writing 'Oct.' when the month had changed to 'Nov.,' just as at the date at which I am writing this preface (Jan. 1887), I am perpetually liable from force of last year's habit to date my letters Jan. 1886. Many errors of this kind, in cases where they are unmistakeable, have been silently corrected both in the matriculations and in the degree lists. In other cases where I have been unable to correct them with certainty, I have indicated their presence by a note.

Some erroneous quotations have got into circulation from a trick of the writer of certain entries in the year 1578. In some cases he has not given the year, but has written 'anno praedicto'; but in many cases the year before is 1577. The entry is self-exposed in some cases, e.g. in the Magd. Coll. Matriculations the long list of 20 Dec. 1577 (given in Part II. p. 76) is followed by a list of '8 Dec. anno praedicto,' which, of course, belongs to 1578 (see Part II. p. 84). The handwriting is a very distinct one, and the correction has been easily made in all cases where it was required.

(iv) Entries are given under wrong dates. The use of the Subscription Book makes clear a number of errors of what I may call 'displacement.' The person who was making the entries in the Matriculation Register has obviously made an entry in a vacant line at the foot or top of a wrong page, or in the middle of a page already occupied with writing. Some of these he has erased, and subsequently entered in their proper place. Others he has left standing. Here also the error is plain from the handwriting, but I find in published extracts from the Matriculation Registers, that this indication of handwriting has been uniformly neglected, and that no care has been taken to verify the date by collation with the Subscription Book. Some slight errors of this kind are found also in PP.

These considerations will serve to show the grounds of my confidence, that by consistent use of the Subscription Book I have been able to secure greater exactness and accuracy for the dates of the matriculation than would otherwise have been possible.

For the period therefore between 17 Nov. 1581 and 10 May, 1622, the dates given in Part II. pp. 100 foll., are drawn from a rigid comparison of A. b. 1 (the first Subscription Book) with P. (the first Matriculation Register).

In one or two places it will be observed that the date given is distinguished as only conjectural (see Part II. p. 48). In several entries of the year 1594 no day or month is given either in the Subscription Book or in the Matriculation Register. In this year, however, the difference of ink between one day's entries in the Subscription Book and another day's entries is frequently well marked; and led by the few dates actually given, and the knowledge that the day of matriculation was regularly Friday, I have been able roughly to divide the entries into something like the usual form.

A further point is concerned with the spelling of the names. In the Subscription Book the names are generally written by the men themselves, and this spelling therefore has been followed in the matriculations given in Part II. pp. 100 foll. The spelling in the Matriculation Book is often different. Sometimes the difference is slight, e.g. 'Whyte' for 'White,' and the like; sometimes it is considerable, e.g. 'Wildgoose' for 'Viguers' (see Part II. p. 227); sometimes the christian name is wrongly given (see Part II. pp. 253, 260). It was a moot point whether it was worth while to record the variations of spelling of the Matriculation Register. In the surnames I have generally done so even with slight variations both in the matriculations and in the degrees, because even these slight variations seem to throw some light on the history of English vowel-sounds, and on questions of orthography. In the case of christian names I have discarded all variations, and taken the ordinary spelling of to-day. These names occurred sometimes in English, sometimes in Latin, and in both languages often in contractions, and with constant changes of form, which it would have been an endless and a useless task to retain.

I may now sum up what I have said about the Subscription Book A. b. 1 in relation to the Matriculation Register P.

- (I) It has certain great advantages over the Matriculation Register.
 - (a) It contains many names omitted in the Register.
 - (b) It contains an authoritative spelling which is sometimes required to correct the Register.
 - (c) The chronological list which it supplies by the men signing it in a row as they matriculated is of the last importance in checking, correcting, and completing the defective notes of time in the Register.
- (II) It is in some points inferior to the Matriculation Register. I

pass over the extreme scantiness of its information, but I may note these two points:—

(a) Some names found in the Matriculation Register are omitted in the Subscription Book.

(b) Some names are ‘displaced’ in it; that is, the bedell has opened the book at random, and the student has written his name in a vacant space among entries belonging to a much earlier date. Instances of extreme displacement of this kind have been indicated in the notes.

(III) No separate record of subscriptions has been made, since the first and third columns of the lists in Part II. pp. 100 foll. serve as an index to the subscriptions as well as to the matriculations.

(IV) The Subscription Books have an interest and value which lie outside the province of this volume. The names, as has been said above, are generally written by the men themselves, and the Subscription Books therefore form a long series of autographs of members of the University at the beginning of their Oxford course.

The following exceptions may be noted:—

(a) as pointed out above, some names of persons matriculating will not be found in the Subscription list;

(b) in some cases several names seem to be written by the same hand, as if either one of the students being presented, or the dean presenting them, had written down the names of several persons;

(c) in a good many cases the person subscribing has not written his name, but ‘made his mark.’ These entries, of course, are generally those of servants, but there are some of undergraduates (see Part II. pp. 266, 274, 277, 283). I have noted all instances of these ‘marks.’ It does not of course follow that where a servant’s name is written without a mark the man must of necessity have written it himself. It may have been written for him by his presenter, or the bedell who neglected to ask him to ‘make his mark.’

With these exceptions, if the autograph of a person occurring in these matriculation lists after 1581 is desired, it may be found in the Subscription Book of the time.

Another point to be noticed is, the occasional omissions in the register, indicated by the mark ...; sometimes a christian name, sometimes a surname, sometimes the county or father’s quality or age is left out.

There are several things which explain this. In some cases it is clear that the writer of the entries had either omitted to get the information, or had failed to decipher it in his notes, because he has carefully left a space for the missing fact. In other cases it is probable that the omission comes from the crowded way in which the entries are made,

without spaces between the words, without punctuation, without sufficient intervals between the lines. These omissions are sometimes productive of error, e.g. in the following instance:—In the Exeter matriculations for <1581?> we find an entry ‘William Devon pleb. fil. 20.’ It is generally extracted as though ‘Devon’ were the surname, as e.g. in Boase, p. 186. It is far more probable that ‘Devon’ is the county, and that the surname has dropped out (see Part II. p. 99, note 1).

Something has also to be said about the value of the entries actually found in the Matriculation Register, as distinct from any criticism of its omissions.

Indications have already been given that these entries are not free from suspicion of error. In the case of erased entries (see p. xix) we have sometimes a perplexing contradiction between the two entries, both as regards a student’s age and as regards the quality of his father, or the county of his birth. There are also abundant indications that the writers of the entries were very liable to make mistakes.

There is frequent reason for suspecting the accuracy of a date undoubtedly given both in the Subscription Book and in the Matriculation Register. The date ought to represent the time at which a student first entered the University; that it frequently does not do so is certain. Take, e.g. the case of Henry Ramsden who took his B.A. degree on 17 Dec. 1614, and yet appears as subscribing at matriculation on 30 Apr. 1613. The matriculation is clearly of that date, and there is no record of his receiving either a dispensation to shorten his residence, or leave to count terms kept at Cambridge. And there are many other instances of the same sort.

Several causes were at work to produce such discrepancies.

(1) In some cases the matriculation was neglected, till the candidate discovered that he would have to matriculate before he took his degree. This is particularly the case about 1581, when the fresh pressure put on students to subscribe brought into the matriculation many who had evaded it for several terms. And for one cause or another the same thing occasionally happened in later years.

(2) A student under sixteen was matriculated, but not required to subscribe. In some cases the matriculation was probably deferred till he was of age to subscribe.

For all these errors there is of course no remedy, and although there was a clear discrepancy between the date of the degree and the date of

the matriculation, I have had to content myself with giving simply the dates as they stand in the register.

There are still stronger reasons for suspecting the entries about the father's quality, because here a motive was given, I may not say for falsehood, but for slackness.

At matriculation there was a graduated scale of fees according to the father's quality, a 'pleb. fil.' being charged less than a 'gen. fil.,' and a 'gen. fil.' less than an 'arm. fil.,' and an 'arm. fil.' less than a 'mil. fil.' There was therefore an inducement for a student who found that he was being put down as 'pleb. fil.' or 'gen. fil.' not to be too anxious to correct the error.

At the time of taking the degree, however, there was a new influence at work. The eldest son of an esquire, and the son of a knight were, it is true, charged higher fees for the graces for their degree, but they were allowed to supplicate for it on a year's less residence than other students.

It is not surprising therefore that quite a number of men who in the matriculations appear as 'gen. fil.,' in the degree supplicats appear as 'arm. fil. natu maximus,' or 'eq. fil.' A definite instance of this kind is that of George Calverte, who in his matriculation appears as 'pleb. fil.,' but supplicated for his degree as 'gen. fil. n. m.'

This may appear sharp practice, but we have to remember that the age was not one remarkable for truth. Regard for truth seems to be confined to only a small portion of the life either of an individual or a nation; and just as we have to be lenient in our judgments on the fictions of children and old men, so we have to be on our guard against the fictions of a young civilisation or a decaying civilisation. Elizabethan diplomacy, as is well known, proceeded by paths which courted darkness rather than light; and there are frequent indications that the University had to deal with like economy of the truth, and that the example set by the queen was not without imitators among her subjects. There is, for example, the very striking decree of 1575 (see p. 28) about falsehoods in the supplications for degrees. And there is another decree which applied the same caution to the very point I am here touching on, by ordering that no one was to be allowed to supplicate for his degree as 'arm. fil. n. m.' unless he had matriculated as such.

The general conclusion on this point is that these entries in the Matriculation Registers have no absolute authority, and where they are in conflict with other sources of information the evidence on both sides requires to be carefully weighed before a judgment is pronounced. The

entries in the Matriculation Registers are open to many possibilities of error, and here and there to some suspicion of fraud.

As regards the lists of citizens and tradesmen given in this volume, they are brought together here in order that due attention may be given to that very large and important side of the life of the University in which the University acted as a local authority with extensive powers over trade and the administration of justice, and very frequently was in conflict with another corporation (that, viz. of the City) which exercised similar powers within the same area.

Lists of persons allowed to read in the Bodleian, of members of other Universities matriculating at Oxford, and of privileged persons and servants have also been placed in this Part I, partly because they fall in with its miscellaneous character, partly with a view to reducing the bulk of Part II.

I have reserved a pleasant duty for the end of this preface; viz. to express my thanks to the many members of the University who have helped me by giving me access to college documents and to their own notes, and by solving difficulties for me. My thanks, in the course of this volume, are specially due to the authorities of the Bodleian Library for ready facilities in consulting and transcribing the documents I have been at work upon; to the Rev. T. Vere Bayne, M.A., Keeper of the Archives, for continuing to me the constant access to the MSS. under his charge, and the personal help which I had enjoyed under his predecessor; to F. Madan, M.A., and the Rev. C. W. Boase, M.A., for advice and information at all points of my volume; and to Washburne West, B.D., Fellow of Lincoln College, for much information about University life and procedure in former times, and for many lessons in accuracy.

A table of the contractions and symbols employed in this volume has been placed in Part II. p. ix.

ANDREW CLARK.

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REGISTRUM UNIVERSITATIS OXON.

VOL. II, PART I.

INTRODUCTION.

THE DEGREE SYSTEM OF THE UNIVERSITY (1560-1620),

AS PRESENTED IN THE DISPENSATIONS.

THE University of Oxford has retained to the present day a course which in its main outward points is identical with that of the period (1570-1620) which is recorded in this volume.

The student now, as then, resides for some years in Oxford, undergoes some sort of preparation, and passes certain tests; and then he proceeds to the degree of Bachelor of Arts. An interval of time then follows, and he becomes Master of Arts. After B.A. or M.A. he may, if he choose, proceed to further degrees in Law, Medicine, or Theology.

Not only the outward form of the University course, but the names also of many of its stages are retained without change; e. g. at the beginning of the course the first examination is 'Responsions,' and at the close of the course candidates are still admitted to 'incept' in Arts, Law, Medicine, and Divinity.

It may therefore seem unnecessary to attempt to give a detailed account of the University course in the reigns of Elizabeth and James I, when those familiar with modern Oxford will find at every stage of it the forms and names which are still in use.

The resemblance, however, is in many respects more apparent than real, and exercises which still bear the old names are altogether changed in their nature and intention. Some account of the several stages of the University course is therefore necessary for a correct understanding of these entries which record them.

There are other reasons also which seem to require such an account. Thus:—those now engaged in the actual details of University work in Oxford are often puzzled by the many strange and meaningless ceremonies which beset the student's course from matriculation to the last degree he takes. The following notes will serve to show that these are all survivals, now meaningless, but once of considerable importance in our University system.

Further, the Universities of England have developed a system peculiar to themselves, presenting on the one hand features of English growth and found only in English Universities, and retaining on the other hand features once common to all Universities, but which have dropped out of many

University systems. To the student of the Universities of Scotland, for example, most of the entries in this volume must be unintelligible, since the greater part of the ceremonies and exercises here taken note of have died out of the Scottish system, if indeed they were ever found in it. Similarly to the student of the newer Universities which have begun to spring up in the present century, the old degree system must be meaningless, since in their own University life they have no old forms to suggest its outlines to them. For these reasons, some such account of the University system from about 1570 to 1620 as I have here given may be demanded from the compiler of these records.

There has still to be mentioned another and a weightier reason.

The University system was then very cumbrous and unwieldy, more so than it is now, though perhaps less so than it threatens shortly to become. But it then possessed an elasticity which has now been lost in the practice of granting 'dispensations.' When it was inconvenient for a student to fulfil the exact conditions of residence or exercises imposed by the Statutes, the governing body of the University (then a commonwealth not, as now, an oligarchy) would grant an exemption from the strict letter of the Statutes. Such exemptions were called 'dispensations.' These 'dispensations,' accordingly, represent a very important element in the University life of the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries, and are in fact its most characteristic feature. They are, however, so multitudinous that a separate record of the date and nature of each of them would make a volume larger, I suppose, than the present, for few men passed through the University without benefit from dispensations. They are also many of them so slight, that a separate record of hundreds of them would convey no more information than a single typical instance of that particular kind. While it is enough therefore to give typical examples of these dispensations, it is necessary to do so, because, without an accurate knowledge of their general character, our conceptions of the University and its studies must be misleading and inaccurate.

An outline of the University course of the period enables us readily to do this, by giving opportunities (at each stage of it) of noting the more usual or striking forms of dispensations which were in use, and the occasions on which they were asked and granted.

Before attempting this outline of the University course of the period, I have to make one proviso. This introduction does not profess to give an *exhaustive* account either of the studies or of the degree-system of the period. I have frankly to say that I have not yet amassed the materials for even an approximately exhaustive account.

Between the old Statutes published by Mr. Anstey and the Laudian Code there is a long period, in which it is not at all easy to state exactly what was the practice in force in the University from time to time.

The University was undergoing great changes under pressure both from within and from without. The old system of teaching by the graduates of each year had been discredited, and its place was being taken on the one hand by the professorial system, on the other hand by the college tutorial system; and both of these new methods of teaching were beginning to show those defects which we still complain of, and were being patched Term after Term in the way we are now doing with our teaching arrangements. The Privy Council also, actuated sometimes by a desire to extinguish Romanism, sometimes by a wish to enforce the sumptuary laws of the age, from time to

time interfered with the natural development of the Universities, and caused new rules and new arrangements to be drawn up. And, coincident with these tendencies, the old University studies, logic, rhetoric, philosophy, theology, and the rest, were silently changing their scope and character, and the system which embraced them was changing insensibly with their changes.

From these and other causes the University system was unsettled, and Statutes were continually replacing Statutes in much the same way and with the same inconveniences as they do now. No attempt (so far as I know) has been made to classify and arrange the Statutes in force during the century before the Laudian Code. I do not even know whether they exist in MS. form¹ except in the imperfect records of decrees of Convocation and Congregation in which some of them will be given in the present volume and others in the 'Acta.'

The following account of the degree-system makes, therefore, no claim to exhaustiveness, but I hope it will be found in the main correct. It is founded at every point purely on MS. sources; viz. (i.) on the Decrees of Convocation and Congregation; (ii.) on the dispensations granted by Convocation and Congregation.

Let us take a student coming to the University (in any year between 1590 and 1620) and follow him through the several stages of the Curriculum.

I. ENTRANCE AT A COLLEGE OR HALL.

(1) Admission.

On his arrival in Oxford the student took up his abode within the walls of the college or hall which he had chosen to enter.

On the day of his admission his name was entered in the Buttery-book (*Liber Promptuarii*) of the house by the Head of the house, probably in the same manner and form as is still used in some colleges.

The Buttery-book is the ordinary day-book of the charges incurred by a student in bread, beer, butter, and the like. It contains a list of names beginning with the Head of the house and descending in order of seniority through the members on the foundation, and then through the other members of the house. Opposite these names the day's charges are entered.

When a new name has to be added to the membership of the house, it is the duty of the Head to enter it in the Buttery-book with the day and date of the entry. Thereafter, the name takes its proper place in the general list.

Probably then, as now, this was done without the person's knowledge, as I suppose not one in ten of the members of the colleges where this is done knows that this process has to be gone through at his admission.

These college buttery-books would therefore have been most valuable records of members of the University and the date of their arrival in the

¹ There is a volume (which I have not yet examined) in the Archives which, it is said, contains statutes 'from Edward VI. to 1599'; but I have found no trace of a statute book containing the changes subsequently introduced.

University, had they been preserved. In most cases the earlier volumes have been destroyed; the Lincoln College Buttery-books, e. g. do not begin till 1670. Besides, where they do exist, they have never been really searched, partly for want of such an index of names as the present volume and its successors will supply. (In many cases only the surnames are given, and no one who has not actually made the attempt to arrange a series of such entries can estimate the difficulties arising from this brevity.)

In some colleges there were also 'admission-books' for the separate registration of students' or at least of fellows' and scholars' admissions. I have examined many of these college admission-books and registers, and I hope to obtain leave to catalogue them, if not also to edit their earlier portions in a subsequent volume of this register. They form an indispensable supplement to the University registers.

It has further to be noted that many students resident in the precincts of the University carefully avoided entering a college or hall (because that involved profession of assent to the Royal Supremacy and the Thirty-nine Articles), so that their names nowhere appear.

From these several causes I am convinced that no complete list of members of the University can be constructed till about 1670.

Once entered at a hall or college, the student was not allowed to change without leave. A glance, however, at the degree lists will show that leave was freely given and that men often changed from one college or hall to another. For example—John Raynolds (elected President of Corpus in 1598) states in his Will (GG. 291 b.), that he had either abode as a student or had some part of his education in Queen's, Merton, New College, University, and Oriel.

(2) Choice of a Tutor.

On his admission to college, the student chose (or was assigned to) a 'tutor' (not necessarily of his own college, at this time), who was to conduct his studies and be responsible for his conduct while he was 'in statu pupillari.'

It was no doubt the system during this period that the tutor should take the pupil through the whole course for his degree, beginning with grammar and ending with the two philosophies, natural and moral.

That was the oldest University system of all, but it had ceased to exist in Oxford in its purity even by the time of Elizabeth.

The best historic¹ instance of it is found in the Universities of Scotland, where the 'Professors' now teaching in specific subjects to the whole number of students in their subject are the representatives of 'Regents,' each of whom lectured in all the subjects of the curriculum to a definite number of students specially assigned to him.

At Oxford this system had partially broken down. The University lecturers (taking them for what they were worth) were deputed to lecture in specific

¹ A similar system, I believe, still survives or lately survived in school-work in Scotland. At the Edinburgh Academy a master takes (or at least did till recently) a form of boys entering the school in a given year, and travels with it in succeeding years through the work of the successive forms till the form leaves the school.

subjects; and the colleges were beginning to have lecturers in Greek, in Grammar, in Logic. But the tutor, using these as subsidiaries, carried his pupil through every subject in the course.

It is easy to see the faults of this system, in the loss which a student would receive along the whole line who had been assigned to an incompetent or idle tutor. But, on the other hand, in the case of capable tutors it secured a unity and proportion in the curriculum which on any other system is unattainable.

The old system still nominally survives in the University. The student when he enters a college is consigned to the charge of a tutor, who remains responsible for him till the end of his course; but the *teaching* is no longer undertaken by the tutor, who may or may not lecture in the subject the student is to study. Many men, indeed, complete their course without receiving any instruction, formal or informal, from their nominal tutor.

It may be noted that in some years in the Matriculation Registers of the University the name of the student's tutor is given. See e.g. the Matriculations at Trinity College in 1572 and 1574 (in Part ii. pp. 55, 56) and at Lincoln College in 1575 (?) (in Part ii. p. 66).

II. ENTRANCE TO THE UNIVERSITY.

In the course of each week one of the Bedells of the University came round to the colleges and halls, inspected the buttry-books, and made a note of the names which had been entered since his last visit. These newly-arrived students were then instructed to appear before the Vice-Chancellor (at his lodgings in Vacation, in S. Mary's during Term) for formal admission to the University. This visit to the Vice-Chancellor took place almost invariably on a Friday¹, and generally on the second Friday after the student's arrival in Oxford.

The student ought statutably to be presented to the Vice-Chancellor by the Head of his college or hall, but this duty, like his other duties, a Head generally left to be discharged by a deputy.

Two ceremonies were then and there gone through—(1) Subscription, (2) Matriculation.

(1) Subscription².

The student declared by the usual oath on the Gospels that he assented to the Thirty-nine Articles, the Book of Common Prayer, and the Royal Supremacy.

In testimony of this assent the student wrote his name in the MS. pages bound up with a copy of the Thirty-nine Articles. The successive books in which this was done are fortunately preserved in the University

¹ I have examined the given dates of matriculation for several years, and found that in the vast majority of cases they fall on a Friday.

² This ceremony was not enforced till the year 1581; matriculation had then been nominally in existence for fifteen, and really for about nine years.

Archives, and are known as the 'Subscription-Books at Matriculation,' or briefly the 'Subscription-Books.' So far as they concern the present volume these books have been noticed in the preface.

The practice of subscription to the Thirty-nine Articles at matriculation is now abolished under the action of the Universities' Tests Act. It has not disappeared, however, without leaving a trace of its existence. At matriculation the candidate (besides writing his name in Latin, his college, father's quality, and age in the matriculation register), still writes his name in English and his college, in a book which now professes to be a register of the matriculation fees but seems to be the lineal descendant of the subscription books.

(2) Matriculation.

The Vice-Chancellor then formally admitted the student to the University, and gave him a certificate of his admission.

A record of matriculation was kept. One of the bedells asked the candidate to tell him his age, the quality or condition of his father, and the county of his birth; and these with the student's name and surname, and (generally) the date of the admission were entered under the 'head' set apart for his college in the 'Matriculation Register.'

The reason of these requirements is obvious in every particular.

The age was asked, because, if under sixteen, the student was not required to take the oath of Supremacy, the Statutes directing that the oath should be deferred till he attained that age.

The father's quality was asked (i), because the fees both at matriculation and subsequently varied according to the rank and station of the father; (ii) in case of eldest sons of esquires and sons of peers, the student might claim exemption from part of the statutable residence for B.A.

The county was asked because in the colleges many scholarships, fellowships, and other places were limited to persons born in certain specified counties. And although it is said that some colleges were very disloyal to their statutes in this respect (salving their conscience by the statement that 'though they did this county an injustice on this occasion to favour another county, they would give it a turn belonging to the unduly-favoured county on another occasion'—which seldom came), other colleges adhered very faithfully to their statutes and the intention of their founders. Of my own college, Lincoln College, for example, I can say that, after the modification arising from the incorporation of the Darby Fellowships (founded in 1536) with the original fellowships, scarcely one violation of the *county* qualification is found in the recorded elections from first to last.

In the summer Term of 1622 a change in the character of the matriculation entries took place; and the register contains, in addition to the above information, the name of the student's father, and the parish in which the student was born, and which son of the family he was, eldest, second, etc. It will belong to another volume to describe how these entries were affected by the troubles of the great civil war.

This ceremony of matriculation still survives, and with it the records connected with it. Singular to relate, the University now carries on a double series of matriculation entries, one practically identical with the pre-1622

matriculation records, and the other corresponding very closely to the post-1622 records.

At matriculation a student writes in the matriculation book (in quite the old form) his name in such Latin as he can muster; his college; his father's quality, arm.¹ fil., gen. fil., cler. fil.; whether he is eldest², second, etc., son; and his age.

Besides this he hands in to the Registrar, through the Dean who presents him, a paper stating his age, his father's name and profession, and the place of his birth. It seems strange that the University should not have modified the form by asking the date of birth, but it still remains satisfied with the vague form, 'age last birthday.'

III. CHOICE OF A FACULTY.

So soon as a student had entered the University, he was required to decide which 'faculty' or branch of study he would pursue. The decision was not one of great difficulty.

In some few cases the student was required by his college statutes to become a student of law from the first. For example, at All Souls the fellowships were divided into (1) fellowships in Arts, whose holders were called 'Artistae,' and required to study in the faculty of Arts, (2) fellowships in Law, whose holders were called 'Legistae,' and were required to study in the faculty of Law from the first. Students under statutes of this kind began their course at once as 'students of Civil Law,' 'scholares³ facultatis juris.'

In all other cases the student became 'scholaris facultatis artium,' which was the sole faculty of most students (who never went on to other faculties); the only portal to the faculties of Medicine and Theology⁴; and the usual portal to the faculty of Law.

COURSE IN ARTS.

The course in Arts involved study, residence, and exercises for the degree of Bachelor of Arts; and further study, residence, and exercises

¹ These distinctions have, of course, ceased to have much meaning. In some colleges everybody signs himself as 'arm. fil.'; in others as 'gen. fil.'; sons of clergymen of the Church of England excepted, who sign as 'cler. fil.'

² This is a departure from the old form in the direction of the new.

³ This word 'scholaris' is one of great ambiguity: (i) it means sometimes a member of the University as opposed to a citizen of Oxford; 'scholaris' opposed to 'oppidanus.'

(ii) it means sometimes a member of the foundation of a college as opposed to sojourners; and so is equal to 'fellows' and 'scholars,' as opposed to 'commoners.'

(iii) it means sometimes (its modern use) a 'scholar' of a college as distinct from a 'fellow'; 'scholaris' opposed to 'socius.'

(iv) it means an undergraduate as opposed to a graduate; 'scholaris' as opposed to 'baccalaureus' and 'magister' or 'doctor.' It is in this last sense, of course, in which it is used here.

⁴ 15 Dec. 1574, John Kendall, B.C.L., who had studied for four years in dialectic and philosophy before taking that degree, suppl. for M.A. 'Causa est quod cum publice concionetur putat sibi viam magis compendiosam fore ad gradum in theologia suscipiendum per artium facultatem. Concess.'

for the degree of Master of Arts. These, therefore, have next to be considered in detail.

DEGREES IN GRAMMAR.

Before doing so, a word may be said about an inferior degree in Arts, which just before this period dropped out of the University system.

At a later point of this introduction, attention will be drawn to the exercise by the University of power to issue licences to practise in the faculties of Theology and Medicine (licences to preach, to practise surgery, to practise physic—throughout England). These licences were distinct from degrees in these faculties, and conferred no Academical standing, and they might (at one time) be obtained without residence. At the same time they no doubt conferred in popular estimation some sort of status.

A similar practice prevailed in the Faculty of Arts, where a licence was issued to teach the inferior part (grammar) of that faculty. Take, for example, this 'supplicat' (see *Reg.* I. 237):—June 1588, 'supplicat Johannes Bedoe, scholaris facultatis grammatices, quatenus per maximam aetatis suae partem grammaticae studuerit ac pueros publice per quattuor annos in hac Universitate instituerit ut haec ei sufficient ad instituendum pueros in eadem facultate. Concessa est haec gratia simpliciter.'

The person to whom this grace was granted seems to have been called Bachelor of Grammar¹ (B. Gram.). The last record of its being granted is in the case of Thomas Ashebroke (*Reg.* I. 269) in 1568; but the degree is mentioned in the lists of degree fees as late as 1602. The notice in *Reg.* I. 269 and that in *Reg.* I. 214 (Edward Pendylton) and others shew that residence was not required for it².

The study or preparation for the degree of Bachelor of Arts consisted of two parts (on the one hand collegiate training, and on the other hand University training) in both of which it proceeded along double lines. There was, on the one hand, attendance at lectures (college and University); on the other hand, attendance at disputations (college and University). The former of these was supposed to give the scholar matter for the exercises he had to perform, the latter was supposed to teach him the form in which he would be required to put his matter.

A corresponding division still exists in our studies, adapted to the written examinations, which are the tests now in vogue. There are on the one hand lectures to supply material; on the other hand, there is the frequent writing of questions and essays and the unending grind of examinations to teach the form and method of doing examinations in 'the Schools³.'

¹ I have found no trace of a 'Master' of grammar.

² A suggestion may here be made. The rapid growth of common-school education has called into existence a large and increasing body of professional teachers, who have no connection and can have no connection with the University so long as the University and college expenses remain as at present. It is hardly desirable that the University, the nominal head of the teaching faculty, should have no connection with the great mass of members of that faculty. This old degree of B. Gram. raises the question whether it might not be possible to bring into connection with the University by some similar means teachers actually teaching in the national schools and capable of giving instruction in the higher branches of school education.

³ The local phrase for the examination-rooms of the University.

As regards the rivalry between the collegiate and University training, which had even thus early assumed a definite shape, this much may be said. When the history of this period comes to be written, it will be recorded how the University training was rapidly superseded by the more efficient college training. The college lecturers beat the University lecturers on their own ground; and college disputations were more searching and severe than the University disputations. With the college training, however, we are not here concerned, and may devote ourselves exclusively to the University preparation for the first degree in Arts.

This involved, as has been said, two elements; first, attendance at lectures; second, attendance at disputations.

ATTENDANCE AT LECTURES.

From the date of his enrolment in the faculty to the date of his Master's degree in that faculty, the 'scholaris facultatis artium' had to attend 'lectures.'

These lectures were certain prescribed courses¹ of the 'ordinariae lectiones' delivered in their year by the 'regent-masters,' which fall hereafter to be considered.

Attendance at these lectures was a very formal process. The 'scholares' (and the same rule applied to 'bachelors') were required to wait on the lecturer at his college and escort him to the schools under a fine of 2*d*. Absence from the lecture was visited by a further fine of 2*d*². And failure to take notes³ (at least in the Laudian Code) was punished by a further fine of 2*d*.

This system of compulsory attendance at lectures could be productive of only two results; inefficiency in the lecturers, and suffering to the audience.

These natural results of the system are admirably described from his Oxford experience by Adam Smith ('Wealth of Nations,' Bk. V. ch. 1):— 'The discipline of colleges and Universities is in general contrived, not for the benefit of the students, but for the interest or (more properly speaking) for the ease of the masters. Its object is, in all cases, to maintain the authority of the master, and whether he neglects or performs his duty, to oblige the students in all cases to behave to him as if he performed it with the greatest diligence and ability.'

¹ In the first year 'Grammar' on Tuesd. and Frid. at 8 a.m., and Rhetoric and Logic on Mond. and Thursd. at 8 a.m.; after the first year, Metaphysics, on Mond. and Thursd. at 8 a.m., and so on.

² This traditional scone remained to a late period in college, if not in University, practice. Hawkins relates a remark (about 1729) by Dr. Johnson to his tutor:— 'Sir, you have sconced me two-pence for non-attendance at a lecture not worth a penny.'

³ This also lingered on in college custom, and is still enforced in some 'pass' lectures, though no longer with a fine. One relic of it was the custom of 'the last Provost of Oriel' in making undergraduates take notes of University Sermons. See Quarterly Review, Oct. 1883.

There was therefore a strong tendency to 'cut' the lectures; and probably they were very slackly attended, in spite of efforts to keep them up. One of these efforts took place in Michaelmas Term, 1599, and Hilary Term, $\frac{1599}{1600}$. In those Terms several 'scholares' were summoned before the University and asked to explain their absence from lectures. Their defence was in effect that the statutes gave them the alternative of attending the lectures or paying a fine, and that they had much rather pay the fine (see above). The authorities told them that they had undertaken in their oath (I suppose at matriculation) to attend lectures, and, failing to do so, had incurred the penalty of perjury.

2 Dec. 1599, William Benion, Robert Griffith, George Lawley, Edward Whitbey (of Bras.); and Walkaden Wood (of Queen's); 'scholares facultatis artium' supplicated for indulgence 'pro absentia a scholis suis'; their plea was that they thought 'audiendi neglectum obligare ad poenam tantum, non ad perjurium.'

On 3 Dec. the same in the case of Thomas Harrison and John Keeling (S. Mary H.); and Richard Gardner (New C.).

On 7 Dec. the same in the case of William Kingsley, John Rumney, and Thomas Winter (of Magd. H.).

On 10 Dec. the same in the case of John Parker (S. Edm. H.); and David Lloyd (Jes.). On 12 Dec. the same in the case of George Haughton (S. Mary H.) and Benjamin Barnard (S. Jo.).

On 19 Jan. $\frac{1599}{1600}$, the same in the case of Matthew Wilson and William Stubbs (S. Alb. H.); on 28 Jan. the same in the case of Christopher Halton (Oriel); on 30 Jan. the same in the case of Timothy Elkes and Richard Todkill (Corp.), and on 31 Jan. the same in the case of John Meredith (S. Mary H.).

A later revival of the same question is found 29 Nov. 1607, when Griffin Moris, schol. fac. Art., pleaded that he had not thought absence from the schools involved perjury, but only the liability to the fine, which he was ready to pay.

Some of the 'scholares' who were summoned in 1599 had an unanswerable excuse:—2 Dec. 1599, John Arthur and John Osborne (both of S. Edm. H.) were summoned because they had not attended the lectures of the Praelector in the Music School. They said the Praelector had not lectured, as he had been dispensed from that duty. Convocation was equal to the occasion, and dismissed them with a command to attend their proper schools 'et proprios praelectores diligenter audiant.'

The University of Oxford has given up this bad business of compulsory attendance at lectures, and the colleges to a great extent have followed in the same line, and given great freedom to their students. The result has been that general improvement in college lectures and lecturing, which is not the least remarkable of the developments in the last thirty years of Oxford history. The compulsion is still retained in the Universities of Scotland, and is indeed the darkest blot in their system. Many of the bitterest memories of a Scottish student are of the unprofitable hours wasted in attendance at worthless lectures, for which a fee had been charged, and which give a bitter sting to the reflection of the moralist—'perditum non redit tempus.' The

sole trace of it which remains in Oxford is really non-academical, many Bishops still requiring certificates of attendance at the lectures of two Divinity professors as a first step towards Ordination.

This lecture-system came down from ages when books were scarce and inaccessible; and there is still a tendency to keep it up in its old form, as though printing had not been invented. The last University Commission, for example, devoted large sums to endow lectures, but made no provision for extending the Bodleian, or rendering its collections accessible under more favourable conditions.

Dispensations from Lectures.

A 'dispensation' is a permission by the governing body of the University (either Convocation or Congregation) to depart in some specified point from the strict conditions laid down by the statutes.

Dispensations are either individual or general. An 'individual dispensation' is one asked for by a single person in his own name and by himself. A 'general dispensation' is one asked on behalf of a group of men, e. g. on behalf of 'the scholars in Arts who are to take B.A. this term,' and the like.

29 Jan. 156 $\frac{2}{3}$, Convocation defined a 'dispensation' as 'when in a grace something is not fulfilled which is required by statute'; and laid down the rules for its being asked as follows: If a grace requiring a dispensation is to be asked in Theology, Law, or Medicine, the person who asks it (or some one for him) accompanied by a bedell is to ask the Head of his college (or his deputy) and two other Heads (or their deputies) and the praelector of the Faculty to come to the Congregation when the grace is proposed. For dispensations in Arts the Head of the petitioner's college and two other Heads must be present, but the public praelectors in Arts need not be individually summoned, because they are required by statute to be present in Congregations (i. e. as being 'regents.' See *post*).

These dispensations had to be obtained in Congregation (or in Convocation) in the way which is hereafter described as observed in asking for degrees. They had to be entered in the register of the house in which they were obtained, for which a fee was paid to the Registrar¹. It was no doubt the practice, and it is sometimes expressly stated that every one availing himself of a 'general' dispensation shall pay the fee for it, as though it had been asked for him individually.

E. g. 21 May 1593, permission was given to the B.A.'s who were proceeding to M.A. to lecture at other than the stated hours. *Each* person availing himself of this dispensation to pay the fee for the dispensation to the Registrar.

26 Apr. 1602, the B.A.'s proceeding to M.A. were allowed to dispute in Austins on other than the stated days. *Each* person availing himself of this permission was to pay to the Registrar the fee for this dispensation as though it had been asked particulariter.

¹ See *infra*, in the section on fees.

Dispensations for *non-attendance at lectures* were granted for various reasons, of which some specimens are given below.

(1) College business.

Undergraduates frequently filled places in the service of the college; for example, the office of 'promus' or butler. The lectures were at 8 a.m., an hour¹ at which the 'promus' was probably busy serving out the bread and beer² for breakfast, or making his reckonings of them.

9 May 1603, William Debanck, Mert., was excused from attending lectures because 'in collegio suo officio promi inserviens';

19 June 1604, Robert Edmunds, because 'promus' of All So.;

3 Dec. 1605, John Andrews, because 'promus' of Trin.;

6 Nov. 1616, David Davies, because 'promus' of All So.

Similarly, 19 Apr., 1607, Richard Harrison of Queen's was excused because he had 'privatum officium' at same hour as the lectures.

(2) Business.

About 1612 a frequent excuse is 'business,' of what nature is not specified.

14 Jan. 161 $\frac{2}{3}$, William Hill (Ball.), James Huggins, William Combe were dispensed 'pro minus diligenti auditione lectionum publicarum,' being prevented by business.

(3) Absence of the lecturer.

20 Apr. 1604, John Hall, All So., was dispensed for absence from the 'Metaphysics' lecture—'Causa est quod scholam illam adiens prelectorem non invenit'—an experience not unparalleled in the Oxford of to-day³.

(4) Uncertainty about time and place.

An experience also found in modern Oxford.

9 May 1614, Thomas Crane, Ball., was dispensed because cum vix constet de loco aut tempore, sine magno temporis dispendio interesse non potuit.

(5) Absence from Oxford.

26 Jan. 161 $\frac{2}{3}$, William Wilson, Oriel, because he was teaching boys in the country.

(6) Illness.

6 Nov. 1611, Peter Waintworth, arm. fil. n. m., Magd. H., had a dispensation on the ground of illness.

(7) Fear of the plague.

18 Jan. 16 $\frac{00}{10}$, Henry Ludlow, Bras., 'propter magnum pestis periculum in quod super alios incidisset diu abesse a publicis scholis necesse habuit.'

¹ Still the common college breakfast-hour—in name, at least.

² Some people now-a-days forget that beer was the ordinary accompaniment of every English meal for some centuries.

³ Once in my own undergraduate experience I was sent to a lecture, nominally three times a week, where the lecturer came something less than twice a week. And, since my degree, I have gone to the advertised hour and place of a Professor's lectures, and found the audience but no Professor.

Dispensations allowing *alteration in the lectures* which had to be attended.

14 Jan. 1554⁴, Thomas Hawckyns (*Reg.* I. 227), schol. fac. Art., was dispensed to attend any 'ordinaria lectio' he liked.

(See *infra*, in the account of the Music lecture.)

ATTENDANCE AT DISPUTATIONS.

The second part of the preparation for the degree consisted in attendance at disputations.

All 'scholares' from their first coming to the University were required to 'frequent the Schools,' that is, be present at the 'disputationes in parviso.' Attendance at these disputations became very slack, and in 1607 decrees were passed to reinforce it. (See *post.*)

Dispensations were granted on various grounds:—

14 Feb. 1602², Henry Mason, Corp., was dispensed for absence from the Schools, 'quod corpore malo fuerit.'

A relic of this custom survived till 1856; candidates being required to produce a certificate that they had sat in the Schools and looked on at Responses for one whole day¹, before they were allowed to enter for that examination. See the process described at the end of Chapter XI of 'Verdant Green.'

RESIDENCE.

The next requisite for the degree was residence 'infra praecinctum Universitatis' (which was now made to mean within the walls of a college or hall) for a prescribed number of Terms.

During Mary's reign it is not altogether clear what was the time required by the University for degrees; but, so far as can be gathered from the degree records, it generally was three years from admission to the University for B.A., and four years from admission to B.A. for M.A.

But by the 'new statutes' of the beginning of Elizabeth's reign², it was fixed at four years (i. e. sixteen Terms) from matriculation for B.A., and three years (i. e. twelve Terms) from B.A. for M.A.; and so it remained throughout the rest of the period.

There was one standing exemption from this requirement. Sons of peers (including lords spiritual) and (subsequently³) the sons of 'equites aurati,' and

¹ Nominally; the examiners, however, generally let men off after attendance of an hour or so.

² They were made, it appears, shortly after 1560. Their object was to settle the procedure of the University, which had been disturbed by the revolutions in religion under Edward VI, Mary, and Elizabeth. I have been unable to find them in any form, as they seem not to occur in the registers of Convocation, and I am not aware that they have ever been printed. The nearest notice which I have to fix their date by is the following decree:—'9 Nov. 1565, Convocation decided that all who had obtained graces previous to the editing of the *new statutes* were to enjoy these graces in the form in which they were granted,—notwithstanding the new statutes.' They cannot therefore be much prior to that date.

³ The decree to this effect is of date 26 Jan. 1590²;—(the statutes required four years' residence for B.A., but allowed sons of peers to proceed to B.A. on three years' residence. The sons of many 'viri optime de republica et literis meriti' asked the same exemption. Convocation decreed that after three years' residence and performance of

the eldest sons of esquires ('armigeri'), were allowed to claim their B.A. on three years' (i. e. twelve terms) residence¹, and this they generally did.

As regards this exemption, a nice point was sometimes raised—whether one who was not 'armigeri filius natu maximus,' but (perhaps by the death of his elder brother) had become 'armigeri haeres,' was entitled to this privilege. This point was debated on 6 Feb., 1597⁷/₈, in the case of John Ewens, 'arm. haeres,' of Gloc. H., and conceded by a majority of votes. On 5 July 1599, a committee was appointed to decide the general question whether not only a 'filius armigeri natu maximus,' but also any 'armigeri haeres' should enjoy the statutable dispensation of four Terms.

Dispensations shortening the prescribed period of residence were often granted for one or two terms², but there are notices of some for longer periods.

In 1544 William Walker (*Reg.* I. 209), who had read for two years only, was allowed to proceed to B.A., on condition that within two years he responded 'in communibus disputationibus baccalaureorum' (i. e. in Austins and quodlibets, for which see below).

In 1544⁴/₅, Michael Moses (*Reg.* I. 210), who had read for only two years, was allowed to proceed to B.A. on condition that he 'determined next Lent, and responded or opposed in the ordinary disputationes of Bachelors before he sought M.A.'

In July 1561, Francis Bunnei, Nicholas Gibbard, and John Jhonson (see *Reg.* I. 245, where 'Jhonson' is misprinted 'Houson,' and *Reg.* I. 248), who had kept only *one* year were allowed to proceed to B.A., 'modo semel respondeant et semel opponant in parvisiis ante susceptum gradum.'

(They do not seem to have used this dispensation, for two years later on they again supplicated for B.A.).

On 10 Apr. 1562, William Turnbull, James Mildridge, Michael Lapworth, and Thomas Marshall (*Reg.* I. 247, 248), were allowed to proceed to B.A. on two years' residence, provided they undertook not to supplicate for M.A. till four years more had elapsed.

On 18 Feb. 1571¹/₂, George More was allowed to proceed to B.A. on two years' residence, 'quod, generosus et patris haeres unicus, vereatur ne, antequam spatium compleverit constitutum avocatus, gradum commode suscipere non possit.' (This George More suppl. B.A. 18 Feb., adm. 20 Feb., 1571¹/₂, det. 1571¹/₂; two years later he suppl. M.A. 16 Jan. 1573³/₄, and was lic. on 21 Jan., being then of Corp.).

The power to grant these dispensations for time was at first exercised by Congregation (the smaller assembly of 'regents'). But this body, consisting of the younger masters who were not out of touch with undergraduates, was more lenient to them than was altogether approved; and so Convocation (the larger assembly of 'regents' and 'non-regents'), the supreme governing body of the University, deprived congregation of this power, and ordered that

the exercises the sons of 'equites aurati' and the eldest sons of 'armigeri' might proceed to B.A.)

¹ The present statutes allow everyone to proceed to B.A. on twelve terms' residence.

² The sons of peers and eldest sons of knights might share in these dispensations, and so take their degree on eleven or even fewer terms' residence.

these dispensations for time should not be granted except in *convocation*; e. g. on 15 Feb. 156 $\frac{7}{8}$ (and again on 5 Mar. 157 $\frac{3}{4}$), Convocation forbade Congregation to grant any dispensation shortening the statutable time for any degree.

In some ways this prohibition was not convenient. 'Scholares' and 'Bachelors' were always supplicating for dispensations for time, on the principle probably of 'nothing ask, nothing get'; and so Convocation was called together more frequently than it cared for to consider these applications, the trouble of course being the same whether the requests were conceded or refused.

So we find Convocation seeking to save itself this trouble, by re-entrusting Congregation for a week or two with the power of granting dispensations for a specified number of Terms (one or two). This power was generally given just before Lent, when men were hastening to take B.A., or just before the end of the summer Term, when men were hastening to take M.A. E. g. on 23 June 1567, this power was granted till the Comitia (14 July); on 23 Feb. 157 $\frac{5}{8}$, it was granted till 6 March (Ash-Wednesday); and again for a similar period on 27 Jan. 157 $\frac{8}{9}$; and again on 16 Jan., 157 $\frac{9}{10}$.

As a general rule, however, dispensations for time were granted only by Convocation.

Similar restrictions were sometimes imposed on the power of Congregation to grant dispensations for exercises. E. g. in 1566, and again in 1567, Convocation confined to itself the power of granting dispensations, and directed that no grace should be asked in Congregation unless the candidate had fully performed all the exercises.

10 May 1567, it was ordered that no grace be asked in future in Congregation, except the person for whom it was asked had completely fulfilled the form prescribed by the statutes.

This strict rule was not however observed. There are some few notices of permission being given for short times to Congregation to grant these dispensations.

E. g. 15 Oct. 1585, Convocation gave Congregation powers to grant dispensations for the time of the disputations which should be held at the beginning of Term, provided such disputations should be completed before the end of Term.

Afterwards Congregation seems at times to have granted these dispensations without any express permission of this kind; but as a general rule dispensations for exercises had to be asked in Convocation.

These dispensations for time and for exercises were at times rather a scandal, and were quoted at court by those nobles who wished to divide the property of the University and colleges as they had divided the property of the Church under Edward VI. (See the Chancellor's letters in the 'Acta.')

Dispensations for time have to be divided into two classes:

(i) Dispensations allowing the student to take his degree on a period of residence less than four years from matriculation.

(ii) Dispensations allowing the student to take his degree within four years from matriculation although he has been absent from Oxford during one or more Terms in that period.

(i) Dispensations to take B.A. before the completion of four years from matriculation are not uncommon, and are granted for very various reasons.

(1) One of the most common, and certainly one of the most honourable to the University, is to lessen the expense of a University course by diminishing the period of residence. When a poor scholar had performed all the exercises for the degree, the University was not exacting as regards the completion of the full number of terms.

17 Jan. 157 $\frac{3}{4}$, Thomas Mortimer was dispensed two Terms, because he could not stay longer, 'propter rerum necessariarum defectum.'

18 June 1574, Richard Wilkins was dispensed a year, being too poor to stay; and because if he have B.A. 'facilius in aliquod docendi munus admitti et maiorem apud populum aestimationem consequi possit.'

12 Dec. 1577, Griffin Vaughan, on the plea of poverty, had a dispensation for three Terms; and Christopher Nuttur for *two years*.

3 Jan. 158 $\frac{6}{7}$, a general dispensation of two Terms was granted to 'scholares,' 'ob rerum caritatem qua eorum plerique hoc anno premuntur.'

13 May 1587, Edmund Roberts, Ch. Ch., was dispensed six Terms, being too poor to stay.

8 Feb. 160 $\frac{1}{2}$, Andrew Maurice, Oriel, was dispensed two Terms. In consequence of the death of the friend who had maintained him at the University, he was unable to stay any longer, 'certusque sit de obtinendo aliquo honestiore in republica loco si hoc fuerit insignitus gradu hac proxima quadragesima.'

Under this head may be brought also dispensations granted to lessen college expenses in taking the degree.

23 Jan. 156 $\frac{5}{8}$, Charles Hales (*Reg.* I. 260) was dispensed, because 'ad sumptus aulares minuendos simul cum socio jam praesentando admitti cupit.'

(2) Another class of dispensations are those granted to enable the student to have advantages (a) personal, (b) collegiate, (c) ecclesiastical, (d) scholastic. These reasons are sometimes very succinctly stated as 'emolumenti causâ,' but sometimes expressed more in detail.

(a) Dispensations granted to secure some personal advantage to the student.

25 Nov. 1572, Henry Ashworth was dispensed three Terms, because 'eam vitae ac victus rationem ambiat,' which he cannot get without B.A.

23 Feb. 157 $\frac{5}{8}$, Basil Beseley was dispensed six Terms, because on taking B.A. he was to get an 'annua pensio.'

29 Jan. 157 $\frac{7}{8}$, Thomas Hitchcock was dispensed two years, because on taking B.A. he would get £40.

23 Feb. 157 $\frac{8}{9}$, Robert Bowyer was dispensed two Terms, because his friends had promised him a larger allowance when he took B.A.

<Robert Bowyer suppl. B.A. 23 Feb., 157 $\frac{8}{9}$. There seems to be no record of his admission.>

27 Apr. 1583, Thomas Langley was dispensed two Terms, because on taking his degree he was to have a 'subsidium' from his friends.

(b) Collegiate, to retain or obtain college emoluments.

7 June 1575, Giles Tomson and others were dispensed one year, that they

might be capable of fellowships in Univ. Coll. (In several colleges undergraduates were incapable of a fellowship.)

12 Dec. 1577, William Fleshwar was dispensed three Terms, because being Fellow of Bras., it will be to his great advantage to take his degree.

10 June 1578, Richard Kilbie and Francis Jones, Linc., were dispensed, lest juniors should have fellowships over them in college.

Similarly, 12 May 1579, Robert Abbot, Ball., was dispensed five Terms, that he might take his B.A. at the same time with others of his college; and so also, 2 Nov. 1581, Francis Harrington, Corp., was dispensed three Terms.

20 Jan. 1580, Christopher Tappam and William Bust were dispensed three Terms, because without B.A. they could not be of their number 'qui regalibus stipendiis nutriantur' (at Ch. Ch.).

20 Jan. 1580, Thomas Dent was dispensed one year; he had been elected Fellow, but could not be admitted till he took his B.A.

15 Jan. 1581, Robert Smith, Oriel, was dispensed two Terms, 'ad uberiores Collegii Oriel exhibitionem exequendum.'

15 Jan. 1581, Richard Brainche, Robert Floide, Lionell Gheaste, George Riall, John Millwarde (of Ch. Ch.), were dispensed two Terms 'ne a regiis stipendiis amoveantur.'

2 Apr. 1582, William Vaughan, who had been thirteen Terms at Cambr., was dispensed three Terms, 'quia capax societatis speratae (in Ball.) sine gradu Baccalaureatus recepto esse nequeat.'

28 Nov. 1582, Robert Lewen, Linc., was dispensed three Terms, that he might be capable of standing for a fellowship.

23 Jan. 1593, Richard Astley, Linc., was dispensed two Terms, that he might not lose his hope of promotion, 'in alterâ Universitate.'

22 Apr. 1608, Edward Vaughan (Corp.) was dispensed one Term, because 'ulteriorem terminum sine maximo promotionis suae dispendio expectare non possit.'

6 Oct. 1613, Mark Pickering and Thomas Paxton (Ch. Ch.) were dispensed one Term, lest they should lose their seniority.

7 Oct. 1614, Laurence Bodley ('nepos e fratre Thomae Bodley'), Exet., was dispensed four Terms. He is to be promoted to a fellowship in Exeter College, and unless he be B.A. before his admission, the college statutes require him to wait three years before proceeding to B.A.

(c) Ecclesiastical.

Dispensations granted that the student may be able to take Holy Orders sooner or more conveniently.

5 Mar. 1573, 'William' Dain was dispensed six Terms for this reason. ('Giles' Dain (the same person) suppl. B.A. 5 Mar. 1573. There is no record of his admission.)

25 Nov. 1575, Richard Wignall was dispensed two years for this reason.

9 Feb. 1580, Anthony Saunders was dispensed some Terms for this reason.

Dispensations granted to make the students capable of holding a promised benefice.

Dispensations of this kind were granted 4 July, 1581, to Marmaduke Blaxton for one year, and to Robert Cheyney for two Terms.

Dispensations granted because the student is in Holy Orders and is going down to take duty.

7 Mar. 157 $\frac{5}{6}$, Thomas Warburton was dispensed a year, being 'Presbyter.'

27 Jan. 157 $\frac{8}{9}$, Robert Dickson was dispensed nine Terms, because 'sacris initiatus et theologiae addictus.'

13 Feb. 157 $\frac{8}{9}$, John Barwell was dispensed three Terms, because in Orders and going down.

(d) Scholastic; dispensations granted to enable the student to get or keep a schoolmaster's place.

21 July 1573, George Lause was dispensed one year, because on taking his degree he was to get a schoolmaster's place.

12 Dec. 1577, Christopher Minshull was dispensed one year, because he had been appointed master of a school and had to go down to his duties.

27 June 1580, William Luff was dispensed two Terms, 'ut ad continuationem sui studii victum quaeritet docendo.'

21 Jan. 160 $\frac{7}{8}$, Hammond Bautrey, Magd. C., was dispensed one Term, to save him the long and expensive journey and absence from his school. He had been appointed 'informator scholae de Waynflet,' in Lincolnshire.

(3) Death of relations.

14 Mar. 157 $\frac{8}{9}$, Thomas Bentham was dispensed six Terms, because his father's death rendered it necessary for him to take his degree as soon as possible.

(4) Going down or going abroad.

3 Apr. 1579, John Benet was dispensed one year, 'alias Christianas Academias invisurus.'

9 Feb. 157 $\frac{9}{80}$, Matthew Webb was dispensed one year, because he was going down, and was uncertain whether he would be able to come back.

This reason was urged very frequently (about 1610) by sons of knights and peers in reduction of their twelve Terms' residence.

6 April 1608, Richard Cowill (eq. fil.), Trin., and John Gaward (eq. fil. n. m.) Ch. Ch., were dispensed one Term; in each case 'quod cum brevi ab Academia discessurus sit, amici ejus ipsum gradu baccalaurei in artibus honestandum esse valde cupiant.'

13 Feb. 160 $\frac{8}{9}$, Henry, Lord Clifford (eldest son of Earl of Cumberland), Ch. Ch., was allowed his B.A. on nine Terms' residence.

24 Jan. 160 $\frac{9}{10}$, Roger Wilbrome (arm. fil. n. m.), Bras., was dispensed one Term, because going over sea.

24 Jan. 160 $\frac{9}{10}$, Roger Manwood (son of a K.B.), Linc., was dispensed two Terms, because going on foreign travel.

8 Dec. 1610, Thomas Nevell, eldest son of Henry Nevell, Knight, heir of Lord Abergeveny, was dispensed four Terms, and a Term's absence, because going away.

21 Jan. 161 $\frac{0}{1}$, a general dispensation of one Term was granted to 'generosi.'

27 May 1611, William Croft (eq. fil. n. m.) was dispensed one Term.

28 June 1611, John Bodurda (arm. fil. n. m.) was dispensed one Term, because 'in partes transmarinas profecturus.'

24 Jan. 161 $\frac{1}{2}$, Richard Spenser and Edward Spenser (of Corp., Baronis filii) were dispensed two Terms.

5 Feb. 161 $\frac{3}{4}$, Henry Carey (eq. fil. n. m.), and Thomas Carey (eq. fil. secundus), Exet., were dispensed; in each case 'brevi cum sit discessurus ab Academia gradum baccalaureatus tanquam benedictionem Almae Matris Academiae secum cupiat transportare.'

(5) Going off to legal studies.

26 June 1592, Thomas Williams, Broadg. H., was dispensed one Term, because going off to study municipal law.

27 Jan. 160 $\frac{7}{8}$, Thomas Springett, Oriel, was dispensed one Term, because going off to study common law.

(6) Academical; to provide a sufficient number of determining bachelors to enable the 'scholares' who were of standing to be able to get through their disputations in Lent, when a 'scholaris' had to respond to a 'determining bachelor.'

Because of the small number of determining bachelors a general dispensation was granted of two Terms, 4 Feb. 158 $\frac{2}{3}$; of one Term, 23 Jan. 159 $\frac{2}{3}$; of one Term, 29 Jan. 159 $\frac{3}{4}$; of one Term, 3 Feb. 159 $\frac{5}{6}$; of two Terms, 24 Jan. 159 $\frac{9}{10}$; and so on.

(7) Dispensations were granted enabling undergraduates to shorten their residence at Oxford by counting Terms kept at other Universities as though they had kept them at Oxford. These dispensations were most frequently granted to Cambridge men. Lists of these are given in a division of this volume.

These dispensations were at first granted by Congregation, but latterly Convocation restricted the right of granting them to itself.

19 Feb. 158 $\frac{4}{5}$, Congregation was forbidden to grant any candidate for any degree a dispensation to count Terms kept in any other University. Such dispensations were in future to be granted by Convocation alone.

(ii) Dispensations were granted to excuse absence from the University of one or more Terms to students who were four years from matriculation, but had interrupted their residence.

(1) The first ground for such dispensations is poverty.

6 August 1577, Martin Reade had been absent some Terms at Camb., and some Terms in the country, because his friends had been unable to keep him in the University. He was dispensed this absence.

10 June 1594, John Raw, Exet., was dispensed one Term which he had spent 'in amicis visitandis; causa est quia aliter si rus non iisset ea quae ad victum necessaria sunt parare non potuisset.'

21 May 1600, Richard Colles, Exet., was excused seven Terms' absence, caused by poverty.

28 Jan. 160 $\frac{7}{8}$, Thomas Chinligh, was excused six Terms' absence, caused by poverty.

9 Dec. 1614, Benjamin Beere, Bras., was excused five Terms. He had gone down from poverty, and then unexpectedly had been enabled to return.

(2) Scholastic: teaching in a school, or as a tutor; generally accompanied by a plea of poverty. This particular plea for a dispensation for absence of Terms is advanced with especial frequency.

26 June 1590, a dispensation of two Terms was granted to Laurence Boswell, Trin., 'if not contrary to the statutes' [similar dispensations were granted both before and after without this proviso]. From poverty, he had gone down to teach boys.

12 June 1603, John Owens, Jes. Coll., had a dispensation of three Terms; 23 June 1604, Robert Richardson, Ch. Ch., had a dispensation of eight Terms; they had gone down through poverty, and taught boys.

11 Apr. 1608, Richard Chandler, Hart H., was dispensed four Terms, spent as 'scholae Cicestrensis informator.'

26 Jan. 161 $\frac{2}{3}$, Thomas Colly, S. Mary H., was dispensed three Terms, spent in teaching.

12 June 1613, Samuel Cottesford, Magd. C., was dispensed seven Terms, having been absent partly from illness, and partly from teaching boys.

17 Feb. 161 $\frac{3}{4}$, John Knapman, Exet., was dispensed six Terms, which he had spent in teaching boys in Exeter city.

(3) Ecclesiastical: dispensations granted to students who were in Holy Orders.

18 June 1594, David Plott, S. Jo., was dispensed six Terms, which he had spent in the country, preaching.

5 Feb. 159 $\frac{4}{5}$, John Spicer, S. Mary H., was dispensed six Terms, spent 'in pastorali curâ.'

14 Jan. 161 $\frac{1}{2}$, Edward Johnes, Hart H., was dispensed three Terms, spent 'in animarum curâ.'

(4) Dispensations granted owing to death of relatives.

23 Feb. 159 $\frac{4}{5}$, John Tovey, Ball., dispensed nine Terms, having been called away by his father's death.

14 Nov. 1617, John Adderton, Gloc. H., dispensed five Terms; his father's death had involved him in business which kept him in the country.

(5) Business.

25 Jan. 160 $\frac{8}{9}$, Nicholas Guy, Hart H., was dispensed eight Terms, during which he was engaged 'in musaeo in negotiis tum legendi tum scribendi,' by the Dean of Worcester. (James Montague, Dean, 1604-1608.)

5 Dec. 1616, Edward Clarke, Exet., was dispensed eight Terms; he had been called away by his friends to execute certain business.

(6) Dispensations granted because of illness. These are extremely common.

22 Feb. 159 $\frac{4}{5}$, Robert Moore, Bras., dispensed for an absence of three Terms, caused by illness.

9 Dec. 1595, Richard Bridges, S. Alb. H., four Terms.

22 May 1596, Richard Symons, Exet., two Terms, 'rure morbo laborans.'

16 Oct. 1596, Thomas Johnson, Oriel, three Terms 'febre laborans.'

5 July 1602, George Knight, Ball., five Terms.

24 Jan. 161 $\frac{1}{2}$, William Powell, Hart H., one Term ; he had gone down for a half year to the country '*sperans per mutationem aeris salutem se melius consecuturum.*'

4 July 1612, Richard Roberts, All So., five Terms.

16 July 1612, Arthur Dudley, Bras., seven Terms' absence, partly owing to illness, partly to business.

9 Feb. 161 $\frac{2}{3}$, Anthony Hawkes (Haukes), five Terms' absence ; he had been ill beyond sea.

(7) Plague in Oxford is a frequent reason for dispensations.

E.g. 24 Oct. 1606, John Batty, Univ., was dispensed one Term, because '*peste hic grassante sine salutis suae discrimine interesse non potuerit*' ;

and so, 24 Oct. 1606, Robert Pennington, Bras., three Terms ; and 18 Nov. 1606, Thomas Jones and William Lloyd, Hart H., two Terms ; and 29 Jan. 160 $\frac{6}{7}$, Andrew Harding, Hart H., four Terms.

14 Nov. 1606, Alexander Tutt (mil. fil. n. m.), Magd. C., was dispensed for absence during Hilary Term, '*peste hic grassante.*'

So also, 23 Oct. 1611, John Roades (Roodes), and John Dicus, were dispensed two Terms, '*peste in collegio suo grassante.*'

And 29 Jan. 161 $\frac{1}{2}$, Richard Haulker, S. Mary H., was dispensed one Term, '*ratione pestis in aula sua grassantis.*'

(8) Accidents.

30 May 1608, William Arney, Jes., was dispensed one Term ; '*propter aquarum inundationem in occidentalibus hujus regni partibus quibus termino nativitatis penultimo elapso commorabatur, sine salutis discrimine interesse non potuerit.*'

3 Feb. 160 $\frac{8}{9}$, Henry Arney, Jes., was dispensed three Terms, partly because of plague in Oxford, '*partim aquarum inundatione in occidentali hujus regni parte quam tunc temporis incolebat impeditus.*'

EXERCISES FOR THE B.A. DEGREE.

The preparations for the degree of B.A. (embracing attendance at lectures, presence at disputations, residence) have now been described ; the tests for the degree (taking part in the disputations) have next to be considered.

I. DISPUTATIONS 'IN PARVISIS.'

The first set of disputations came in, or after, the ninth Term, when the student was expected '*respondere in parvisis*' (parviso, parvisiis), a disputation in grammatical and logical subjects.

The '*quaestiones*¹' or subjects of disputation were three in number, and had to be handed in to a Master of the Schools a week previous to the day of disputation. They had further to be affixed to the doors of the schools with the names and college of the disputants at 8 A.M. on the morning of the day of disputation, and to remain there throughout the day.

¹ I have not found any of these recorded.

The disputants were (1) 'scholares' who had already gone through the disputations, but who were doing it 'pro termino' (see below); (2) 'scholares' who were doing it as an exercise for the degree (called responding 'pro formâ').

Three disputed at one time, one as a 'respondent' two as 'opponents.' A student doing it 'pro formâ' was required (a) 'semel opponere,' (b) 'semel ab hora prima ad horam tertiam respondere.'

The presidents and supervisors were Regent Masters, called in their exercise of this office 'Magistri Scholarum'.¹ They soon became fixed deputies, four in number, selected by the proctors from the regents to serve for a year.

These disputations took place on every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday in Term. The disputants assembled at S. Mary's, and from thence were conducted by the yeoman bedell of Arts to the schools of Arts, where the disputations were held².

At the end of each day's disputations those who had been disputing 'pro formâ' were created 'sophistae generales' (or briefly 'generales'), a sort of quasi-degree 'in logicalibus et grammaticalibus.'

The conferring of this was a matter of some ceremony. The disputants were assembled in one of the schools of Arts before the Regent Masters who had been 'moderating,' i.e. presiding over the disputations. One of these 'Moderators' made a speech 'in praise of Aristotle and true logic,' and gave each person who had that day completed his disputation 'pro formâ' a copy of the Logic of Aristotle, and put round his neck 'simplex caputium,' a plain hood of black stuff.

These disputations still survive in the form of the first examination³ for the degree of B.A.

This examination, presided over by the 'Masters of the Schools,' is still (officially) called 'Responsions,' and the testamur issued to the successful candidate states that he 'quaestionibus Magistrorum Scholarum in *parviso* pro formâ respondit.'

The hood has disappeared, but only about thirty years ago. There must be many members of the University who remember that when they went in for vivâ voce in all examinations subsequent to responsions they had a little black hood placed round their neck. I do not know whether any specimens of these hoods have been preserved in the anthropological collections of the University, as relics of the 'habitus competens' for the first stage of University distinctions.

The names of those who pass this examination are now recorded in a register; but these records seem to go no further back than 1638.

¹ The name 'Masters of the Schools' is now confined to the examiners in 'Responsions,' the lineal descendant of these disputations. At this period the term was used of the presiding Masters in all University disputations.

² The statute to this effect is of date 1 Oct. 1584. Each 'scholaris' who is disputing 'pro formâ in parvis (sic) disputationibus' is to pay two shillings, to be equally divided among the yeomen bedells. In return the bedells, bearing their maces (columnae), are to walk before the disputants to the schools.

³ Which may now be taken in the first Term of residence, or even before matriculation.

'Scholares' who had completed this exercise 'pro formâ,' were required to go through it once a Term till they took their B.A., in order to provide disputants for the 'scholares' who were doing it 'pro formâ.' These subsequent disputations were said to be responsions 'pro termino.' At first, no doubt, the responsibility was a real one, but latterly, owing to the increase in numbers, 'scholares' who had been created 'sophistae generales' cannot have been often called upon to respond 'pro termino.'

The disputations consequently became much neglected, and after a long series of complaints, an effort was made to reinforce them in 1607, by the following decrees.

4 March 160 $\frac{1}{2}$, the Vice-Chancellor reported to Convocation that the University was evil spoken of; (1) on account of the insufficiency of some of those admitted to the B.A. degree; (2) 'ob gloriosum illud et laudabile in parvisis certamen quo antiquitus inclaruit nostra Academia, quod penitus intercidit.'

A committee was appointed (of men 'propter eruditionem spectabiles') to devise a scheme by which (1) only fit persons should be promoted to B.A.; (2) 'scholasticum hoc exercitium collapsum restitueretur.'

'Novissima decreta,' published 1607, were the work of the committee.

The disputations 'in parvisiis' are negligently held by scholars and bachelors to the bad name of the University, and the loss of the students themselves.

1. Every 'schol. fac. Art.' before he is presented to his B.A., shall take oath that he has been once at the least 'prior opponens in parvisiis' before he was 'generalis creatus.'

2. That he has been six Terms in the study of dialectic after his arrival in Oxford before he was 'generalis creatus.'

3. That he has been 'generalis creatus' in each of the four Terms before he seeks B.A.

4. That in each of these four Terms he shall be required to have 'opposed' once in the public schools, and to have been sedulously present at the disputations 'in parvisiis.'

5. On the day of his presentation for B.A. he shall be required to certify that he has done all this.

<The years 1608 onwards are full of dispensations from these 'novissima decreta.' The causes alleged are (1) ignorance of the existence or nature of these new statutes; (2) absence from Oxford on business or through illness (the two most frequent excuses) on one or more of the four Terms.>

Further provisions of these decrees are, that the proctors shall each week nominate from three to six regent-masters to be present personally, or by sufficient deputies, with the Masters of the Schools or their deputies, at the disputations 'in parvisiis' from beginning to end, in the 'ornamenta et robæ' suitable to their degree. The statutes of the University by which all <regent> masters are required to be present at these disputations are still to remain in force. (K. reversed. fol. 363 b.)

II. DISPUTATIONS DURING LENT.

The second set of exercises for the degree consisted in being twice¹ respondent to the 'determining bachelors' during Lent, in the subjects in which they were disputing for the completion of their B.A. degree. This was called 'respondere sub Baccalaureo in quadragesima.'

'Scholares' were allowed to present themselves for this exercise after four Terms 'in dialectica'; one 'scholaris' responded to one bachelor at a time; and the statutable length of each disputation was an hour and a half.

DISPENSATIONS FOR MODIFYING THE EXERCISES.

The disputations 'in parviso' were so frequently recurring and so accessible that there are few instances of students being excused from that exercise 'pro formâ.' It is quite otherwise with these disputations in Lent. It was often inconvenient or impossible for a student to take part in them at the time he naturally would have presented himself. The disputations occurred only once a year, in Lent; and many students were prevented by the sickness so generally prevalent at that time² from taking part in these disputations. And further, there were only a limited number of persons under whom to perform the exercise, and it might very well happen that a 'scholaris' was unable to find a determining bachelor to whom to respond, especially if few members of his own college had been taking part as 'determinants.'

Examples of these and other pleas for dispensations follow.

(1) Dispensations were granted 'propter scholarium numerum et baccalaureorum paucitatem'; a plea which is extremely common both in particular and general dispensations.

E. g. 16 May 1566, Thomas Smith (*Reg.* I. 262) was dispensed on this plea. Oct. 1573, Hugh Dowrishe was dispensed on this plea.

16 Jan. 157 $\frac{3}{4}$, a general dispensation for this cause was granted.

25 June 1611, Adam Waters, Mert., was dispensed (because there were very few determining bachelors from his college last Lent).

(2) Dispensations were granted on account of unhealthiness of the season, resulting in the illness of the candidate or his friends. This also was an extremely common plea for a dispensation.

30 Oct. 1595, Henry Philips, Bras., was dispensed because ill last Lent; and similarly,—

19 Jan. 159 $\frac{5}{8}$, William Dunch, Ball.; 21 May 1596, Evan Lewis, S. Edm. H.; 8 Feb. 160 $\frac{1}{2}$, John Robson, S. Edm. H. (ill with fever); 12 Oct. 1611, John Roades, Bras. ('gravi morbo').

¹ This might be done twice in the same Lent, or separately in two Lents.

² Hilary Term is still the unhealthy term of the Oxford year.

20 Dec. 1578, Arthur Lawrence, because of his father's illness in the country last Lent ; 20 Jan. 1580¹, Robert¹ Drewe because of his parent's death ; 8 Feb. 1601², Thomas Phillips, Hart. H., because of his father's death last Lent.

(3) Dispensations were granted because of epidemics in Oxford.

Frequently recurring formulae are, 'ratione pestis disputationes in scholis intermissae fuerint,' 'peste tunc fervente,' 'peste tunc grassante,' and the like. The public disputations of the determining bachelors were sometimes not held owing to epidemics ; e.g. in the Lent of 1604³, and again in the Lent of 1605⁴, owing to the plague, the bachelors did not determine 'in publicis scholis,' so that 'scholares' could not respond 'sub baccalaureo.'

General dispensations were often issued on this ground. Some of these are noticed *infra*, under a separate head.

(4) Undergraduates were often in Holy Orders² and could not be present in Lent. They were sometimes excused these disputations on this ground.

E.g. 9 Dec. 1573, John More was dispensed because he had a cure of souls.
10 Dec. 1601, John Haukins, for the same reason.

(5) Sometimes students sought dispensations on the ground that they were suddenly called upon to leave the University.

E.g. 18 Apr. 1608, John Upton (arm. fil. n. m.), Linc., 'brevi ab Academiâ discessurus.'

Or again, because they had not intended to take the degree and therefore neglected to respond, but now proposed taking the degree.

E.g. 21 Oct. 1609, Roger Manwood (eq. aur. fil.), Linc.
27 Oct. 1609, John Carleton, Ch. Ch.

¹ Probably a mistake for 'Thomas.'

² In what has gone before mention has been made from time to time of undergraduates in orders. Clerical non-residence would seem to have been excused on the ground of study at the University. It was certainly excused on the ground of study at the University in the Faculty of Theology. E.g. 7 June 1575, Hugh Lane obtained dispensation for a year and leave to take his B.A.:—'Causa est quia sacris ordinibus initiatus et a suis (quorum curam habet) hinc advocatus, diutius commode (nisi se sacris literis dedat) manere haud possit.' At a later period the University taxed those people who escaped residence on their cures by residence at the University. E.g. 3 Jan. 1586, Convocation decreed that every minister having a pastoral cure who did not reside on it personally should pay the bedell of his faculty before he was admitted to a degree £5 for the use of the University. All through the earlier years of this period there are numerous dispensations and graces whose general tendency is to show that young beneficed clergy formed a considerable element in the University at this time. A conjecture may be made as to the reason of this. The great majority of benefices throughout England had been voided by the expulsion of the Romanist clergy. There were no Protestant clergy of any standing to take their place ; and patrons would seem to have put in (from necessity or choice) young, half-educated 'men in orders.' These could not hope for a licence to preach, nor for promotion, without a University course and, if possible, a degree. They left their benefice, therefore, for the greater part of the year, employing its revenues to maintain themselves at the University, and their parishes were left without competent instructors to shift for themselves. England therefore was in a condition well-fitted for the development of the Brownist and similar sects, which in the next generation seem to spring up at once in full growth.

Both pleas are of frequent occurrence.

(6) Other pleas for dispensations are :—

23 Feb. 157 $\frac{8}{9}$, Robert Harding was prevented 'vulnere in tibia accepto.'

14 July 1609, Henry Rogers (S. Edm. H.) was detained last Lent in the diocese of York by important business.

A student who from any of the above causes had failed to respond, ought by statute to have waited till another Lent and then have performed the exercise. This would have involved the loss of a year, and besides there was no certainty that in the ensuing Lent he would be able to perform the exercise. E.g. the 'scholares' who were to respond in the Lent of 160 $\frac{5}{8}$ were prevented from doing so because the bachelors did not determine in the public schools; in the next Lent, 160 $\frac{6}{7}$, they were again prevented, because the number of 'scholares' wishing to do the exercise was much in excess of the determining bachelors.

Dispensations, as noted above, were therefore granted.

They were of various kinds.

(1) Sometimes the student was allowed to omit the Lenten disputations altogether; e.g. Tristram Towse on 12 Oct. 1580.

(2) More frequently a second or a second and third appearance in the constantly recurring disputations 'in parvisis' was substituted.

(a) When the candidate had responded only once 'sub baccalaureo in quadragesima' he was allowed to substitute in place of the second time another appearance 'in parvisis.'

E.g. 6 Feb. 158 $\frac{1}{2}$, Peter Allibond had this leave.

5 Dec. 1608, John Adamson, Queen's, was allowed to substitute 'generalis creari' a second time for his second responding 'sub baccalaureo,' because 'in proprio collegio perpauci fuerunt baccalaurei determinantes in ultima quadragesima et facultatem respondendi sub baccalaureo nisi pro una vice idque difficulter obtinere potuit.'

29 Jan. 160 $\frac{6}{7}$, Andrew Harding, Hart. H.; owing to plague last Lent there were no public disputations, and he could not avail himself of the permission to do the exercise in private as there were no determining bachelors in his hall.

5 Apr. 1611, Robert Finch, Corp.; owing to the small number of determining bachelors in his college he could only get one chance of responding 'sub baccalaureo.'

Both general and particular dispensations to this effect were often granted.

(b) When the student had not responded at all in Lent, he was often allowed 'ter generalis creari' in place of the statutable 'semel generalis creari et bis sub baccalaureo respondere.'

E.g. in Lent 160 $\frac{5}{8}$ there were no public disputations, and during the next two years many 'scholares' were dispensed 'ter generalis creari.'

28 June 1611, William Dauntsey (eq. aur. fil.), S. Alb. H., and Robert Eyre (eq. aur. fil.), were dispensed 'ter generalis creari.'

DISPENSATIONS FOR OMITTING OR POSTPONING THE EXERCISES.

In the case of Bachelors, and particularly of Doctors, in Law, Medicine, and Theology, students were often dispensed to take the degree on promise of subsequently performing the exercises, or even to take the degree and omit the exercises altogether.

These dispensations, however, as might be expected, are almost unexampled in the case of real degrees like B.A. (and M.A.). They are however not unknown.

E.g. in 1558 Matthew Browne, Thomas Garbrande, and Jarvis Smith (*Reg.* I. 237), of Magd. C., were allowed to take B.A. on condition of afterwards being created 'generalis' and 'determining'; they were also dispensed more than a year's residence. The plea was to enable them to be elected Fellows of Magd. C. 'at this next feast of S. Mary Magdalene.'

18 June 1575, Giles Bottler was allowed to take B.A., omitting the exercises, on the plea that 'the sooner he got on to the study of theology, the more his friends would do for him.'

<Giles Bottler suppl. B.A. 18 June 1575; but there seems no record of his admission to the degree.>

FORMALITIES IN TAKING THE B.A. DEGREE.

When the 'scholaris facultatis artium' had attended lectures and disputations, kept his Terms, and gone through his disputations or been dispensed from them¹, he had completed his 'forma,' i.e. the statutable requisites for the degree, and was ready to become 'Bachelor of Arts.'

The process of taking the degree was a very cumbrous one, involving these stages, (1) the 'supplicat,' (2) the 'circuitus,' (3) the 'depositio,' (4) the 'praesentatio,' and, after that, (5) the 'determinatio.'

SUPPLICATING FOR A DEGREE.

The first step in taking the degree is known as the 'supplicat.'

The student had to ask ('supplicare') the leave ('gratia') of the University to take the degree.

The University granted and conferred degrees in 'Congregation.' This house was composed of 'Regents,' that is, of Masters of Arts of the first and second years from their inception, and of Doctors in Law, Medicine, and Theology of the same standing. Masters of Arts of the first year were required to attend the meetings of this house and were called 'necessario

¹ The words 'nisi quatenus cum eo dispensatum fuerit' are still retained in the grace for the B.A. degree, though not once in a thousand times have they any meaning. At this time, however, these dispensations were a usual and characteristic feature of the University system.

regentes.' Masters of Arts of the second year by dispensation were freed from the obligation, but might attend, and so were called 'regentes ad placitum.' Doctors were generally excused from attendance, probably because when they had taken their M.A. they had discharged this duty.¹

The 'Regents' had control of the Schools and presided over the lectures and disputations which were held there; and it was right therefore that candidates for degrees should prove to 'Congregation' that they had satisfied the requirements for degrees.

The process of obtaining leave from Congregation to proceed to a degree was by no means a simple one.

(a) The student who wished his degree, having previously obtained leave (*gratia*) from his college, prepared a paper—known as his 'supplicat,' setting forth that he had completed (or been dispensed from) his exercises and residence, and asking leave to 'read' (i.e. lecture in) a book of Aristotle's *Logic* (the phrase for asking B.A.).

It ran something after this form: 'Supplicat venerabili congregationi magistrorum regentium A.B., scholaris facultatis artium [^e Coll. . . .] quatenus studium quattuor annorum in Dialectica posuerit, Baccalaureo in quadregesima responderit, generalis creatus fuerit [*or cum creatione generalis*], et ea omnia exercitia compleverit quae per nova statuta² requiruntur ut haec ei sufficiant ut admittatur ad lectionem alicujus libri logices.'

False statements were often made in these supplicats by error or by intention; and at an early date it was expressly decreed that no 'supplicat' should be presented unless oath had been taken that the statements in it were true.

4 July 1575, Convocation decreed that no one propose a grace in Convocation or Congregation unless he has *sworn* that it is true. The reason for the decree is added:—Congregation is almost daily (and Convocation sometimes) fooled by graces being asked which contain false statements.

(b) The paper was then given to a regent-master³ to submit to Congregation. This regent-master had to be of the same college or hall as the candidate.

At first this had not been the case, and any regent-master seems to have been capable of presenting any grace. But when the Privy Council proceeded to extirpate Romanists it insisted on this condition also.

¹ In the earlier 'supplicats' the college was not given. It was insisted on under injunctions from the Privy Council, and was part of the scheme for rooting out Romanists from the University. The first mention of the college in the B.A. supplicat seems to be 12 Oct. 1580, in the graces of Robert Coney, All So., and John Moore, Univ., and of Thomas Knowles, Corp., and John Wilkinson, Queen's. The first mention of the college in the M.A. supplicate is in the grace of Philip Waterhouse, Univ., 26 Jan. 1580⁹.

² These were the Statutes of about 1560, see p. 13. They continued to be quoted, under this formula for many decades after their publication, in the same way as men got into the fashion of speaking of the 'New College' of William of Wykeham.

³ It was contrary to custom for a Doctor to ask graces for degrees, e.g. in 160¹/₂, John Aglionbie, D.D. of S. Edm. H. was allowed to substitute some one to ask the graces of his hall, because he, as a Doctor, might not do so.

(c) The regent-master and the candidate then went to S. Mary's. The candidate stood in the church; the regent-master entered the Congregation-house.

When his turn came, the regent-master stood in the middle of the floor, and read out the 'supplicat,' stating also whether it was the first, etc., time of asking it. He remained standing there while the proctors went round and took the votes. The votes were secret, being whispered ('concedo,' 'nego') into the proctor's ear.

If no opposition was offered¹, the proctor returned to the dais and pronounced the prayer of the supplicat granted ('Haec gratia concessa est'); and the regent-master then resumed his seat.

This process had to be gone through *separately* for each candidate.

(d) The candidate had to be present in S. Mary's when his grace was asked, during the whole time of congregation², in his academical dress, but bareheaded.

The object was that members of Congregation might see him, and decide whether there were any grounds why they should oppose his grace. Degrees were refused on grounds of morals, religion, and manners (e. g. insolence to an M.A. might entail repulsion from the degree). It must also be remembered that the testimony of a candidate's having fulfilled the conditions for the degree was in most points oral and not written; and that it was absolutely necessary that there should be some personal scrutiny of the candidates.

(e) This process had to be gone through in four *successive* congregations; if a congregation was omitted, the 'petitio gratiae' would statutably have to begin again 'de novo.' On all four occasions the same regent-master had to ask the grace; and the candidate had to be present.

The object was, no doubt, to give the regent-masters time to make enquiries about the candidates; and, if necessary, state objections to their proceeding to the degree.

(f) If no opposition had been offered on any of the four occasions of asking, the proctor pronounced the grace finally granted; and the candidate might then make his preparations to be presented to the degree.

(g) An entry of the granting of the grace had then to be made in the register of Congregation.

It consisted of entering the date³, writing out the 'supplicat' (as it stands above, p. 28), and appending to it a note of its having been granted in one or other of the following ways, 'concessa est haec gratia simpliciter,' or more usually 'concessa est haec gratia modo determinet proxima quadragesima⁴.'

¹ The case where opposition was offered, will be discussed later on.

² This was called 'submitting himself to the oppositions' of the regent-masters.

³ Frequently neglected in the earlier years of Elizabeth. This accounts for so many 'suppl.' entries bearing the same date.

⁴ The meaning of this will be elucidated afterwards.

This entry had to be made within three days, and a fee for it paid to the Registrar.

It is this entry which is given¹ after the prefix 'suppl.' (i. e. *supplicat*) as the first entry about the degree. It indicates that on the date given the candidate had obtained leave to proceed to the degree, having completed or been dispensed from the statutable requirements for it.

This process of the 'supplicat' still survives in the taking of the degree, though in a very mangled form.

When the candidates for degrees are assembled in Congregation-house for presentation to their degrees, the proctor reads out² the 'supplicat,' no longer for each candidate separately, but for all who are taking that degree that morning. This 'supplicat' is not prepared by the candidate himself, nor taken charge of by the Dean of his college, but is a mere form, the same for everybody.

The proctors then walk down the House, and return, and pronounce 'Hae gratiae concessae sunt: et sic pronunciamus concessas.' But they do not now collect votes, for years have elapsed since any opposition was offered to a grace. A few years ago it was agreed by some members of Congregation to oppose the grace of an unpopular candidate, but when the time for doing so came, it is supposed that they lost courage for they did not 'pluck' the proctor's sleeve.

The candidates are personally present, because they are there for their presentation. The old reason for their being present at the 'supplicat' is now changed to the exhibition (in the case of B.A.) to the Registrar of the written certificates that they have passed their schools.

EXEMPTION OF MEMBERS OF NEW COLLEGE.

Members on the foundation of New College were, by an agreement with their founder, exempted from University exercises for degrees, and also from the necessity of supplicating for degrees.

Accordingly, as will be seen by looking down the degree lists, there is no entry of a 'supplicat' in the case of members of New College when on its foundation.

This immunity did not extend to chaplains and others, and hence we find that they 'supplicate' for degrees. To make note of the fact, in the supplication such a candidate generally styles himself 'Capellanus Collegii Novi.' And the Registrar in recording the 'supplicat' has often added a note.

E.g. 19 Feb. 158 $\frac{2}{3}$, Henry Pattenden's suppl. for B.A. has a note added 'capellanus fuit; aliter gratia ejus petenda non fuerat in domo congrega-

¹ In the first twelve years of the degrees, where all the entries are given. I have omitted it in later years because the grace had then become merely formal.

² Often very inaudibly, as no attention is paid to the names; and sometimes very imperfectly, for the Deans often hear such barbarisms as 'e Collegio Exonensi, Vigornensi, Lincolnensi.'

tionis sive convocationis; ita testor Mauritius Merricke¹, Univ. Oxon. Registrarius.'

2 May 1589. The 'suppl.' of Thomas Gregory for M.A. has this note added 'Cum haec gratia petita fuit Ds. Thomas non fuit dicti Collegii socius, nam antecedente electione resignabat.'

13 July 1602. To the 'suppl.' for Bac.Mus. of Thomas Weelkes is added this note (in M. a. 11. fol. 128) 'Intelligendum est quod nec dictus Thomas Weelks nec quisquam alius est ex fundatione sociorum in Collegio Novi si gratiam proponat aut in congregatione aut in convocatione.'

As a set off to this privilege, members on the foundation of New College paid, in addition to the usual fees, a special fee of two shillings and eight pence to the University 'pro munificentia domus,' on the occasion of presentation to any degree.

New College voluntarily renounced this privilege by a vote passed on 12 Nov. 1834.

A special case which arose under this exemption of New C. may here be noticed. 16 Nov. 1576, Convocation discussed the case of a Scholaris of New C. named Harrise. The facts were these:—(a) he would suffer loss unless he took his B.A. in a few days; (b) he had not performed all the statutable exercises for B.A., and so could not proceed B.A. without a dispensation from these exercises: (c) the College statutes admitted of no dispensations. Convocation directed that these statutes were not to affect him prejudicially.

DISPENSATIONS CONNECTED WITH SUPPLICATING.

In a process so complicated as the obtaining of a grace, it is obvious that many occasions would arise in which it was inconvenient for a student to follow the prescribed course in every point. A great field therefore was opened up for dispensations, and accordingly we find an enormous number of dispensations² at this period of the University course. They fall, however, under a few and simple heads.

(1) Dispensations to have the 'supplicat' submitted to Congregation by a Master not of the student's own house.

Where there was no 'necessary regent' in a student's college or hall it sometimes happened that the student could not get his grace proposed at all in the statutable way, since masters not required by statute to do so, shirked being present at the four successive Congregations.

The student had then to obtain a dispensation that his grace might be proposed by a Master of another house. This was especially common in the case of the halls; e.g. we find members of Hart H. asking this permission in 1586, 1587, 1588, 1592, 1597, 1598, 1599, 1600, 1605, etc.

Members of Jesus College asked this permission 3 July 1592; of Univ.,

¹ It is to be observed that he did this in his private capacity, and not as Registrar. Merricke was a member of New C. and therefore interested in safeguarding the 'consuetudines et privilegia' of his college.

² The process of asking the grace was much the same in the case of all degrees, and therefore under the following heads some examples have been taken from degrees other than B.A. In these cases the degree asked for has been stated.

14 Nov. 1590; of Mert., 18 May 1593; of All So., 13 Dec. 1591, and 25 Oct. 1596 (in the grace of Ralph Steare).

Sometimes a specified individual was appointed to take the duty for a particular house.

E.g. 24 May 1595, William Hendley, M.A., was appointed to propose graces for S. Edm. H.; 20 Jan. 1597, John Williams, M.A., of All So., to propose graces for S. Edm. H.; 20 June 1598, a master of another house was appointed to propose graces in place of the regent-master of Broadg. Hall, who was '*oculorum infirmitate laborans*.' 21 Mar. 1598, Mr. Colle of Ball. was appointed to propose the grace of Thomas Clayton of Gloc. H., because Clayton had passed most of his time in Ball.; 30 June 1599, a master of New C. was appointed to propose the graces of Hart. H., because John Evelegh, the principal of Hart. H., was engaged in '*re medica*' and had no master in his hall to do it; 1604, Brian Twyne of Corp., was appointed to propose the graces of S. Mary H.; 25 Oct. 1610, Dr. Budden, Princ. of New Inn H., was allowed to have the graces of his hall proposed by a master of another house, there being no master in his own hall.

Other similar dispensations in the case of individuals are :—

29 Nov. 1606, Richard Perckes and Henry Batho of Jes., had leave to have their graces proposed by a master of another house, the Dean of Jesus College being ill and unable to attend.

4 Nov. 1607, Francis Clipsam had leave to have his grace proposed by a master of another house, because on that day '*in commemoratione fundatoris ad istam horam [10 A.M.] omnes ejus domi [Magd. C.] magistri intersint*.'

(2) Dispensations from the rule that the same master had to ask the grace on all four occasions.

Dispensations were sometimes granted that a grace begun to be asked by one master might be continued by another; e.g. 7 Nov. 1611, Daniel Hunt, Trin., and Richard Holmes, had their graces asked three times by a master of another house, their own Dean being ill. It was now permitted that their Dean should ask it on the fourth occasion.

(3) Dispensations from the rule that the candidate had to be personally present in S. Mary's Church during the time of Congregation.

Dispensations were granted that a student might have his grace proposed in his absence, on some or all of the occasions on which it was asked.

E.g. this dispensation was granted :—12 May 1589, to John Randall, Linc., asking M.A., because he was ill in the country; 2 May 1592, to Richard Burgess, Oriel, asking M.A., because he was starting for London; 1 July 1592, to Robert Goddard, Bras., asking M.A., because he was going down on urgent business; 9 Mar. 1593, to William Billingsley, Bras., because he was teaching boys in the country; 16 Apr. 1594, to William Laude, S. Jo., because '*patris morte advocatus praesens esse commode non potest*'; 1594, to Edward Abbott, Ball., because he was teaching boys in the country; 3 May 1595, to Robert Tomlins, New C., because he was teaching boys in the country, and could not be present in the University for four successive Congregations, '*sine magno suo et eorum incommodo*'; 3 July 1598, to Jonas Radcliffe, Univ., seeking M.A., because '*gravi morbo detentus*'; 28 June 1609 to John Griffith, (arm. fil. n. m.) Jes., because he had gone down through illness.

14 June 1599, Peter Lorymer, Oriel, was allowed to be absent on the third time his grace was asked.

17 July 1613, Roger Wilkins, Linc., was allowed to be absent on the fourth time of his grace being asked. He was ill in the country.

10 May 1617, William Knowles (eq. aur. fil.) was allowed to be absent on the third time on which his grace was asked. He was suddenly called away by business.

Dispensations of this kind were sometimes granted 'ex post facto;' that a grace which had been asked in the student's absence might count as if he had been present.

E.g. 4 Feb. 160⁸/₉, Richard Jollyffe (Mert.), was absent when his grace was asked the second time, 'subitâ correptus valetudine.' He was allowed to count it as though he had been present.

A similar grace was granted 28 Jan. 161⁸/₉, to Matthew Griffith, (Gloc. H.), who was absent when his grace was asked, because 'ob distantiam loci¹ et contrarios ventos campanae sonitum audire non potuit.' <This bell still rings from 9.30 to 10 A.M. to assemble Congregation.>

(4) Dispensations from the rule that the grace had to be asked in four Congregations, and these Congregations had to be successive.

(a) It was often inconvenient to wait over *four* Congregations.

4 Apr. 1582, John Fixer and Ralph Kettell, Trin., were dispensed that *one* asking of their grace in Congregation might suffice. They were very anxious to have their degree at once.

A not unusual way of avoiding the four Congregations was to have the grace proposed in Convocation, where *one* asking was enough. This came to be frequent in the case of the higher degrees.

5 June 1590, William Clarkson, Broadg. H., suppl. M.D. in Convocation; he was called away and could not wait four Congregations.

<William Clarkson suppl. M.B. 26 Feb. 158²/₄; there seems no entry of his being admitted: suppl. M.D. 5 June, lic. 17 June 1590, inc. 1590.>

5 Apr. 1592, Robert Wright, Trin., suppl. B.D. in Convocation. He was required to take it almost immediately by his College Statutes, and he was shortly setting out 'ad obsequium principis in Galliam.'

13 July 1592, Thomas Rawlins, S. Jo., asked his grace for M.A. in Convocation. He was going abroad and did not want to wait.

30 May 1608, 'supplicat venerabili huic domo convocationis Gulielmus Laud, S.T.B., e Coll. S. Jo. Bapt. quatenus bis cursorie legerit et una tantum lectio superest quam praefinito suo tempore, Deo volente, legere proposuerit ut bona vestra cum dispensatione liceat ei gratiam suam in hac venerabili domo proponere non obstantibus statutis de gratiis in domo congregationis proponendis et de exercitiis praestandis. Causa est quia quam maxime necessariis negotiis hinc subito advocatus quatuor continuas congregationes expectare non possit.'

'Conceditur simpliciter,' and he then suppl. D.D. in Convocation.

27 June 1608, John Davies, 'theologiae studens, divini verbi minister,' of

¹ This dispensation seems to contain a premonition of the joke about 'Botany Bay,' applied to Worc. Coll. on account of its gardens and *distance* from Oxford.

Linc. Coll., suppl. B.D. in Convocation. He was called away by his pastoral charge and could not stay for four Congregations.

12 June 1610, Richard Parker, S. Mary H., suppl. M.A. in Convocation, being called away by his pastoral charge.

8 Dec. 1610, Thomas Nevell (*supra*, p. 18) suppl. B.A. in Convocation, because he was going away.

21 Jan. 161 $\frac{0}{1}$, William Rogers, S. Mary H., suppl. B.A. in Convocation. His father, a minister and preacher, had been taken suddenly ill and had sent for him.

28 June 1611, Francis Mansell (arm. fil.), Jes., suppl. his degree in Convocation, because 'brevi in exteris nationes profecturus.'

24 Jan. 161 $\frac{1}{2}$, Richard Spenser and Edward Spenser of Corp. (*supra*, p. 18) suppl. B.A. in Convocation.

12 Mar. 161 $\frac{2}{3}$, Toby Venner, S. Alb. H., suppl. M.D. in Convocation. He could not wait for four Congregations, 'quae rariores esse solent hoc tempore quadragesimali.'

(β) Where a grace had begun to be asked, but had been omitted for one reason or another to be asked in the next Congregation, statutably the whole process ought to have begun 'de novo.' But that was not insisted on in practice, and very many dispensations are granted under these circumstances. The following represent the principal reasons for these dispensations:—

(i.) Unavoidable absence owing to business.

7 July 1613, Henry Galpin, New C., was allowed to ask his grace for M.A. for the second time though two Congregations had intervened since the first time. He had been called away from the University.

25 Feb. 161 $\frac{2}{3}$, Daniel Baker, Magd. C., was allowed to ask his grace for M.A. the fourth time, though Congregations had intervened since the third time of asking. He had been called away by business.

(ii.) Absence through illness.

17 July 1613, Roger Wilkins, Linc., was allowed to propose his grace for M.A. the fourth time though some Congregations had intervened. He was ill in the country.

7 June 1615, James Bradshaw was allowed to ask his grace though several Congregations had intervened since the last time it was asked. He was 'febri hectica graviter laborans.'

7 June 1615, Thomas Houlford, Bras., was allowed to ask his grace for B.A. in the same way.

(iii.) Failure to get back to Oxford in time.

2 July 1599, William Floyd, S. Edm. H., was allowed to continue asking his grace for B.A. as though a Congregation had not intervened. He did not get back in time for it from the country.

(iv.) Congregation closed before the grace was asked.

27 Apr. 1602, several graces ought that day to have been asked in Congregation, but there was 'praepostera festinatio ad exequias celebrandas,' and it was ordered that they should be asked the next day as though no Congregation had intervened.

18 June 1613, Samuel Cottesford of Magd. C. was allowed to propose his grace for B.A.; and Edward Andrewes of Bras. his grace for M.A. though

one Congregation had intervened The Vice-Chancellor had closed the preceding Congregation so abruptly, that they had not time to propose their grace on that day.

25 Nov. 1613, Henry Cooke, Mert., was allowed to propose his grace for M.A., and Zorobabel Maultus, Mert., his grace for B.A., as though a Congregation had not intervened. That Congregation was over before their proposer could come to it.

17 Dec. 1613, Thomas Leigh, Bras., and George Caler, S. Edm. H., were allowed to propose their graces for M.A., the fourth time; and George Harding, Linc., his grace for B.A. the fourth time, as though they had been asked the third time in the preceding Congregation. That Congregation was so short that these graces could not be proposed.

(v.) Absence of the Master who was to propose it.

26 Apr. 1612, Lewis Johns was allowed to continue the asking of his grace, which had been discontinued because of the absence of the master of his house who was to propose it.

17 Aug. 1621, Hugh Dicus, B.D., Bras., was allowed to propose his grace for licence to preach the fourth time, though a Congregation had intervened since the third time. The master who was to ask it had been absent.

(vi.) Interruption by the University to make enquiry about the candidate.

15 July 1598, William Fisher, Oriel, was allowed to propose his grace for the fourth time as though it had not been discontinued. After the third asking, it had been suspended till he satisfied the proctors about some things concerning his grace.

19 Mar. 160 $\frac{1}{2}$, John Hawkins, S. Edm. H., in the same way. The Vice-Chancellor had discontinued his grace that enquiry might be made into his sufficiency 'in literis.'

13 June 1610, William Pricket, chaplain of New C., and Jonas Morgan, Hart. H., were allowed to go on with the fourth asking of their grace for M.A. though one Congregation had intervened. They had now satisfactorily answered the questions which they had been called upon to answer.

4 Feb. 161 $\frac{2}{3}$, John Wyat (Wiat), of New Inn H., was allowed to propose his grace for B.A. the fourth time that day. It had been proposed the fourth time the day before but neither granted nor refused, but postponed 'ut melius examinaretur tum de doctrina tum de moribus.'

7 July 1613, Thomas Wood had had his grace stopped by the Vice-Chancellor at the third asking till some points were settled. He had now given satisfaction on these points, and was allowed to go on asking his grace as though Congregations had not intervened.

22 Nov. 1613, Robert Johnson, Magd. C., was allowed to ask his grace for B.D.? for the fourth time though several Congregations had elapsed. It had been suspended by the Vice-Chancellor and proctors till he had satisfied them on some points objected to him.

12 Dec. 1616, the grace of Edward Mosely, N. I. H., for B.A. had been suspended by the Junior Proctor till he satisfied him on some points. He had done so, and was now allowed to continue the asking of it as though there had been no interruption.

28 Feb. 162 $\frac{1}{2}$, John Pelling, of New C., was allowed to ask his grace for the fourth time for B.A., although it had been discontinued 'ut, accusatus, ab examinatore petentium gradus ante proximam congregationem examinaretur.'

27 May 1622, Robert Penrice, Ball., was to ask his grace for M.A. for the

fourth time, although it had been discontinued 'ut ab examinadoribus petentium gradus ulterius examinaretur.'

2 July 1622, Thomas Birchmore, was to ask his grace for M.A. the fourth time, although it had been discontinued 'propter ultiores examinationes.'

(vii.) Irregularity in the form of asking it.

22 June 1603, Hugh Butcher, M.A. of Cambr., had been supplicating to incorporate. His grace had been three times proposed as 'Henry Butcher;' he was allowed to ask it the fourth time, as though on those occasions it had been rightly asked¹.

(viii.) Interruption by the College.

26 Apr. 1610, Bryan Twyne, Christopher Greene, George Baylie, Thomas Jackson, Henry Mason—were allowed to propose their grace for the fourth time, although Congregations had intervened. It had been interrupted that their senior in their fellowship might take his degree before them.

(5) The grace had to be registered within three days. Unless this were done, statutably it lapsed and had to be asked over again; but dispensations were granted for this; and students were allowed to count the grace as though it had been duly registered.

19 June 1563, Edward Audleser, M.A. (<Reg. I. 217>) had had grace 'ad lectionem alicujus libri sententiarum' (i.e. for B.D.), but it had not been written in the book. He was allowed it on the testimony of those who were present when it was granted.

15 Apr. 1592, Edward Hutchins, Bras., had had grace for B.D., but it had been omitted from the register. He was dispensed.

4 July 1592, Francis Green, S. Alb. H., had had his grace for B.A. granted, but it had not been entered in the register. He was allowed to have it registered then.

17 Feb. 1593, Richard Browne, Magd. C., had had grace for B.A., but it was not registered.

10 May 1594, John Sherwood, Broadg. H., had had grace for M.A., but 'graviter morbo affectus publicam ejus inscriptionem intra triduum neglectam habuisset.'

11 Dec. 1594, Samuel Powell, Jes., had been unable to get his grace for B.A. registered, having failed to find the Registrar within the prescribed three days.

28 Jan. 1613, Fitz-William Coningsby, (eq. aur. fil.), Linc., had had his grace for B.A. four Congregations ago, but it had not been duly registered within three Congregations as required by the recent statutes, the necessity of this registration not being known to the master who asked the grace.

OPPOSITION TO A GRACE.

In the above account of the process of obtaining leave to proceed to a degree, no notice has been taken of the occasions on which opposition might be offered and the grace refused.

¹ Many people must have been less scrupulous as to the exactness of their grace. If the 'supplicat' records are correct, graces must often have been obtained in which the Christian names were incorrectly stated.

These occasions are, however, of very great importance, for the 'supplicat,' which is now a meaningless form, was then an important step in obtaining the degree and long continued to be so (see Doble's *Hearne*, vol. ii. *passim*).

Congregation or a part of it might call in question the student's fitness for the degree, order a further examination, and thereafter grant the grace or refuse it.

Such opposition might be offered on many grounds, both academical and non-academical. For example, Congregation refused degrees to students whom it suspected:—

- (i) of not having done the exercises ;
- (ii) of not having kept Terms ;
- (iii) of unfitness intellectually ;
- (iv) of unfitness morally, or because of riotous conduct ;
- (v) of heterodoxy either in politics, philosophy, or religion ;
- (vi) of insolence to a master of arts in the schools.

Examples of such charges have now to be given¹.

(iv) 13 Oct. 1588, John Wale, S. Mary H., had his grace for B.A. refused under these circumstances:—When his grace was proposed the third time, 'quaedam criminationes' were brought against him, 'et juramento quorundam fide dignorum sufficienter comprobatae.' Congregation then decided that he was 'moribus inidoneus ad gradum in Universitate suscipiendum.'

The following is much the most fully stated of the objections I have met with:—

28 May 1582. The grace of Robert Smith of Magd. C. was asked, and refused, the following charges being sworn against him:—

(1) when as a lewd cumpany had assembled them selves together in the commen haule of the same colledge at eleven of the clocke in the night at what time they sat in judgment uppon sum masters and diverse the fellows and honest men of the colledge layinge most shamfull crimes unto theare charge as these, carnall copulacion and such like, he was one of the chefest of them ;

(2) he permitted the same lewd assemblye to gather themselves together in his chamber at divers times wheare they sat in judgment as is aforesaide and allso they used the same araynements in the quadrangle at sundrye times ;

(3) he shamfully abused a master of art unto his face callinge him 'arrant knave' and threateninge yt eare longe he wolde be quitt with him.

(4) at what time Mr Jesope answerid in the devinitye schoole he was theare in the open assemblye of doctors and masters then present wth his hatt one his hed ;

(5) he hath cum by masters of art and taken the wale of them wth out any moving of his hatt.

On 30 June 1582, D^s. Smith appealed against this decision of Congregation finding him guilty 'de quibusdam criminibus ;' and Convocation appointed a

¹ Here, as before, examples will be taken from other degrees as well as from B.A., for this was a common form in the case of all degrees.

committee to determine whether the appeal was permissible. On 3 July the committee decided that he had no power to appeal.

It is probably in connection with a later supplication by this same Smith that we have the following amusing dispensation.

Feb. 158 $\frac{4}{5}$, the grace of one Smith had been refused in Congregation through his being supposed to be another person of that name. Convocation allowed him to propose it again in Congregation. <The statutes said that a grace refused might not be proposed again for a year.>

In this connection we have to note that candidates for degrees were sometimes required to present certificates of good conduct.

E.g. a testimony of the good behaviour of Daniel Baker, B.A., Magd. C., supplicating for M.A., sets forth his 'progress in learning, civility, in behaviour and other passages;' is dated Banbury, 18 Feb. 161 $\frac{1}{2}$; and signed by John Dod, Robert Cleaver, Robert Harris, William Wheatly, Henry Scudder, and Thomas Liddiott.

Similarly, objections had been made to Robert Johnson, M.A., Magd. Coll., supplicating for B.D.

He produced this letter from Edward More, dated Odiham, 16 Nov. 1613.

Mr. Johnson has been careful in his study and diligent in his preaching, which has been appreciated by 'his auditory of the best understanding.'

On account of the smallness of the living, he accepted a lectureship at Great Allhallows, London, for a year, and put in a curate here, 'who in his absence joining with a faction of troublesome spirits (that profess preciseness of life but practice for the most part malice and dissension) went about to supplant him and to leave no course unattempted that might give them hope of getting his living from him.' In this they failed.

They had an old quarrel with him, because he had at his first coming to oppose 'another troublesome minister of their profession who made some pretence' to the Vicarage. On this occasion they 'preferred articles to the High Commissioners against him.' I am one of these Commissioners, and I have never heard that 'he was ever censured or convented for any matter contained in those articles.'

(v) 26 Feb. 157 $\frac{8}{9}$, the grace of John Cuningsbie was to be refused for a year unless he made a full apology and submission in Congregation—'quia de religiose senserit et a calumnia non abstinuerit sed inconsiderate et irreverenter se gesserit erga istius congregationis quosdam viros.'

30 June 1596, Thomas Crumpton, Mert., suppl. for D.C.L., but his grace was objected to on the ground of 'unsound religion.' He made this statement:— 'myself by then <i.e. before he left Oxford> not being so well settled as I ought to have been, <I> cannot nor will not deny but that I did give some cause of suspicion.' Now however he accepted the religion and doctrine established in England by the queen.

12 June 1610, the submission of John Mason was read in Convocation:— 'Cum in exercitiis meis publice praestitis non solum a Reformatae Ecclesiae doctrina aberraverim sed etiam in Pontificiorum errores incautus imprudensque inciderim, protestor coram Deo et huic venerabili Convocatione me ab omni haeresi Papistica abhorreere humillimeque me submittere iudicio Ecclesiae Anglicanae, Domini Vicecancellarii Doctorum Procuratorum et Magistrorum hujus florentissimae Academiae, veniam insuper petens ab iis quos in hac parte laesos esse intellexero et paratus semper ad satisfactionem vel publice vel privatim quandocunque visum fuerit iis penes quos autoritas est. Humilis vester orator et supplicans, Iohannes Mason.'

John Mason, Corp., then suppl. that his grace for B.D., which had been published four times in Congregation but refused, might be asked in Convocation to spare him the inconvenience of waiting for four Congregations. This was granted ; and his grace for B.D. was then asked and granted.

Other examples will be given under the section about tests.

(vi) 4 May 1574, John Barebone, B.A., had his grace to incept subject to these conditions <KK. 170, a>.

(1) that he incept in next comitia, having meanwhile responded 'in Augustinensibus' and in three questions of Aristotle, defending Aristotle's opinion 'contra aliorum omnium philosophorum opiniones ;' he was to give previous notice of his questions.

(2) That in his 'praefatio vel suppositio' he acknowledge 'sese inter dissendendum nimis acri contentione aliquos magistrorum regentium offendisse.'

See also 26 Feb. 1578⁸ above, p. 38 ; and 28 May 1582, p. 37

It may be well to indicate the usual procedure in cases of this kind.

The form of asking the grace has already been described (p. 28).

If opposition was offered, the proctor (on the three first occasions) when he returned to the dais maintained an ominous silence. No reason need be alleged for the opposition on the first two days, but on the third day the grounds of opposition had to be stated. On the fourth day the grace was again submitted to the house.

It is not clear what amount of opposition was required to have a grace rejected¹. At first it would almost seem as though *one* adverse vote was enough, but latterly it seems to have been decided by the vote of the majority.

Several courses were open to Congregation in case of opposition to a grace.

(a) It might postpone the asking of a grace or liberty to use it till the student had satisfied the objections brought against him.

Above (p. 35) are several out of the numerous notices of this.

May 1553, Robert Paley had had his grace for M.A. granted subject to his clearing himself of certain charges brought against him. He had done so before the Vice-Chancellor and proctors and the grace was now pronounced 'absolutè concessa.'

(b) It might postpone the further asking of the grace, or liberty to use it, till the student had performed the exercises, the performance of which had been doubted.

16 June 1575, John Owens was granted his grace for B.A. 'modo disputet in disputationibus quae per visum appellantur.'

<John Owens suppl. B.A. 16 June 1575 ; but there is no record of his ever being adm.>

¹ The statutes were not precise on the point, and were from time to time amended : e.g. 12 Oct. 1583, a statute was proposed in Convocation 'de gratiis in congregatione negandis vel concedendis,' but Convocation found that its terms were ambiguous (a strangely modern experience), and remitted it to a committee. On 13 Oct. the statute as amended was accepted. I have not seen either this statute or the older one it replaced.

(c) By an adverse vote on the fourth asking, it might refuse the grace: the Proctor then pronounced 'haec gratia negata est,' and it could not be asked again for a year. A notice of the refusal of the grace was entered in the register, generally in the form 'petita est haec gratia 4^o sed negata.'

A list of 'gratiae negatae' will be found at the end of this introduction. It is probably far from complete, as the rejected candidate would of course pay no fee for registration.

It does not follow that when the grace was asked again it would be granted.

E.g. 21 Mar. 15⁸⁹/₉₀, John Hayte, N.I.H., suppl. B.C.L., 'sed gratia negata est.' He suppl. again 2 Dec. 1592 (being then of Gloc. H.), but the grace was again refused.

(d) It might refuse the grace, and forbid it ever to be asked again:— 'Haec gratia negatum est in perpetuum.'

E.g. May 1586, Robert Milward, Bras., suppl. M.A., 'sed gratia negata est in perpetuum.'

(This sentence must have been forgotten or revoked, because Robert Milward suppl. M.A. 18 Feb.; lic. 22 Feb. 158⁷/₈; inc. 1588.)

Students sometimes escaped from opposition to their graces by a technical flaw in the mode in which opposition had been offered.

29 Jan. . . . ¹. 'Petita est quarto gratia Johannis Bernarde; post cujus petitionem a commissario et procuratoribus congregationi significatum est causam sine probatione allegatam esse.' The statutes were consulted and it was decided that, under the circumstances, the opposition was not in due form; and the grace was granted.

At other times Congregation would seem to have taken a more resolute course and recalled a grace about which some scruple was felt.

19 Feb. 158²/₃, Thomas Lloyd had asked his grace for M.A. four times and obtained it. It had been recalled because of an informality in his Austin disputations. He had done these again, and now had his grace granted again.

Sometimes a grace which had been refused (and, therefore, by statute could not be asked again for a year), was by a special dispensation allowed to be asked again.

See above Feb. 158⁴/₅, p. 38.

The following notices touch on some points in connection with the above subject, and incidentally show how unsettled the procedure of the University was.

10 May 1566, if a grace was refused (that is, if opposition was offered by a regent-master), the ground of the objection was ordered to be submitted to the Vice-Chancellor and proctors before the next ensuing Congregation.

¹ I have mislaid the year.

10 May 1567, the same order was made with these additional words, 'if the shortness of time prevented the whole matter being deferred to other Congregations.'

7 June 1576, James Stevens suppl. for B.A. the fourth time. Contrary to the usual practice of Congregation (in which the objection was made at one of the three first askings), the grace was objected to on the fourth asking. It was ordered that if no valid ground of objection be shown to the Vice-Chancellor and Proctors before the first day of next Term, this grace be considered granted. 20 June, the Proctor pronounced the grace to be granted. His grace had been asked 23 Feb. 157 $\frac{5}{8}$, and then granted on condition that 'causa in eum allata probari non possit ante proximam quadragesimam aptulusque et idoneus reperiatur moribus et scientia.'

24 Nov. 1579, Congregation discussed the question whether a charge brought before the close of the fourth Congregation against a person asking a grace for a degree, was sufficient to delay the granting of the grace. Congregation concluded that each cause should be decided on its merits, the time for accusation and proof not being exceeded.

17 Dec. 1579, several charges were brought against Mr. Colmer; and they were held by Congregation to be established, and he was judged 'inidoneus ad gradum suscipiendum.' 16 Jan. 157 $\frac{9}{8}$, Clement Colmer appealed to Convocation from this judgment; and Convocation appointed a committee to decide (1) whether Congregation could be appealed from and (2) whether the reasons for the appeal were sufficient. 18 Jan. 157 $\frac{9}{8}$, Congregation appointed Mr. Upton and Mr. Knight to defend its decision. On 20 Jan. 157 $\frac{9}{8}$ the committee met in S. Mary's, and Daniel Dunn, B.C.L., and William Merrick, B.C.L., were appointed to defend Colmer. Dunn produced Colmer's appeal in writing: Knight claimed for Congregation that the appeal was inadmissible. 17 Dec. 1579, the committee adjourned till 4 Feb. to look into the statutes (KK. 294 a.). 4 Feb., Colmer, on the ground that the committee had refused or unduly delayed to give a decision in his case, appealed to the Queen. (R. Cullen, Registrar.)

10 July 1591, the Vice-Chancellor sentenced Francis Mason, M.A., and John Vicars, M.A., to be deprived of all privileges of the University for one year, 'eo quod verba quaedam de Mro. Thoma Aubrey ejusque gratia tunc petita, indignationes quasdam (uti Vicecancellario visum est) sibimetipsis et scandala quaedam Universitati paritura aperte protulissent.'

Francis Mason on 17 July appealed against this to Congregation. Thomas Glasier, deputy of Dr. James the Vice-Chancellor, refused to admit the appeal, but the deputy-proctors admitted it (Gerard Williamson, deputy of the Senior Proctor, and Maurice Mericke, deputy of the Junior Proctor).

26 Nov. 1591, before Dr. James (Vice-Chancellor), Dr. Cole, Dr. Bonde, Dr. Hovenden, Dr. Culpeper, Dr. Birde.

Wilkenson, M.A., of Mert. Coll. had on that day prevented the deputy of the Chancellor (Dr. Birde) from proceeding to the admission of certain candidates in the faculty of Arts. The Vice-Chancellor sent him to jail, there to stay on pain of banishment from the University till the Vice-Chancellor released him. Wilkenson appealed to Congregation; the Vice-Chancellor refused to admit the appeal because the statutes allowed no appeal 'in causa perturbationis pacis.'

2 Dec. 1591, Congregation met, and Dr. William James, the Vice-Chancellor, announced that the business before it was to grant degrees. John Lloyde, the Junior Proctor, contended that no business could be proceeded

with owing to the death of Sir Christopher Hatton the Chancellor (he died 20 Nov. 1591), and left the Congregation. The Vice-Chancellor and the Senior proctor, Richard Branch, being unwilling that the candidates for degrees should be put off, appointed John Tewel, M.A., to act as proctor in place of Lloyde, and proceeded to admit the candidates to their B.A. degrees.

24 Jan. 1594⁴/₅. The Vice-Chancellor asked whether he had the power to prevent the presentation of a candidate to a degree for which he had obtained the grace, no public objection being made as to his character or learning, on the ground of any private statute or private 'interpellatio.'

CIRCUITUS ET VISITATIO.

When the student had obtained his 'grace' for his degree in answer to his 'supplicat,' he had received authority to proceed to that degree, and the next steps he took were those involved in his actual promotion to it.

As a necessary preliminary to his actual admission to the degree, he had to go through the ceremony called 'circuitus,' 'visitatio,' or 'circuitus et visitatio.' This ceremony consisted in asking the Vice-Chancellor and proctors to summon a Congregation in which the student might be admitted to his degree. In the case of M.A. and other degrees there were, in addition to this common element, special features which will be noticed hereafter.

On the afternoon before the Congregation in which the student was to be admitted to his degree, the student (preceded by one or both of the bedells of his faculty and accompanied by the person¹ who was to present him in Congregation), attired in his academical dress but *bare-headed*, went round the Schools, and also called on (1) the Vice-Chancellor, (2) the Senior Proctor, (3) the Junior Proctor; and this had to be concluded before sunset.

We have in this ceremony a survival from a past state of things. In the early University all testimony was oral, and every precaution had to be taken to prevent unfit candidates slipping through. This last opportunity was therefore given that the regent-masters might note who were taking degrees, and come to Congregation and object, if they thought fit, at the eleventh hour. It is to be noticed, in this connection, that in the case of the M.A., which conferred the right of teaching and was therefore more jealously guarded than the inferior degree, the circuitus was more elaborate and courted greater publicity than the circuitus for B.A.

By Elizabeth's time, however, the circuitus had become a mere form, and

¹ In the case of degrees in Arts this was a regent-master of the student's own house: in the case of degrees in the faculties, the Regius Professor or a Doctor of the particular faculty.

the least useful of all the forms ; and therefore dispensations¹ from it are extremely frequent.

A relic of the circuitus still survives. A candidate for his degree is required the evening before his degree-day to enter his name in a book at the Vice-Chancellor's. In some colleges it is the practice to do this by the candidate himself ; in others by the Dean of the college ; in others by a college servant.

DISPENSATIONS FOR 'CIRCUITUS.'

(i) Dispensations granted because of the absence of persons necessary for the ceremony.

(a) The Vice-Chancellor.

23 Feb. 1598, Thomas Polexfen and John Tolson of Oriel were dispensed because the Vice-chancellor was not at home when they called.

(b) The bedells.

17 Dec. 1566, James Calhill (*Reg.* I. 216) and Herbert Westfayling (*Reg.* I. 217) (taking D.D.), were dispensed, 'quia non ante hodiernam diem convenerint cum bedellis.'

16 Nov. 1568, Meredith Hanmer and John Chambers (*Reg.* I. 272, taking B.A.), were dispensed because the bedells of their faculty being kept till the conclusion of the theological disputations could not 'circuire' with them, 'instante nocte.'

24 Apr. 1592, Marmaduke Lodington (taking B.A.) was dispensed, because he could not get any of the bedells to go with him as they were engaged in other business.

8 May 1593, William Jollyff (taking B.A.) was dispensed, because the bedells were engaged and he could not get one 'praeire.'

21 Feb. 1605, John Urrick, Corp., was dispensed 'propter defectum bedelli.'

8 Feb. 1613, George Tonge, Mert., taking B.A., was dispensed, 'quod bedelli cum multis aliis circumeuntes bedellum qui secum coiret habere non potuit.'

(c) The presenter.

21 May 1560, Robert Fenne (*Reg.* I. 242) taking B.C.L., was dispensed 'pro circuitu,' because his presenter was kept away by necessary business.

12 Feb. 1564, John Harbert (*Reg.* I. 236), taking B.C.L., was dispensed, because, being uncertain whether his presenter would be back in time for that Congregation, he had not gone round.

12 June 1570, John Witheus, B.D., taking D.D. (*Reg.* I. 235, 265), was dispensed, 'quia publicus praelector theologiae domi non erat hesterna nocte quando circuiret.'

10 Nov. 1581, John Chardon (*Reg.* I. 261), taking B.D., was dispensed, because the business of Convocation prevented the Theology professor from going round with him.

17 Nov. 1585, John Courtland, Hart H., taking B.A., was dispensed, because 'propter absentiam magistri commode circuire non potuit.'

¹ In giving examples of these, instances from other degrees are taken as well as from B.A., because the chief part of the ceremony was identical in all. The degree which the candidate was taking is stated in such cases. The dispensations 'pro circuitu' are as a rule to individuals, but general dispensations are also found, e.g. on 5 July 1594, and on 1 Mar. 1594.

20 July 1598, William Bradshaw, Univ., taking B.D., was dispensed, because the Divinity professor was kept away.

13 Nov. 1599, William Taylor, S. Jo., taking D.D., was dispensed, because the Moderator (i.e. the Divinity professor) had gone to London¹.

5 May 1610, John Simpson, Linc., taking B.D., was dispensed, because 'propter reverendi Moderatoris infirmitatem circuire non potuerit.'

(d) The candidate.

Students who had gone down from Oxford after the granting of their grace, sometimes were detained on their journey back and did not arrive in time to 'circuire' on the afternoon before the presentation day. This is a very frequent plea for dispensations from circuitus. A few examples will therefore suffice.

24 July 1574, Thomas Banks, taking M.A., was dispensed, because he returned too late from the country.

5 July 1577, Gavin Heirde, taking B.A., was dispensed, because 'tam sero rediit.'

[Gavin Heirde suppl. B.A. 14 May, adm. 5 July 1577.]

11 Feb. 159 $\frac{3}{4}$, Francis Yong, Trin., taking M.A., because 'tam sero rediit.'

2 July 1622, William Churchman, S. Alb. H., taking M.A., because 'sero ad academiam hesternam nocte reversus' he could not 'circuire.'

(ii) Candidates prevented from going round by (a) lameness or (b) illness.

(a) June 1562, Richard Verney (*Reg.* I. 248), taking B.A., was dispensed, because 'pedum laborans dolore non sine magno cruciatu circuitum conficere potuerit.'

6 May 1605, Adam Baylie, Oriel, because 'valde claudus existens.'

16 May 1606, William Brinkyr, All So., 'propter laesionem tibiae.'

12 Dec. 1606, John Bonnett, S. Alb. H., because, 'recrudescente gravi cruris vulnere, non potuit sine maxima molestia nec minoris salutis suae discrimine subire visitandi improbitatem.' He was taking M.A.

21 Oct. 1612, Thomas Haines, Linc., taking M.A., because 'claudus incedit et sine gravissimo dolore circuire non potest.'

3 Dec. 1618, John Wook, Ball., taking M.A., because 'gravi pedum laborans infirmitate.'

(b) 9 Mar. 159 $\frac{2}{3}$, Richard Symons, Exet., was dispensed, because he was fevered.

4 July 1593, Silvanus Penson, because just recovering from sickness.

17 June 1594, John Sherwood, Broadg. H., taking M.A., because 'gravi morbo laborans tantum deambulandi laborem sustinere non possit.'

14 May 1596, Richard Price, S. Edm. H., because 'infirmi valetudine laborans nudato capite in tam madido coelo sine suae salutis periculo circuire non possit.'

25 Feb. 160 $\frac{5}{6}$, Francis Steward, because, being 'valetudinarius,' he was prevented 'per frigoris inclementiam.'

4 May 1609, Richard Berry, Linc., taking M.A., was dispensed, to be presented on any day in that Term 'absque visitatione,' partly because he was weak from a recent sickness, 'partim ischiade etiam nunc laborans.'

¹ This absence of the Divinity Professor in London about this time and about 1610 is a frequent cause for dispensations. He has a modern counterpart in the Professor in another faculty, whose absence in London continually causes great inconvenience to candidates for degrees in that faculty.

25 Jan. 161⁸/₉, William Godfrey and John Cave, both of Linc. and taking M.A., because 'infirmirate corporis laborantes.'

4 July 1622, Richard Snigge, . . . , because 'morbo paralytico laborans.'

To the same class of dispensations belong:—

28 June 1608, Nicholas Simpson, prebendary of Canterbury, taking D.D., was dispensed from circuitus, because 'longâ confectus senectute.'

25 June 1660, Henry Cotton, Bras., the blind son of the Bishop of Sarum, 'propter visus defectum.'

(iii) Bad weather.

12 Oct. 1573, the Doctors and Masters who were that day to be admitted were dispensed from circuitus, 'propter quandam infirmitatem et injuriam coeli.'

13 July 1574, Jeffrey Williams and Richard Salte (both taking B.A.) were dispensed 'propter injuriam coeli.'

3 July 1599, dispensations were granted 'propter pluvias hesternas et temporis injuriam.'

26 Jan. ¹⁵⁹⁹/₁₆₀₀, 'propter acerrimam frigoris vim et nivium descendendum copiam.'

26 June 1622, William Hattly, Trin., taking M.A., 'quod coelum sît pluviosam nec sine magna molestia hoc officium praestare possit.'

(iv) Sunset coming before the ceremony was performed.

7 Dec. 1599, John Ireland was dispensed, because he could not complete his circuitus before sunset.

3 Dec. 1607, Robert Jones, Oriel, taking B.A., was dispensed, because 'propter diei brevitatem ante solis occasum commode circuire non potuit.'

The reason why the circuitus terminated before sunset is obvious; the process was gone through that the candidates might be known. An amusing instance of the necessity of this rule will be given in a later volume. Charles I sent down a long list of persons who were ordered to be admitted to degrees and a great number of students were going round till darkness set in. A number of other students were too charitable to suppose that their exclusion from the royal favour was due to any other cause than an oversight, and they therefore, assisted by the darkness, put on their academics and went round with the rest. The University had to decree next morning that not all who had gone the circuitus should be admitted to the degree, but those only who had been named in the king's letter.

(v) Business is a very common plea for dispensations. A few examples of this will suffice.

27 Jan. 157⁸/₉, Thomas Crompton, taking B.A., was dispensed to be presented next day without going round, on the plea that he had so many things to do that day.

A very apt instance of it is 1 July 1594, when Bartholomew Warner, taking M.D., was dispensed, because when the time came for his going round he was called away to visit a patient.

(vi) Another extremely common type of excuses is that the candidate had not known that the Congregation has to take place that day or had

not intended to be presented in that Congregation, and therefore in either case had omitted the circuitus on the preceding afternoon.

E.g. 21 June 1590, Edward Gee, Bras., taking M.A., was dispensed, because he did not know beforehand that that Congregation was to be held that day. And so in numerous other instances.

3 Feb. 158 $\frac{0}{1}$, 8 July 1595, etc., dispensations were granted because the candidates were unexpectedly called away to the country, and wished to be admitted to their degree before they went down.

(vii) Dispensations from circuitus were sometimes granted that a candidate might be presented on the same day on which his grace was asked for and obtained.

3 Nov. 1608, William Orten, Ch. Ch., taking B.A., had this dispensation, because he was master of a school in Warwickshire, and could not stay longer away.

And so again, 22 May 1612, Thomas Sammon, Bras., taking M.A., because he was hastening to his pastoral charge.

(viii) Some miscellaneous instances.

21 May 1560, Robert Leeche (*Reg.* I. 228), taking B.C.L., was dispensed, because 'publicam gerit personam' (he was proctor) 'atque ideo publice *notus esse praesumitur.*' <This gives a hint as to the purpose of the ceremony.>

4 July 1593, Johannes Parentius, a foreigner, taking M.A. by special license, was dispensed because being a foreigner, and never having taken B.A., he did not know whether he ought to call on the masters (part of the circuitus for M.A.), nor in what dress to go.

5 July 1594, a general dispensation 'pro circuitu' was given to several B.A.'s who desired to incept in the next comitia (on 8 July 1579), because they could not wait for another Congregation.

10 July 1595, Francis Pilkington, taking Mus. Bac., was dispensed 'pro circuitu.'

10 Oct. 1612, the first day of Michaelmas Term, Michael Thompson, S. Edm. H., taking M.A., was dispensed because circuitus can be done only in Term, and so he could not 'circuire' the day before.

18 Mar. 162 $\frac{1}{2}$, Thomas Sainthill, Corp., taking M.A., was dispensed 'propter solemnitatem diei <17 Mar. 162 $\frac{1}{2}$, was 2nd Sunday in Lent> 'et alia privata negotia, illud officium commode praestare non potuit.'

(ix) Dispensations were sometimes granted that circuitus done on a wrong day might count as though done rightly.

16 Dec. 1608, William Knight, Ball., taking B.A.; he went round on Wedn. last (14 Dec.), but the regent-master, who was to present him on the next day (Thursd.), was called away, and he was not presented. He was allowed to count that 'circuire' as if done at the proper time for the degrees on Friday 16 Dec.

30 May 1611, David Price, Broadg. H., was allowed to count his 'visitatio et circuitus,' done on Mond. 27 May, as though it had been done on 29 May.

July 1619, Erasmus Marbury was allowed to count his 'visitatio et circuitus'

done two days ago as though done the day before. He was prevented from being presented the day after his circuitus.

During part, if not the whole of this period, a circuitus had to be gone through by students seeking certain dispensations. But I have no details on this point except those given on p. 11.

DEPOSITION.

The next ceremony was the 'depositio,' which by this time had become a mere form, but in earlier times had been a ceremony of value. The 'depositio' in the case of the other degrees will be noticed in due course; that in the case of the B.A. may be taken here.

On the day on which a candidate was to be admitted to the degree of B.A., nine bachelors of Arts who had already determined, had to come before the time of Congregation to S. Mary's Church. There, in the 'Apodyterium' or outer room of the Congregation-house (for they were not allowed to enter the house itself), they had to 'depone' for the candidate. The nine 'deponents' knelt before the Proctor and, after taking an oath that they would declare their real sentiments, whispered to him whether, in their opinion, the candidate was or was not 'aptus et idoneus moribus et scientia.' Three forms were allowed them; 'scio,' 'nescio,' 'credo'; and they were bound to keep their sentence secret under penalty of a fine. If a major part of the nine said 'nescio,' the candidate was rejected from his degree for a whole year.

I have no instances of this in the case of B.A.; but

27 June 1576, Thomas Lister and John Netherwoode, candidates for M.A., were repelled from their M.A. degree, 'quia defuit numerus eorum qui jurarent de ipsorum aptitudine.'

(Thomas Lister (Lyster, Lytster), was adm. B.A. 27 Jan. 157 $\frac{3}{4}$; det. 157 $\frac{3}{4}$; suppl. M.A. 26 June 1576. John Netherwodde, suppl. B.A. Oct. 1573; no record of his adm., det. 157 $\frac{3}{4}$; suppl. M.A. 26 June 1576, on 27 June 1576 was repelled as above; suppl. M.A. again a year later June 1577, no record of his lic., inc. 1577.)

SUBSCRIPTION.

The candidates for B.A. were then marched from their respective colleges to the Apodyterium, where they signed the XXXIX Articles, and took the oath of assent to the Royal Supremacy¹.

A relic of this stage still survives; subscription to the Articles is abolished; but candidates for degrees still sign the books in the Apodyterium on the morning of their degree.

¹ After the statutes of 9 Feb. 157 $\frac{9}{8}$.

The books of these subscriptions at degrees begin in 1670; the first being 'Univ. Oxon. Arch. A.s.' giving the subscriptions from 1670 to 1695.

PRESENTATION OR ADMISSION.

Each candidate was then brought in separately to Congregation-house and presented by the regent-master of his college or hall (who held his right hand) to the Vice-Chancellor and proctors. The Vice-Chancellor then admitted him to the degree of B.A., with the formula¹:

'Domine <and the candidate's name> ego admitto te ad lectionem cujuslibet libri Logices Aristotelis et insuper earum artium quas et quatenus per statuta audivisse teneris; insuper auctoritate meâ et totius Universitatis do tibi potestatem intrandi scholas, legendi, et disputandi et reliqua omnia faciendi quae ad gradum Baccalaurei in artibus spectant.'

This ceremony was called indifferently 'creatio,' 'admissio,' 'licentiatio,' as well as by the general name 'praesentatio' (which latter strictly applied only to the introduction of the candidate by the regent-master), and a man was said to be 'creatus Baccalaureus Artium,' 'admissus,' or 'licentiatus.' In practice, however, there is apparent a tendency to differentiate the terms; and 'creatio' and 'creatus' are used most frequently of the completion of the degrees of Master and Doctor at inception or of admission to degrees by a special act of the University; 'admissio' and 'admissus' are used most frequently of the B.A. degree, and the Bachelors of Law, Medicine, and Theology, and 'licentiatio' and 'licentiatus' of the M.A. degree and the Doctors' degrees. This tendency has been followed out systematically in these pages, as also in the earlier volume by Mr. Boase; and 'admission' is the term used for presentation to degrees of Bachelor in all faculties, 'licence' being used of the degrees of Master and Doctor.

When this ceremony was over an entry of the persons so admitted was made in the register of Congregation, in a list for the year under the heading:—

'Admissi ad lectionem alicujus libri logices' (or, sometimes, 'alicujus libri facultatis artium').

It is this entry which appears as the second entry [with the prefix 'adm.'] in the notices of B.A. degrees. It indicates that on the day there stated, the student had conferred upon him the degree of B.A.² (subject, however, to a condition shortly to be discussed.)

For this registration a fee was charged.

This 'presentation' ceremony is still the chief, being now the only, function in the conferring of the B.A. and other degrees, though even it is shorn of much of its former amplitude.

¹ Taken from the statutes of 1634, but probably the old formula.

² After 1583³, when the suppl. is dropped out, I have omitted also the heading 'adm.' The dates subsequently given after the letters B.A. are in all cases those of 'admission.'

(i) Candidates for the B.A. are no longer kept outside the Congregation-house, in the Apodyterium, till the moment of their presentation, but are accommodated with benches in the Congregation-house itself.

(ii) Candidates are no longer presented one by one, but the Dean of the college presents at once all the candidates for B.A. from his college.

(iii) Candidates are no longer held by the right hand when presented, except by a few of the older Deans.

(iv) Candidates are no longer admitted by the Vice-Chancellor singly, but in great groups of twenty or thirty.

(v) The formula of admission is greatly reduced.

It is to be observed that even at this stage the degree might be stopped:—e.g. on 26 Mar. 1601, John Alford, Exet., suppl. for B.A., and had the grace granted; but when he was being presented on 11 April it was objected to him that he was not sufficient for the degree. Three M.A.'s were appointed to examine him; and they reported '*hominem adhuc non habilem et idoneum esse.*'

And so also in the case of other degrees:—e.g. Thomas Barker, of New C. (*Reg.* I. 283), was being presented on 1 Feb. 157 $\frac{5}{8}$, but he was '*repulsus*' till Dr. Colepeper, Warden of New C., returned (probably to give evidence about him). He was at last presented and licenced M.A. on 21 Feb. 157 $\frac{5}{8}$.

The fact of his rejection is the more plain, because John Bodie of New C. (no record of his adm. to B.A., but he det. 157 $\frac{1}{2}$) was also presented M.A., on 1 Feb. 157 $\frac{5}{8}$, was licenced on that day, and inc. 1576.

DISPENSATIONS CONNECTED WITH PRESENTATION.

(i) The presentation had to take place in Term, but Term was sometimes prolonged to let it be done later; e.g. in the beginning of July 1553 '*ob comitia et favorem Magdalenensium qui insigniendi sunt baccalaureorum titulo,*' Term was prorogued to 28 July.

(ii) The presentation had to be by a master of the candidate's own house.

Just as in the case of the asking of the grace, however, dispensations were frequently granted for another master to present.

E.g. 7 Dec. 1613, the Dean of Merton being away from home, a master of another house was to present Zorobabel Maultus.

30 Jan. 161 $\frac{6}{7}$, John Claridge and Henry Bagley (both of Mert., and taking B.A.) were allowed to be presented by the master of another house; the Dean of Merton having been taken ill suddenly.

6 May 1622, Francis Steedman, was allowed to be presented by a master of another house. By college statute no master of his house might present him without the principal's leave, and the principal was not at home to give the leave.

A relic of this form of dispensation still survives. A candidate for a degree can statutably be presented only by a Master of Arts of his own college. If a master of another college is to present, a dispensation must be obtained; only the dispensation is granted not by Congregation, but by the Vice-Chancellor.

In some cases, just as with the graces, a definite person was nominated to present for a society.

E.g. 20 Mar. 159 $\frac{0}{1}$, John Williams, M.A., was allowed to be '*præsentator*' for S. Edm. H.; 27 Oct. 1592, John Charlet, M.A., Oriel, to be presenter for S. Mary H.

DETERMINATION.

So soon as the candidate had been admitted to the degree he was by courtesy styled 'Bachelor of Arts,' and his name appeared in the University and College books with the prefix for that degree (in Latin 'Dominus,' contracted 'Ds.'; in English 'Sir,' contracted 'Sr.').

The B.A. degree was not however completed until the candidate had gone through the disputations known as 'determination,' which took place throughout the whole season of Lent.

As a rule the University insisted on this being done in the Lent immediately following the presentation or admission. And this fact was noticed both at the time of granting the grace, and at the time of admission.

The grace (as above stated, p. 29) generally had the condition attached to it: 'concessa est haec gratia modo determinet proxima quadragesima.' And at the time of admission, the new bachelors went through a ceremony which renewed the condition. At the conclusion of their admission, they were taken to the Arts Schools and their presenter propounded to them three 'quaestiones'¹. Thereupon they had each to state 'Respondebit Aristoteles pro me, proxima quadragesima.'

In some few cases the University allowed the candidate freedom to determine in whatever Lent he pleased, provided he did so before proceeding to M.A. The grace was then said to be 'concessa simpliciter.' (See p. 29).

In some cases the University bound over the 'admissi' to determine next Lent under a money penalty. E.g. 31 Oct. 1576, William Wintle and Richard Smith were each to forfeit 10s. unless they determined next Lent.

Men were constantly trying to shirk determination, and the University was constantly devising new schemes to compel them to it.

28 May 1597, it was pointed out that great numbers of men were very zealous to be presented B.A., and then omitted their determinations. It was decreed therefore that if any one in future, not having his grace granted *simpliciter*, or not having any reasonable excuse, failed to determine in the Lent next following the granting of his grace, his grace should be treated as though it had not been granted, and not even asked. (Convocation retained the power of dispensing with the omission and deferring the determination to another Lent.)

This decree would seem to have failed of its purpose; since we find that on 17 Feb. 1598, a committee was appointed to provide a scheme by which bachelors presented might be compelled to determine.

¹ One of the traditional quaestiones in use to the last on this occasion was 'Quid est bonum?' This ceremony has for some time been discontinued.

PROCEDURE AT DETERMINATION.

Determination—the last step in completing the B.A. degree—consisted of certain disputations which took place in Lent, generally the Lent following the admission to the B.A. degree.

The following stages in the performance of these disputations may here be noticed.

(i) **Egg-Saturday** (Festum Ovorum).

On the Saturday before Ash-Wednesday (called Egg-Saturday), all the students who intended to determine that Lent (that is, in the strict rule, all the persons who had been admitted B.A. since the beginning of last Lent) presented themselves (at S. Mary's).

On this occasion the ceremony of 'deponing' seems to have been gone over again; the Bachelors who wished to determine (called 'junior Bachelors') had to get nine Bachelors who had already determined (called 'senior Bachelors') to depone that they were fit to determine. They had to submit themselves to be questioned by the senior Bachelors, that these might be able to depone conscientiously. If a junior Bachelor failed to get nine deponents, his determination was put off for a year. This, at least, is the substance of the following decrees:—

16 Feb. 159⁵/₈, the decree about Bachelors deponing for those presented to determine in Lent was renewed.

28 May 1597, Convocation appointed a committee to consider amongst other matters the 'depositions of Bachelors.' This committee on 2 June proposed the following measure, which was decreed by Convocation on 30 June 1597: As regards the depositions of Bachelors the old statute was to be renewed and enforced, being understood as follows:—

'Quod quilibet senior bacchilaureus in die ovorum in domo congregationis tempore consueto praesens esse deberet ibique juramentum reciperet corporale cujus virtute vel "scio" vel "credo" vel "nescio" vel "scio quod non" sine mora et difficultate distincte et successive pro praesentato ad determinandum per procuratores in scrutinio secundum formam hactenus usitatam rogatus responderet: qui juramentum hujusmodi praestare vel juratus ad hunc modum respondere recusaverit ad voluntatem Vicecancellarii et procuratorum puniretur. Et si quis praesentatus testimonio novem deponentium de certa scientia approbatus fuerit tunc admitteretur ad determinandum proxima quadragesima; sin secus, in aliam quadragesimam ejus determinatio differretur. Et ut melius eorum qui determinaturi sint eruditio pro eis deponentibus innotescat et cognoscatur ordinatum erat ut quilibet junior bacchalaureus qui ad huc non determinaverit die ovorum antedicto tempore matutino ejusdem diei immediate post pulsationem parvae campanae in templo Beatae Mariae adesset ibique seniorum bacchalaureorum oppositionibus se sponte submitteret eisque modeste et obedienter responderet, quorum qui senior est in logicalibus aut moralibus tantum quaestionibus disputaret.'

The names and, in most years, the colleges of those admitted to determine that Lent were then taken down by the registrar, and entered

in the register of Congregation in a list headed 'nomina determinantium.' This list gives the entry which is placed as the last entry ('det.') of the B.A. degree. It indicates that the B.A. presented himself on Egg-Saturday, and during the Lent indicated by the date performed the exercises of determination, thus completing his B.A. degree¹.

For this registration a fee was paid to the Registrar.

Thereafter the determining bachelors elected two of their own number to act as 'collectors' ('collectores determinantium'). The collectors had two duties. The first was to arrange the determining bachelors into groups ('classes'), so that each determining bachelor might dispute twice at least. The usual number in a 'classis' was *ten*; e.g. in March 154 $\frac{5}{8}$, the determining bachelors were allowed to be divided into three 'classes' although under thirty (there were twenty-six). This division was made on the Monday and Tuesday after Egg-Saturday. Wherever the last set of determinants did not make up a group of ten, the practice seems to have been to divide them up among the other groups² and not form them into a 'classis' by themselves.

The second duty of the collectors seems to have been to collect the fees due to the University and the proctors and other officers.

Towards the close of the period the names of the collectors are given year by year. In the Lent of 161 $\frac{8}{9}$, the collectors were Michael Berkley of Ch. Ch., a 'compounder' (cumulatus), and Maurice Berkley of Qu.: in 16 $\frac{19}{20}$, Richard Herick of S. Jo., and Wortley Goodall of Bras.; in 162 $\frac{9}{11}$, Robert Rainsford of Wadh., and John Holden of Magd. H.; in 162 $\frac{1}{2}$, Peter Wentworth, of Ball., and Joseph Meddowes, of Exet.

The election of these 'collectors' was often attended by considerable disturbance, the determinants alleging that the proctors exercised undue influence to secure the return of 'collectors' who would be willing to exact unfair proctorial fees from the candidates. In consequence of these disturbances, the election was for a time taken from the determinants and the proctors empowered to appoint collectors. The result was renewed grumbling at the exactions of the proctors, which led the University to try to fix the fees payable at determination, as is seen in the following decree. 14 Mar. 157 $\frac{8}{9}$, Bachelors

¹ I have often been asked why I have chosen to give an entry for this formal completion of the B.A. degree (and the same applies to the inception entry for M.A.), and whether it would not have been sufficient to give only the admission and licence entry. My answer is that this is a later entry than the others, and therefore its absence may in some cases be of help in determining the identity of persons whose history is being sought out. Some curious college customs are also brought out by it; e.g. members of Queen's College very often determine a Lent or two later than they ought to have done. There was obviously something in their statutes which made this advisable. A similar cause no doubt accounts for the unusual frequency with which members of Queen's College supplicated for dispensations from necessary regency, as is noted later on.

² This old arrangement might be revived in the pass schools with great advantage: e.g. in the viva voce examinations, when only a few men are left for the last day, it would often be an advantage to avoid an additional day's viva voce by taking a few names extra on some previous days.

and Masters grumbled at the fees they had to pay the proctors on taking their degrees. A committee was therefore appointed to fix what each on taking any degree should pay to the proctors or their collectors. 3 Apr. 1579, Convocation ordered (1) that the collectors should take from determining bachelors only 12*d.*, out of which they should pay the fees to the Sacerdos and to the Clericus¹ of S. Mary's, and should provide '*tria gentacula communia, alterum initio, secundum in medio, tertium in fine disputationum quadragesimalium*'; (2) that each determining bachelor should pay to the proctors no more than 4*s.*; that each incepting Master should pay no more than 5*s.* '*pro scholis.*'

2 March 158⁵/₈, Convocation directed that the nomination or election of collectors (whose duty was to distribute the determining bachelors into their 'classes'), which had been for some time given to the proctors, should again, according to old custom, be conceded to the bachelors who were to determine next Lent. It was ordered that the proctor, at the usual time, sitting in some place apart, should receive the votes of the bachelors, after taking oath to pronounce those duly elected who obtained the greater number of votes.

'*Et quoniam officii hujus petitio extiterit aliquando valde molesta propter crebras et nimis importunitas petentium sollicitationes,*' it was further ordered that no one should canvass for the collectorship before seven o'clock on the Wednesday immediately preceding the usual time of election, which was to take place after the ringing of the 'small bell.'

Further, for the relief of poor scholars, the proctors were instructed to exact only 4*s.* '*pro scholis,*' etc., from determining bachelors, and the bachelors were instructed not to refuse to pay that fee.

A committee was appointed to discuss other matters concerning the proctors, collectors, and Lent disputations.

12 Mar. 158⁵/₈, this committee met and decided that—

(1) In the Congregation in which bachelors were presented to determine², the proctors should take oath to act fairly in the election of collectors.

(2) Whereas in times past collectors had exacted unfairly large sums from the determinants, they should in future exact only 12*d.* from each determinant.

(3) Any determining bachelor guilty of directly or indirectly canvassing for the collectorship beyond the limit of time fixed by statute, was to be incapable of holding the office or voting in the election. Any senior bachelor (i. e. one who had already determined) canvassing about the election was to be denied his M. A. for a full year '*post completam formam*'; any M. A. canvassing was to lose his vote in the next election of proctors; any other person canvassing was to be fined as for '*perturbatio pacis.*'

(4) Whereas the committee received many complaints about the negligence and turbulence of the Lent disputations, it was decreed that each determining bachelor, on pain of degradation, should respond in his own turn and as often as he was required by the 'class' in which he was placed.

(5) '*Praeterea cum authorum varietas multas peperisset in scholis dissensiones, statuerunt vel Aristotelem secundum vetera et laudabilia Universitatis statuta vel alios authores secundum Aristotelem defendendos esse, omnesque steriles et inanes quaestiones ab antiqua et vera philosophia dissidentes a scholis excludendas et exterminandas.*'

¹ 7 July 1579, each Bachelor determining in Lent was ordered to pay the 'Clericus sive Vicarius' of S. Mary's 2*d.*

² See note on p. 55.

(6) To keep up the dignity of the place, and for the greater profit of auditors and disputers, it was ordered—

(a) That those ‘qui scholis praeessent, Mri. scholarum dicti,’ all regent-masters, all senior and junior bachelors, should be present from beginning to end of the disputations in the dress of their degree.

(b) That all persons ‘tumultus concitantes aut disputationes quovis modo impediētes’ should be at once checked, and, if they disregarded the warning, be punished at the discretion of the Vice-Chancellor or proctors.

(7) It was further ordered that the statute ‘de reverentia praebenda doctoribus, magistris in facultate artium,’ etc., published in the Vice-Chancellorship of Dr. James, should again have force.

16 Feb. 159²/₃, it was ordered that no one should canvass for the office of ‘collector’ before seven A.M. on the Wednesday before Egg-Saturday.

27 Feb. 159⁰/₁, question was raised whether the ‘collectors’ were properly appointed last Egg-Saturday.

(1) The proctors were not sworn, as required by statute, in this election.

(2) The proctors did not announce the elected ‘palam et publice.’

(3) The proctors took the votes in favour of one candidate and omitted those given to another.

Convocation ordered (1) that the proctors should be sworn, (2) should exhibit the voting to the Vice-Chancellor, (3) should announce the result in the next Congregation ‘palam et publice.’

17 Feb. 160⁰/₁, last year, and for several years back, at the election of collectors on the Saturday appointed for that election, there had been ‘tumultuosae turbae’ to the great scandal of the University, because the many duties of the proctors on that day deferred the election to a late hour at night. It was ordered by Convocation that the fees due to the proctors and the bedells by the bachelors who were to determine should be paid on the Wednesday before that Saturday (Egg-Saturday).

DISPENSATIONS.

At first attendance on Egg-Saturday was enforced with considerable strictness, and all who had failed to appear on that day were excluded from determining that Lent. Dispensations were, however, occasionally granted; and from about 1615 onwards they became more or less frequent.

These dispensations may be divided into two kinds.

(i) Much the less frequent kind is that a person who had not been admitted B.A. till after Egg-Saturday might nevertheless determine that same Lent, and be freed from the statutes which required him to wait till the Lent following.

(Day and month not given) 154⁸/₉, the ‘scholares’ of Bras., who are to be admitted to-morrow to determine, suppl. to be allowed to determine in the present Lent, though a whole week of it is past. Their request was granted on condition that after their admission they observed the days of determination ‘juxta ordinem classis.’

15 Mar. 157⁸/₉ (day after Ash-Wedn.), Gilbert Coode, ‘e Cornubia patria sua

reversus,' was dispensed 'pro circuitu et pro Sabbato Ovorum (28 Feb. 157⁸/₉), quod patre illius periculosissime aegrotante, citius redire non potuit.' He was adm. B.A. on 7 Mar., and determined that same Lent.

2 Apr. 1582, question was asked whether a person 'presented to determine'¹ after the beginning of Lent, could be considered to have been duly presented.

Convocation agreed to recognise such presentations that time, provided the persons so presented responded in the public schools 'singuli singulis diebus durante termino.'

But in future no one was to be presented to determine that Lent, after Egg-Saturday, unless he had a dispensation from Convocation.

6 Feb. 161⁰/₁, John Price, S. Jo., was dispensed to determine that Lent though not presented before Egg-Saturday. His failure to be presented was excused 'propter diei mutationem sibi incognitam.'

26 Feb. 161⁵/₈, Alexander Gill, Wadh.; Robert Tooker, Ball.; William George, Hart. H.; William Pain, Univ.; and William Walker, Ball., were allowed to determine that Lent, because it was to their advantage.

26 Feb. 161⁶/₇, David Lloyd, All So., was allowed to determine, though not presented before Egg-Saturday. He was 'legist' in his college, and so was not required to determine; but he now thought it would be for his advantage to take B.A. and determine.

5 March 161⁷/₈, Robert Allwin, Hart. H., was allowed to determine that Lent, though presented after Egg-Saturday. He was expecting a fellowship at Cambridge and therefore could not wait till another Lent.

(ii) A much more common dispensation was that a student who had been duly admitted B.A. in the preceding year, but had failed to appear on Egg-Saturday, might be allowed to determine as though he had been present.

E.g. 15 Mar. 160⁴/₅, Thomas Hughes was allowed to determine though absent on Egg-Saturday (which fell on 13 Feb. 160⁴/₅).

8 Mar. 162¹/₂, William Hayter, Exet., was allowed to determine, though not present on Egg-Saturday (2 Mar. 162¹/₂).

The following are the principal grounds for granting such dispensations:—

(1) Illness.

E.g. 28 Mar. 1604, Simon Foster was allowed to determine that Lent though not present on Egg-Saturday (18 Feb. 160³/₄). He was ill at the beginning of Lent.

Similar dispensations were granted in the following cases:—

16 Feb. 161⁰/₁, James Searle of New C., absent from illness.

9 Mar. 161⁰/₁, Thomas Yates, Bras., who on Egg-Saturday was laid up with a violent fever.

21 March 161⁶/₇, John Ham, Ch. Ch., absent from fever.

18 March 161⁷/₈, Martin Silverwood, Linc., absent because ill in the country.

¹ This sometimes means 'presented B.A.'; the more common phrase being 'admitted ad lectionem alicujus libri logices.' (Compare the M.A. formula 'licentiati ad incipiendum.') Here it may refer to a ceremony taking place on Egg-Saturday, see pp. 51, 53.

17 Feb. 161 $\frac{8}{9}$, John Scarth, S. Edm. H., absent because 'pleurasi correptus in Hilarii termino.'

28 Feb. 161 $\frac{9}{20}$, Edward Rumsey, Jes., absent because seized with a violent fever when on his way up.

17 Mar. 161 $\frac{9}{20}$, Edward Holland, Corp., absent because 'febri correptus.'

3 Apr. 1620, Ambrose Freer, S. Edm. H., absent because 'gravissimo morbo rure correptus.'

22 Feb. 162 $\frac{0}{1}$, Michael Dolling, Qu., absent because of a sudden and severe illness.

(2) Illness or death of relations.

28 Feb. 161 $\frac{1}{2}$, Samuel Yarworth was on his way up when he heard of the death of 'amici sibi beneficentissimi.'

9 Mar. 161 $\frac{1}{2}$, Henry Nye, Bras., could not come up in time for Egg-Saturday on account of the sudden death of his sister.

4 Apr. 1614, David Williams, Jes., was allowed to determine that year; he could not come up earlier 'sine offensa moribundi patris.'

(3) Business.

5 Apr. 1617, William Price, Hart, H., was allowed to determine. He was kept from coming up in time by most important business.

15 Feb. 162 $\frac{0}{1}$, John Hurditch, Ball., and others were excused for absence on Egg-Saturday. They had been detained 'gravibus negotiis.'

18 Mar. 162 $\frac{1}{2}$, William Grippe, Magd. H., was kept by business from coming up in time for Egg-Saturday.

(4) Difficulties of winter travelling.

21 Feb. —, George Page, Ch. Ch., was allowed to determine that Lent. He was behind the day because 'in remotis agens' he was delayed 'propter grandes nives et pericula tunc imminencia.'

28 Feb. 161 $\frac{1}{2}$, Walter Shaw was delayed on his journey, 'magnis aquarum fluctibus et periculosis in fluvio Umbrensi agitatus et repulsus.'

6 Mar. 161 $\frac{4}{5}$, Edward Godwin, Magd. C., was coming from his home (90 miles from the University) but was delayed 'propter inusitatam nivis abundantiam.'

17 Feb. 161 $\frac{8}{9}$, John Latham, Bras., was delayed 'aquarum inundationibus in itinere.'

28 Feb. 161 $\frac{9}{20}$, William Shenton was allowed to determine that Lent 'e partibus remotioribus profectus et in itinere impeditus.'

Part of the Egg-Saturday proceedings in older times had been a banquet ('prandium' or 'epulae'), given by the determining bachelors, I suppose to the proctors and the regents, and certainly to the bedells. Students often grudged the expense of this banquet, and undertook it very grudgingly; and it was at last commuted for a fixed payment in money, though it was still provided that any determinant who chose might provide the entertainment.

The following notices supply the information accessible on the subject.

3 Feb. 158 $\frac{0}{1}$, 'Cum quidem Baccalaurei ista quadragesima determinaturi consuetudines Universitatis neglexerunt in epulis non instruendis die

Sabbati proxime precedente quadragesimam'; it was ordered that each of them should pay 1s., of which half was to go to the use of Congregation, half to be divided among the inferior bedells. Further, a general dispensation was given to all who had omitted the custom that year, but no one in future was to be admitted to determine who had not observed the custom in the usual way on Egg-Saturday (Festum Ovorum).

28 Feb. 15⁸⁹/₉₀, Congregation ordered that 'Baccalaureorum unusquisque qui solemne illud convivium quod "ovorum" dicitur secundum antiquam et laudabilem hujus Universitatis consuetudinem tempore et locis consuetis non apparasset decem drachmas bene et legalis monetae Angliae solveret, Universitatis bedellis ac scholaribus indigentibus secundum discretionem procuratorum distribuendas.'

A little later a committee was appointed to deal with the whole question. On 15 July 1590, the committee met and agreed to recommend that each determining Bachelor who shall be unwilling 'solemne illud convivium quod ovorum dicitur secundum antiquam conditionem apparare' shall pay 2s. on the morning of Ash-Wednesday before he go to the schools to be equally divided among the three yeomen bedells. On 16 July Convocation accepted this proposal.

29 Jan. 159³/₄, The fine imposed 16 July 1590, on determining bachelors who omitted the 'convivium ovorum' and then ordered to be paid on Ash-Wednesday, was now ordered to be paid with the other dues on Egg-Saturday.

(ii) Ash-Wednesday (Dies Cinerum).

On the first day of Lent (Ash-Wednesday) the Bachelors who were to determine from each college marched in procession (accompanied by their Dean) to the schools, and there went through a rehearsal of the disputations which were to follow, the Dean propounding to them 'quaestiones' of the type which were to be debated, with certain explanatory 'versiculi.'

DISPENSATIONS.

Some of the dispensations for absence on Egg-Saturday above noticed will be found to imply absence, and therefore, by implication, to excuse it, on Ash-Wednesday. But there are also dispensations for absence on Ash-Wednesday itself.

Feb. 154⁴/₅, Thomas Vernon and Robert Baker (*Reg.* I. 208) were allowed to determine though absent on Ash-Wednesday (18 Feb.) on condition that they completed their days like other determinants 'et solvant solvenda.'

5 Mar. 157³/₄, Thomas Keyne and five others were allowed to determine though absent on Ash-Wednesday (24 Feb.), provided they responded three times instead of twice.

19 Feb. 159¹/₂, John Hodges, Bras., was allowed to determine though absent on Ash-Wedn. (9 Feb.). He had been called away by his father's death.

10 Feb. 160³/₇, the bachelors of Trinity College who were to determine that Lent were allowed to defer the beginning of their determination till the

third week in Lent, and were exempted from the statute requiring presence at 'solemnitate festi ovorum et responsione in die cinerum' (18 Feb.). 'Causa est quod, dissolutione collegii per praesidem jam facta, ante tempus praedictum redire in Academiam commode non possint.' (The Third Sunday in Lent in that year would be 8 March.)

(iii) The Thursday and Friday after Ash-Wednesday were employed in arranging disputations for those determining bachelors who had not been arranged into 'classes' (see p. 52).

(iv) Then followed the regular course of the disputations.

On the Saturday (and on each Saturday following) the determining bachelors assembled at 8 A.M. in the choir of S. Mary's Church for prayers.

On the Monday (first Monday in Lent) the disputations actually began and continued till the Friday before Palm-Sunday.

On Fridays, on the Vigils of Festa, and on days on which Congregation met, the disputations took place from 9 to 12 in the forenoon,—the subjects being chiefly in grammar, but also in rhetoric, politics, and ethics.

On Mondays, Tuesdays, Wednesdays, and Thursdays,—(except on the days which fell under the above rule)—the disputations took place in the afternoon from 1 to 5, and the 'quaestiones' were taken from the logic of Aristotle.

The 'opponentes' were the determining bachelors; the 'respondentes' were 'scholares' responding 'sub baccalaureo' (see p. 24).

Each determining bachelor had to dispute at least twice; he had to dispute in his turn in his 'classis,' and he had to defend Aristotle: otherwise the disputation was not to count.

Determination was entirely under the control of the Junior Proctor¹, and hence the records of it are in the books belonging to the Junior Proctor².

¹ Such notices as 11 Feb. 1554 Magistri Rowe, Pers, Babington, Alan, were nominated a committee 'to examine the determining bachelors,' no doubt refer to the exceptional circumstances created by the temporary disuse of these disputations. See p. 59.

² The Junior Proctor's book, beginning 1768, contains lists of the two declamations then required of Bachelors seeking M.A., which seem to have been substituted for the determination. The list closes in Lent Term 1809 with the note:—'hoc termino novum statutum de lectionibus baccalaureorum determinantium vim et vigorem suum obtinuit.' A few of these subjects are here given as a possible indication of the kind of subjects disputed in the old determinations.

D^s Chapman of Ch. Ch. declaimed:—(i) 19 Apr. 1768, 'Utrum plus commodi aut incommodi ex Americâ ceperit Europa? Plus commodi.' (ii) 21 Apr., 'Veterum nummorum studium non est omnino inutile.'

D^s Rhodes of Exet. declaimed:—(i) 29 Apr. 1768, 'Dic mihi si fueris leo qualis eris.' (ii) 2 May, 'Sapiens sibi qui imperiosus.'

D^s Heughbank, of Linc. declaimed:—(i) 7 June 1768, 'Peregrinatio est utilis

(v) On the Saturday before Palm-Sunday, after prayers, the Junior Proctor¹ made a speech, criticising the way in which the questions had been handled and administering praise and blame. This concluded 'determination,' and the student who had gone through it was now free to proceed to M.A., when he had completed the statutable residence and exercises for the higher degree.

There are some exceptional notices of date about 1552-4 which seem to show that these exercises were then left off, and resumed.

18 Feb. 155 $\frac{2}{3}$, it was decreed that M.A.'s of the last two years in place of the disputations which were required of them by the statutes should be divided into four sets.

(1) in the first week, four of the seniors were to preside over the determining Bachelors.

(2) in the second week, the next set of four.

(3) in the third week, the third set of four.

(4) in the fourth week, the fourth set of four.

Any of them who was absent was to be fined 12*d.* for each time. The same fine was to be exacted from any determining bachelor who was absent.

It was further decreed that the determining bachelors should be permitted to begin their disputations at 9 A.M. and finish at 11 A.M. on the days on which 'publicae lectiones' were usually held.

These two decrees were to be in force for this one Lent only.

The reason for these dispensations was the shortness of the notice given, after the Chancellor's command that 'disputationes quadragesimales' should be renewed.

There remain to be noticed some different kinds of dispensation connected with determination.

(i) It has been noticed above that on the days on which Congregation met the disputations took place from 9 to 12. On these days the determining bachelors often asked permission to stop at 11; and, if this was conceded, the day was called a 'dies graciosus.'

This dispensation was granted, for example, on — Feb. 155 $\frac{5}{8}$, on 19 Mar. 156 $\frac{4}{5}$, on 15 March 158 $\frac{9}{10}$.

Some specimens of the pleas for this dispensation follow.

2 Mar. 159 $\frac{8}{9}$, because of the small number of determinants 'saepius ad eos respondendi vices quam antehac paene contigit rediturae sunt.' (In that

ad informandos mores.' (ii) 9 June, 'Nihil supra Deos laceo nec potentem amicum largiora flagito satis beatus unicis Sabinis.'

D^s Perkins, of Linc. declaimed:—(i) 4 July 1769, 'Quid non mortalia pectora cogis, auri sacra fames?' (ii) 6 July, 'Nemo malus felix.'

¹ This duty would seem at one time to have been discharged by the Vice-Chancellor. 14 Mar. 158 $\frac{5}{6}$; in the East Chapel of S. Mary's where Convocation meets, 'cum Bacchalaurei novissime determinantes coram Doctore Thornton Vicecancellario ad absolutionem convenissent; Senior Collector D^s Lloyd pro more orationem habuit in qua quoniam adversus Vice-Cancellarium immodeste et contumeliose se gessit Vicecancellarius ei silentium injunxit: et deinde Bacchalaureos praedictos concinna prius habita per ipsum oratione absolvit, exceptis dicto Dno. Lloyde cum collega sua necnon aliis quorum absolutionem distulit in ultimum diem sequentis Terminis'—as was stated in a list written in his own hand in the Registrar's keeping.

year there were only 93 determining bachelors, the smallest number for nine years.

26 Mar. 1601, on account of the small number of determinants.

19 Mar. 160 $\frac{1}{2}$, 'causa est quod ipsi in quarta classe collocati ter respondere teneantur quum qui in sexta septima et octava bis in nona et decima semel tantum respondeant.'

Mar. 24 160 $\frac{2}{3}$, 'quod multi jam in illo genere peractis laboribus sunt defessi et morbis ingruentibus per numerum adolescentium uno in loco spirantium obnoxii.'

16 Feb. 160 $\frac{8}{9}$, and again on 14 Mar., a 'dies gratiosus' was given because Henry Lord Clifford, son of the Earl of Cumberland, was disputing on that day.

8 Mar. 160 $\frac{8}{9}$, because Richard Coles (a compounder, 'cumulatus') was disputing that day and would dispute also on Friday next (10 Mar.).

20 Mar. 160 $\frac{8}{9}$, because some of the determining bachelors were called away by business and could not conveniently wait till 12.

15 Feb. 161 $\frac{0}{1}$, because 'illustris juvenis' Thomas Nevill was responding that day.

2 Apr. 1612, because some of the bachelors were called away by important business.

14 Mar. 161 $\frac{5}{8}$, at the request of (John) Barkam, who was taking D.D. that day.

19 March 161 $\frac{6}{7}$, because some of the determining bachelors were ill.

[On 21 Mar. this note by the Registrar follows 'duae aliae (i. e. dispensations for a 'dies gratiosus') postea concessae sed non registratae, quoniam nihil mihi solutum est.']

5 Mar. 161 $\frac{7}{8}$, because some of the determining bachelors were ill.

(ii) Dispensations were occasionally granted to candidates who had begun determining to omit one or more days of it.

15 Mar. 155 $\frac{7}{8}$, William Pumrell (*Reg.* I. 234) was dispensed from determining on Tuesday next (22 Mar.) because he was a priest and had to hear confessions.

12 Mar. 161 $\frac{2}{3}$, Richard Saltonstall (e. q. fil. n. m.) had been taken ill with fever, and 'speciales nuncii' were sent to take him home. He seems to have been excused the rest of his determination (about a fortnight).

(iii) Dispensations were sometimes granted to shorten the time during which a determinant had to dispute.

E. g. 3 Mar. 157 $\frac{3}{4}$, John Justice was allowed to respond for only *one* hour on each occasion on the plea of ill-health.

(iv) Dispensations were also granted to postpone the ceremony.

(1) As has been said above, the grace for admission to B.A. was generally granted subject to the condition 'modo determinet proxima quadragesima.' It sometimes became clear to a student that it would be impossible or inconvenient for him to fulfil this condition. He then asked permission to postpone his determination to a Lent later than the one specified, or to have his grace re-granted as 'concessa simpliciter.'

E.g. Feb. 154 $\frac{4}{5}$, Robert Cotes (*Reg.* I. 202) asked leave to postpone his determination on the plea that his friend who maintained him was dead and he had not money for the determination. This leave was granted, provided the plea was 'non ficta,' and that he did determine before taking M.A.

19 Feb. 158 $\frac{2}{3}$, Anthony Crumpton, finding he could not be present, had his grace 'modo determinet proxima quadragesima' changed to 'simpliciter'; and so also 28 Mar. 1584, Nathaniel Virtu, Edmund Carpenter, and Thomas Phipps, Magd. C., because they could not get their college grace to determine that Lent.

12 Feb. 160 $\frac{6}{7}$, John Clench, Broadg. H., because 'gravissimo morbo correptus.'

21 Mar. 160 $\frac{9}{10}$, Christopher Lowther, because called away by most important business.

26 Mar. 1610, Simon Baker, because ill in London.

14 Nov. 1612, Alexander Crooke, because called away by business and uncertain of his return.

15 June 1620, Thomas Baker and Arthur Baker (eq. aur. filii.), Bras., because probably unable to be present.

(2) It often happened that students who had been admitted B.A. under promise to determine the next Lent, failed to do so. In this case, therefore, in strict University law, the admission was rendered void, and unless the student was prepared to abandon his University course he ought a second time to have gone through the whole process of asking for the grace and being admitted to the degree. But in practice this strict rule was seldom observed, for the elastic system of dispensations enabled the University to meet the special circumstances of each case. An extremely common form of dispensation therefore is that which permitted the student to determine in a Lent following that in which he ought to have appeared, but did not.

A few examples will be sufficient to state the principal pleas offered for such dispensations.

(a) On the plea of poverty.

17 Nov. 1585, Richard Minne, Corp., because he had no money.

8 June 1588, Thomas Bingley, because he had no money.

1 Dec. 1600, William Sheene, because he had not money enough for the expenses connected with determination.

(b) On the plea of illness (very frequent).

15 Apr. 1580, Michael Vaughan, because 'gravi morbo affectus officium praestare non potuit.' (He is, however, registered as determining 157 $\frac{9}{80}$, perhaps because the list was made out (see p. 51) at the beginning of Lent.)

19 Feb. 158 $\frac{4}{5}$, George Potter.

24 Feb. 159 $\frac{1}{2}$, John Tanner, Exet.

6 Feb. 160 $\frac{6}{7}$, William Cheefe, because of the plague last Lent.

20 Feb. 161 $\frac{1}{2}$, William Lyon, son of (Bishop) John Lyon, because ill in Ireland.

17 Dec. 1614, Edward Godwin, Magd. C., because ill in the country.

(c) On the plea of business.

29 Jan. 160 $\frac{6}{7}$, Henry Ashwood, Magd. C., because detained by a lawsuit 'circa firmam ei relictam.' (In this case the grace had been had two years ago.)

21 Oct. 1611, Christopher Jones, Jes., because detained by a lawsuit about his late father's property.

10 Feb. 161 $\frac{2}{3}$, John Dondridge, Exet., because detained in London by business.

(d) On the plea of illness of relations.

13 Dec. 1606, Richard Lowther, because called away by letters from his sick father.

(e) On the plea of obstacles interposed by the college or University.

13 Apr. 1579, Robert Forte, because the Vice-Chancellor prevented his determination last Lent.

<Robert Forte suppl. B.A. 13 Feb. 157 $\frac{8}{9}$ (being of fifteen Terms' standing), and was adm. 13 Apr. 1579. There is no record of his det.>

4 Apr. 1580, William Gilbert and others, because their college had refused to let them proceed to B.A.

It may be noted that this dispensation was sometimes granted though more than one Lent had elapsed.

E. g. 29 June 1607, William Case, Bras., was allowed to retain the grace which he had had two years ago, though he had failed to determine; and again 3 Nov. 1609, John Smith, All So., was allowed 'Simpliciter,' a grace granted three years ago subject to determining in the Lent following.

(v) Dispensations on a very few occasions were granted for the substitution of another exercise for determination.

4 July 1588, Joseph Collier, Exet., who could not determine in Lent because of his pastoral charge, was allowed to substitute the preaching of three sermons in the University.

19 Apr. 1609, Thomas Godwin, Ch. Ch., who had been prevented from determining by fever, was allowed to omit it, if he disputed *twice* in the Austin disputations.

16 June 1609, Thomas Shrewsburie had the same liberty; 'causa est quod quadragesimum quintum annum jam agens hoc exercitium, parum aetati conveniens, sine aliquo suo dedecore praestare non poterit.'

7 Oct. 1614, Richard Steward, All So., had the same liberty, having been prevented from determining because 'gravi febre correptus.'

(vi) Dispensations were in a few cases given for the entire omission of determination.

1544, William Copege (*Reg. I.* 203), chaplain of Qu., was allowed to omit determination, 'causa inopiae.'

Feb. 154 $\frac{4}{5}$, Nicholas Palmer (*Reg. I.* 208), because he would lose the benefit of his benefice if he did not reside on it during Lent.

Feb. 154 $\frac{4}{5}$, John Chylde (*Reg.* I. 209), because he was a parishioner of All Saints' parish, in which 'scintillat pestis.' 'Concessa, sic quod celebret missam pro bono statu regentium.'

Feb. 15 $\frac{5}{8}$ $\frac{9}{10}$, George Elkins (*Reg.* I. 239), because, being sacerdos, he had to attend to his cure during Lent.

Feb. 15 $\frac{5}{8}$ $\frac{9}{10}$, Thomas Jones (*Reg.* I. 241), because he had to attend to his vicarage during Lent.

June 1571, Thomas Madox (*Reg.* I. 257), because he was a schoolmaster in London.

7 Dec. 1571, Alexander Ready (*Reg.* I. 271) was allowed to incept without determining, 'quia valde sua interest proximis comitiis incipere.'

28 Nov. 1575, Thomas Swayne was allowed to omit determination, because, being a nobleman's chaplain, he could not be in Oxford during Lent.

<Thomas Swayne suppl. B.A. 25 Nov. 1575, being apparently of eight years' standing. There seems no entry of his adm.>

25 Feb. 159 $\frac{7}{8}$, Christopher Scott, who had grace three years before, 'modo determinet proxima quadragesima,' was allowed to omit it altogether, because his cure of souls did not permit of his being present during Lent.

All traces of determination have now disappeared from the procedure of the University, and the degree of B.A. is now completed at the admission.

The last relic of it was abolished in 1855. Up to that time on Ash-Wednesday the deans of the several colleges attended at a special Congregation, and (beginning with the Dean of Univ.) read over a supplicat for all those of their college who had been admitted to B.A. during the year. These were then held to have lawfully determined, though they were no longer present in person, and though no exercises were performed. The ceremony had become meaningless, and was much neglected. Deans often forgot to appear; and, when they were sent for, it was often found that they had not prepared the proper list of persons supplicating. To such a base end had 'determining' come.

COMPOUNDERS.

At this point may be noticed a peculiarity of the University system, which imposed a larger fee for every degree on persons who were possessed of a certain amount of landed property, or a benefice of a given value.

Before the presentation (see p. 48) to any degree, the candidate was brought before the Vice-Chancellor, and asked—

(i) Could he 'bona fide expendere quadraginta libras de proprio ad terminum vitae extra Universitatem?'

E. g. 14 May 1605, Arthur Lake, before compounding, was required to state to Congregation, whether 'se posse dispendere de proprio quadraginta libras.'

3 June 1605, Arthur Lakes disputed the charge made on him for cumulating B.D. and D.D. Convocation appointed a committee to determine

utrum dicatur dispendere quadraginta minas de proprio annuatim extra Universitatem.'

3 July 1605, the committee decided that Dr. Lakes must take oath that he cannot spend this sum. He was not to be allowed to add any interpretation of the statute, but simply to say 'non possum.' Otherwise composition or cumulation fees were to be charged.

In the case of benefices, the £40 was reckoned by the value in the King's books. In other cases, by income from property in *land*.

If the candidate said 'yes,' he was then called a 'grand-compounder,' 'componens,' or more commonly 'cumulatus¹,' and was charged a higher scale of fees.

If he said 'no,' he was asked—

(ii) Could he 'expendere de proprio quinque solidos?' If he said 'yes,' he was called a 'petty-compounder,' and was charged with certain dues in addition to the ordinary degree fees.

If to both questions he said 'no,' the degree was conferred in the ordinary way.

The additional fees paid by compounders will best be stated later on when the fees for degrees are stated. But there were other features of compounding which must here be stated. It will be understood that the remarks here made apply to all degrees and not to B.A. alone.

(1) At the 'Circuitus.'

When the grand-compounder 'went round,' he called on the Vice-chancellor, who accompanied him to the Senior Proctor's; the Vice-Chancellor and the Senior Proctor then accompanied him to the Junior Proctor's; and all three then accompanied him back to his college.

(2) At the Presentation.

On the morning of the presentation the grand-compounder was attired in a red gown ('habitus coccineus'); the whole college escorted him to the Congregation-house; and a trumpet was blown before him on the way.

(3) Dress.

Subsequently he was supposed to wear the red gown, but always was dispensed to use the ordinary robe of his degree (except in the comitia). Examples of this last sort of dispensation follow.

(a) B.A.:—that a compounder may use the ordinary B.A. dress.

14 Mar. 161⁶/₇, John Chichester, Exet., 'quod habitus cumulorum non ita in usu frequens est.'

¹ The word 'cumulare' was used in another sense also, viz., to take two degrees without allowing the statutable time to intervene. This will be noticed afterwards. The two senses have carefully to be distinguished. I have therefore kept 'cumulatio' or 'compositio' for 'compounding,' and 'accumulatio' for taking two degrees together.

7 Feb. 161 $\frac{1}{2}$, John Maynard, Queen's; he thinks it unfit to be at all times 'adornatus purpureali habitu.'

28 Nov. 1620, Toby Cage (arm. fil. n. m.), Hart H.

15 Feb. 162 $\frac{0}{1}$, Robert Rainsford, Wadh., 'quod aliquando communi habitu adornari cupiat.'

(b) M.A.:—that a compounder may use the ordinary M.A. dress.

14 Jan. 157 $\frac{2}{3}$, John Chauntler was allowed to use the same robe as other inceptors in Arts, provided he wore the 'habitus coccineus' in the comitia.

7 May 1583, Edwin Sands, inceptor in Arts, because it was usual to allow compounders in Arts to use the ordinary dress.

24 Nov. 1610, Henry Cotton, Bras., 'quia singulis congregationibus tali habitu commode uti non possit.'

17 July 1613, Thomas Harris.

6 July 1622, John Maynard was allowed 'post comitia' to use 'communi et vulgari habitu cum caeteris magistris, quia haec venia aliis illius conditionis concedi solet.'

(c) B.D.:—that a compounder may use the ordinary B.D. dress.

7 June 1575, John Nutter <Bras.> was dispensed to use the 'purpurea roba ad placitum.'

20 Apr. 1592, William Sutton, Ch. Ch.

11 June 1616, John Morley, Mert.

28 Nov. 1620, Richard Puleston, Wadh., 'quod hoc gaudere privilegio (i. e. the red gown), omni tempore non desiderat.'

The following are some occasional dispensations and notices connected with compounding:—

16 Feb. 157 $\frac{3}{4}$, Lewis Sweite, M.A., asked to be exempted 'ab onere compositionis pro gradu bacchalaureatus in theologia. Causa est quod beneficia ecclesiastica plus valent juxta computationem primorum fructuum quam ad illum deducta omnia (?) quadam pensione perveniat.'

7 June 1575, Nicholas Marston, M.A., asked dispensation for the extraordinary expenses (which he was liable to on account of his benefice) in taking his B.D. His benefice is assessed at more than it is really worth, and he has no house except at his own expense. Granted; the Vice-Chancellor and proctors were appointed to fix the fees.

4 Dec. 1582, Convocation discussed the meaning of the statute about a benefice of £40, whether that value was to be reckoned on every source of income, or only on firstfruits paid to the King. Convocation decided for the latter alternative.

20 June 1583, it was ordered that, according to statute, those who could 'ad valorem quinque solidorum expendere ad terminum vitae duraturum,' should pay the Vice-Chancellor and proctors 'wine silver' when they took their degrees.

5 July 1599. A committee was nominated to decide on the statute 'de dispendendis 5 solidis et 40 libris per annum,' whether a suit pending in the Arches Court or elsewhere should prevent a man being promoted to the degree.

The distinction between compounders and ordinary candidates for degrees continued till 1853. The Vice-Chancellor and proctors had long

ceased to escort the compounder home; but the University had not ceased to exact the higher scale of fees. Salisbury Baxendale, of Balliol College, who took his degree of M.A. on 14 May 1853, insisted on having the procession of the Vice-Chancellor and proctors in consideration of which the additional fee was demanded of him. This brought about the discontinuance of the system.

COURSE FOR M.A.

The course for M.A. presented in all essentials the same features as the course for B.A. There was the preparation, involving attendance at lectures and disputations; there was the residence for a stated period; there were the exercises, comprising two distinct sets of disputations; there was the completion of the degree in certain final disputations at the stage called 'inception,' corresponding to 'determination' for B.A.

The chief differences two in number. First, there was the nature of the study. The course for B.A. was 'in dialectica,' embracing grammar, logic, rhetoric; that for M.A. 'in utraque philosophia¹,' i.e. moral and natural. The second was that, in addition to the old type of exercises, a candidate for M.A. had to give certain lectures, as a preliminary to his power of lecturing when he became M.A.

The first requisite for M.A. was that a candidate should have taken B.A.

In a very few cases dispensations from this are found.

E.g. 25 June 1593, John Parentius, who had studied two years at Caen in Normandy, five in Paris, three in England, was allowed to take M.A., although he had never taken B.A., provided he performed all the exercises for M.A. before he was presented.

ATTENDANCE AT LECTURES.

B.A.'s were required to attend certain of the 'ordinariae lectiones.'

Dispensations were granted—

(i) for absence.

12 Oct. 1580, William Randall was dispensed, because in orders and absent.

4 July 1581, William Poclington, because in orders and absent from the University for several Terms.

12 Dec. 1599, John Wood, S. Mary H., was dispensed.

4 July 1607, Stephen Boughton, because 'in capella regis.'

¹ And hence in the German Universities the degrees in what we call the faculty of Arts were granted 'in Philosophy,' Ph.D. corresponding to M.A. It will be noticed that in his essay 'Of Studies' Bacon sums up the usual course of men's reading and study at the University: 'Natural Philosophy <makes men> deep; Moral, grave; Logic and Rhetoric, able to contend.'

In some cases men seem to have asked their dispensation beforehand : e. g. 14 Dec. 1598, Henry Mountague asked to have B.A., and to be exempted from attendance on 'praelectores in scholis.'

(ii) Dispensation to change the lecture prescribed for another.

15—¹, 'supplicant Baccalaurei facultatis Artium qui tenentur ordinariis philosophiae lectionibus interesse ut liceat eis lectionem doctissimi viri Mri. Warde frequentare idque perinde habeatur ac si ordinarias lectiones audirent.'

The fact of compulsory attendance at lectures both for B.A. and M.A. appears in a decree of 2 Dec. 1599. On that day the B.A.'s 'admissi ad lectionem alicujus libri logices' since the beginning of that Term who had failed to attend the lectures of the 'public praelectors' in their schools before their admission to B.A. were called before Congregation, and excused themselves on the ground that they thought a fine was sufficient and that they did not know that they were bound 'juramento suo ad scholas certas diligenter frequentandas et praelectores certos audiendos.' (These would be the lectures for B.A.) A dispensation was granted for the past; but they were bound in future to go to their proper schools and hear their proper lecturers (i. e. for the M.A. course).

ATTENDANCE AT DISPUTATIONS.

A B.A. studying for M.A. was required 'scholas frequentare,' which implied attendance at the disputations.

E. g. 14 Oct. 1607, Philip Price was allowed to be absent from the schools and from lectures because of his duties 'in bibliothecâ publicâ.'

This attendance at disputations seems to have included presence at and taking part in the disputations 'in parvisis.' At any rate among the 'novissima decreta' of 1607, re-inforcing attendance at them, it is provided that 'Every B.A. after his presentation shall dispute once at least in the public schools each Term (except during Lent, i. e. at the time of determination) before he propose his grace to incept in arts.'

RESIDENCE.

The customary residence for M.A. was three years from admission to B.A. This was however hardly insisted on in practice, as dispensations were freely given for non-residence during a considerable part of that time. Dispensations were also granted to students who wished to take M.A. within a shorter period. This latter class I shall take first, as in the case of B.A. dispensations for time.

¹ I have mislaid the year; it is shortly after 1544. Robert Warde (*Reg. I.* 172) is referred to.

DISPENSATIONS GRANTED TO SHORTEN THE PERIOD OF RESIDENCE REQUIRED FOR M.A.

Such dispensations were granted on the following pleas:—

(1) Poverty:—to reduce the student's expenses by shortening his residence.

21 Jan. 158⁶₇, Thomas Davie, Bras., was dispensed eight Terms; from poverty he could not stay longer in the University.

28 June 1611, William Arney, S. Edm. H., was dispensed one Term. 'Causa est quod ultima aquarum inundatione tantum detrimenti accepit et incommodi ut reliquum tempus ad incipiendum in artibus requisitum prae maxima rerum suarum jactura artibus liberalibus accommodare non possit et praeterea cum viris et honore et dignitate claris exteris nationes visurus debitum ab iis locum et officium concessum et destinatum neque cum tanta sui aut laude aut existimatione aut illorum honore et dignitate subire et praestare possit. Conceditur <haec gratia> simpliciter.'

(2) To get some advantage which cannot be had except the person be M.A.

(i) Personal.

E.g. 3 July 1596 George Moorecroft, Ch. Ch., was dispensed two Terms, because under his father's (lately deceased) will he is to have all his father's books so soon as he has fulfilled all the conditions for M.A.

(ii) Collegiate.

E.g. 18 Feb. 157¹₂, D^s. <William> Merse, D^s. <George> Lancaster, D^s. <Guy> Brisko, D^s. <John> Boost, were dispensed one Term because, in each case, 'cum plures socii in Collegium Reginae necessario sunt eligendi alius assumetur isque loco suo excludetur nisi brevi magisterii gradum suscepit.' <Reg. I. 275.>

6 May 1579, Anthony Morlande was dispensed two Terms to save him losing his place in college.

(iii) Ecclesiastical.

21 July 1576, Stephen Lynche was dispensed, because when M.A. he will be 'praesentis beneficii capax.'

15 Dec. 1576, Richard Michell was dispensed one year, because when M.A. he will get a rectory.

4 June 1577, John Bourne was dispensed one Term, because when M.A. he will have ecclesiastical promotion.

4 May 1579, Philip Ligh was dispensed two Terms, because when M.A. he will get a better benefice from his friends.

3 May 1608, Thomas Iles, Oriel, was dispensed one Term, 'quod qui eum in studiis huc usque aluerunt ad aliquem in Ecclesia locum promovere cupiunt ad quem assequendum magisterii gradum plurimum valere existimant.'

(iv) Scholastic.

14 June 1588, William Maycocke was dispensed eight Terms, because a schoolmaster.

27 May 1590, Robert Lloyde, S. Alb. H., was dispensed four Terms, because he was to be master of a school.

1 July 1591, David Elis, S. Mary H., was dispensed one Term, because when M.A. he was to get a 'didascaleion' in the country.

(3) Death of relations.

21 May 1590, William Newberough, Queen's, was dispensed seven Terms, being 'avocatus morte parentum.'

(4) Going away, or going abroad is a frequent plea.

1 June 1576, Edward Hobbie was dispensed two years and two Terms, because going abroad.

2 June 1579, George Peel was dispensed two Terms, 'necessario avocatus in Academia diutius commorare non potest.'

27 May 1581, Emanuel Barnes was dispensed a year, because going abroad.

30 June 1582, Edward Warren was dispensed five Terms, because going abroad.

30 May 1608, Edmund Symonds, Oriel, was dispensed one Term, because 'brevi discessurus.'

27 May 1611, Walter Bidulf, Gloc. H., was dispensed that he might count the Term too much for B.A. (which he had kept) to make up the Terms for M.A. He was going with Walter Ashton, Knight of the Bath, ' terras exteras collustraturus.'

28 June 1611, Nicholas Guy, Hart. H., was dispensed one Term, because going abroad after the comitia with the sons of Thomas Lake, eq. aur.

(5) Holy Orders.

(i) In order to take Holy Orders sooner.

13 June 1576, William Earth was dispensed.

(ii) Being in Orders and desirous of going down.

20 May 1576, Richard Congley was dispensed two Terms; 4 June 1577, John Sledd was dispensed one Term, and Nicholas Risdon and Edward Lee were each dispensed three Terms; 9 Feb. 15⁷⁹/₈₀, Christopher Whittell was dispensed one year.

(iii) Having cure of souls in the country.

18 June 1574, Thomas Buclande was dispensed two Terms.

25 June 1574, William Staninought. He had grace for B.A. five years ago, but had only recently been presented, having gone down to his benefice. He was allowed to take M.A. at once.

9 Feb. 15⁷⁹/₈₀, John Matthison. He took his B.A. only three Terms ago, although he had finished residence for it ten years ago. He was allowed to take M.A. at once, having a living a long way off.

27 June 1580, Robert Price and William Gardner were each dispensed two Terms, having country charges.

21 Jan 158⁶/₇, Robert Heton, Bras., was dispensed six Terms, because he must go to his benefice.

(6) Academical.

General dispensations of one or more Terms were frequently given in

order to bring up the number of inceptors to the normal amount. A small number of inceptors was thought a reflection on the University, and there were always spectators from Cambridge at the comitia to note it. Besides, the proctors were paid chiefly by the fees of the inceptors, and a small year meant considerable pecuniary loss.

The following dispensation stands by itself :—

25 June 1556, Congregation decreed that for the space of a year Bachelors of Arts might incept within a year from that degree, and that students in civil law might take B.C.L. after five years' study; the usual exercises being performed in both cases.

20 June 1583, a general dispensation of two Terms was given, the number of inceptors being barely half that of former years.

18 May 1585, a general dispensation of one Term was granted, there being so few inceptors.

15 Apr. 1586, a general dispensation of one Term was given, because in the next comitia there would, without this, be very few inceptors, '*quod multi ad academiae nostrae dedecus et ignominiam referrent.*'

27 Apr. 1588, a general dispensation of two Terms, inceptors being so few.

28 June 1602, a general dispensation of one Term, inceptors being too few.

1 July 1613, a general dispensation of one Term, '*quia exiguus sit numerus incipientium his comitiis ad ferendos sumptus et honorandam academiam.*'

25 June 1614, a general dispensation of one Term; because '*exiguus futurus est numerus incipientium nec satis pro honore Universitatis.*'

(7) Residence in foreign Universities.

B.A.'s of Cambridge and of other Universities were allowed to take M.A., counting not only their B.A., but the Terms they had kept since B.A. in their own Universities. See the lists of B.A.'s incorporating.

(8) The plague.

26 May 1606, the students who would naturally have been admitted B.A. last Term were not, owing to the plague. They had therefore kept a Term too much for B.A.; they were therefore to be allowed to take M.A. after eleven Terms.

28 June 1611, William Evans, S. Mary H., was dispensed one Term. He had kept a Term too much for B.A., being kept back one Term '*quod scholaris ex Aula B.M. circa triennium hinc elapsus in una et eadem camera existens ex peste moriebatur.*'

DISPENSATIONS TO EXCUSE NON-RESIDENCE FOR PART OF THE STATUTABLE INTERVAL BETWEEN B.A. AND M.A.

This kind of dispensation became very frequent after 1600, coming at last to represent the normal procedure. They were granted on the following grounds.

(1) Poverty.

11 May 1581, Griffin Vaughan was dispensed, because '*inopia et paupertate oppressus post susceptum baccalaureatus gradum diutius in Academia commorare non potuerat.*'

23 Mar. 158 $\frac{5}{8}$, Francis Mansfeld was dispensed six Terms; he was too poor to stay in the University, and had gone down to teach a gentleman's sons in the country.

18 May 1590, John Good, Queen's, was dispensed for an absence of nine Terms, because '*egestate coactus*' he had to go down and teach boys, which he had been doing for seven years.

(2) Teaching boys in the country¹.

This is a very common plea, and is often combined with the plea of poverty.

19 Feb. 159 $\frac{2}{3}$, William Billingsley, Bras., was dispensed for an absence of eight Terms.

25 Feb. 159 $\frac{3}{4}$, Robert Perry, Ch. Ch., disp. ten Terms, because head master of '*Collegiata Bangeriensis schola.*'

3 July 1595, John Ravens, Qu., disp. four Terms.

22 June 1596, Samuel Butler, Univ., disp. six Terms.

30 Apr. 1611, Richard Lyar, Exet., was disp. nine Terms, being a school-master in Exeter city.

13 Feb. 160 $\frac{8}{9}$, John Windatt, Exet., disp. nine Terms, teaching boys in '*partibus remotioribus.*'

26 June 1609, Robert Faune, S. Edm. H., disp. six Terms, being a master at Winchester.

7 May 1611, Robert Griffith, Ch. Ch., disp. being a tutor in the house of Bishop of S. Asaph.

30 May 1611, Hamon Batry (Bautry), Magd. C., disp. six Terms, being master of the school at Wainflett, Lincs.

14 June 1611, James Whitaker, Bras., disp. six Terms, being tutor to Lord Kinderton.

22 June 1611, Thomas Leach, Bras., disp. six Terms, being tutor to the sons of the Bishop of Chester.

30 June 1612, Thomas Heines (Heanes), Linc., disp. ten Terms, being a master '*in hospitali regis Londini.*'

30 Jan. 161 $\frac{4}{5}$, Henry Bagly, Mert., disp. six Terms, being an under-master '*in Schola Suttonensi Londini.*'

19 Jan. 161 $\frac{8}{9}$, Gabriol Reeve, New C., disp. five Terms, being a master at Winchester.

31 May 1622, Thomas Merry, All So., disp. seven Terms, being an under-master in Westminster school.

The following is an example of a general dispensation on this plea.

15 May 1587, Seeing that the number of inceptors next comitia seemed likely to be very small, dispensation was granted to all bachelors of the proper standing who had performed the proper exercises, although they had not resided in the University nor attended lectures, but on account of poverty had gone down to teach in the country.

¹ The enormous number of dispensations given under this plea indicates to how great an extent education in country houses was carried on by the private tutor.

(3) Clerical duties.

This also is a very common plea.

4 July 1595, Francis Dawson. Linc., disp. four Terms; and George Ferebey, Magd. C., disp. three Terms.

26 Feb. 160 $\frac{6}{7}$, Edward Evans, Ch. Ch., disp. six Terms, having cure of souls in the country.

25 Jan. 161 $\frac{1}{2}$, Thomas Prin, Broadg. H., disp. four Terms, being a preacher in Gloucester city.

2 June 1613, John Gey, Bras., disp. ten Terms, having a pastoral charge under an invalid incumbent.

22 June 1613, Edward May, Trin., disp. nine Terms.

26 June 1613, James Searle, New C., disp. six Terms.

1 July 1613, Ralph Kelloway, Magd. C., disp. eight Terms.

26 June 1618, John London, Magd. C., disp. seven Terms, being domestic chaplain to the Chief Justice of Wales.

(2) and (3) are often combined.

E. g. 15 May 1595, Robert Balme, Linc., disp. six Terms, because teaching boys and in orders.

And, for the same reason, 1 July 1595, Edward Wright, Magd. H., disp. five Terms; and John Tanner, Exet., disp. seven Terms.

(4) Illness in the country.

This also is a very common plea.

E. g. 1 July 1592, John Lewis, Linc., disp. four Terms.

2 July 1611, Thomas Godwin, 'Episcopi filius,' disp. five Terms, because 'febri biennali laborans.'

(5) Being abroad on foreign travel.

21 Feb. 161 $\frac{1}{2}$, Walter Shelley, S. Mary H., disp. six terms, because he had been 'in partibus transmarinis.'

7 Apr. 1617, Samuel Phillips, S. Jo., 'Episcopi filius,' disp. eight Terms, having been in 'partibus transmarinis.'

14 Mar. 162 $\frac{0}{1}$, William Grent, Hart. H., disp. four Terms, spent in Universities over sea.

(6) Death of relations.

4 Nov. 1611, William Slater, Bras., was dispensed seven Terms, having been called away 'immatura morte parentum.'

8 May 1619, David Evans, Oriel, disp. four Terms, having been called away by his father's death.

(7) Lawsuits.

This also is a common plea.

E. g. 3 May 1615, David Davis, All So., disp. four Terms, having been engaged in lawsuits about his patrimony.

21 June 1620, Peter Waterman, Wadh., dispensed eight Terms, having been engaged in lawsuits about his patrimony.

(8) Business and employment.

23 May 1593, William Thomas, Ch. Ch., was dispensed nine Terms, having been in the service of the Bishop of York.

21 June 1615, Thomas Woodgate, New C., was disp. three Terms, having been engaged in the business of Dr. Lake.

18 May 1620, William Woodhouse, New C., was disp. seven Terms, having been employed in the household of the Bishop of Bath and Wells.

20 June 1621, Robert Harris, S. Jo., disp. nine Terms, having been employed by William Paddey, Knight and M.D., 'in musaeo suo in pervolvendis libris.'

4 May 1622, Philip Mabat, New C., was dispensed seven Terms, having been employed by Arthur, Bishop of Bath and Wells, 'in musaeo suo in pervolvendis libris.'

(9) Residence in other Universities.

A B.A. of Oxford was allowed to count towards M.A. Terms kept in other Universities.

18 May 1582, question was asked:—'If an Oxford man has taken his B.A. in Oxford and resided in Oxford for a year or so after that degree, and done all exercises for the M.A.; and then gone to another University, English or foreign, can his residence there count as part of the time for his M.A. degree at Oxford?' Congregation answered—Yes.

(10) Pestilence in Oxford.

10 Feb. 160⁶/₇, James Hurst, B.A., Bras., was dispensed four Terms' absence caused by the pestilence in Oxford.

ACCUMULATION OF B.A. AND M.A.

To 'accumulate'¹ degrees meant to take a lower and a higher degree together, without allowing the statutable time to intervene. This was forbidden by the statutes, but dispensations for it are extremely common in the case of degrees in Law, Medicine, and especially Divinity. Here is one in Arts.

2 Sept. 1572, John Chauntler had been nine years a student in dialectic and philosophy; five years ago he had been admitted B.A. (but had forfeited it from not determining). He asked to take both B.A. and M.A. This grace was granted on condition that he did the exercises for both degrees, and paid £5.

EXERCISES FOR M.A.

A B.A. seeking M.A. had to dispute 'pro forma' (1) in the Austin disputations ('in Augustinensibus'), (2) in the quodlibet disputations ('in quodlibeticis').

¹ 'Cumulare,' see p. 64.

(1) THE AUSTIN DISPUTATIONS.

The Austin disputations are said to have derived their name from the house of the Augustinian monks, in which they had once been held. At a later time they took place in the Natural Philosophy School. But during this period they were held in the choir of S. Mary's Church (see L. 10. 104 a), and hence are sometimes called 'Marianae disputationes,' (e.g. in I. 8, p. 112 (113) b).

These Austin disputations took place on Saturdays in full Term¹, from 1 to 3 P.M.

Bachelors of Arts had to dispute once a year, responding or opposing.

Three days' notice of the subjects of the disputation with the names of the disputants had to be given, by affixing a paper with them to the doors of S. Mary's².

They were presided over by regent-masters, called 'magistri scholarum' or 'rectores scholarum,' appointed by the proctors³. Originally, I suspect, it had been the duty of regent-masters to dispute against bachelors in these disputations, just as bachelors did against 'scholares' in the Lenten disputations.

The succession of bachelors disputing was arranged by two persons nominated by the proctors, who were called 'Collectores apud Augustinenses,' and who were empowered to compel a B.A. to dispute in Austins on fifteen days' notice.

E.g. 19 Oct. 1591, D^s. Dale, Mert., had refused to dispute in Austins when summoned; the Vice-Chancellor, in terms of the statutes, pronounced that no 'actus scholasticus' done by him in this year or next should count as part of his 'forma' (i.e. count as discharge of the statutable conditions) for M.A.

27 Oct. 1599, Giles Coles, Mert., 'hodie responsurus,' was disp. for omission of the three days' notice. The 'Collectors' had called upon him to respond, though, according to the custom of his college, he could not be required to do so.

The subjects appear to have been of the same type as those in the 'Vesperies,' for which see later on.

¹ There is a dispensation from this. 27 Mar. 1607, Austin disputations were to close for the Term on the 28th (Sat.), but Term was prolonged to Wedn. next (1 Apr.), to allow 'nobilissimus juvenis brevi ab Academia discessurus,' viz. Francis Steward, to dispute in Austins. His opponent was to be Thomas Knevet.

² There were sometimes controversies about the publication of these 'quaestiones in Augustinensibus.' On 2 Apr. 1582, Convocation was called upon to decide a controversy which had taken place in Congregation among the regent-masters on the point. Convocation decided that, the usual forms being observed, publication might be made, either by the bedell or by affixing the questions to the doors of S. Mary's.

³ They were paid by fees. 14 Mar. 1578, the Masters of the Schools asked for an increase of stipend. Each person on disputing 'in Augustinensibus' was ordered to pay the Masters of the Schools a 'dragma' (? 4d.) or a 'par chirothecarum' (pair of gloves) at his own choice.

This is apparent from the following :—29 Apr. 1609, Edmund Campion, Trin., was compelled to apologise to Convocation because in his late Austin disputations (where he had been respondent) ‘thesim proposuit et propugnavit istam:—“licere subdito religionis causa a principe deficere et arma contra eum sumere.”’

Dispensations connected with Austins.

There are several types of dispensations connected with these dispensations.

(i) Saturdays were quite insufficient for the number who were going to incept, and so leave was given to dispute in Austins on any day—generally with the condition attached that the disputations should take place at the usual place and hour and under the presidency of the ‘magistri scholarum’ or their deputies.

There is no need to give examples of individual dispensations since general dispensations to this effect are quite common.

E. g. on 10 May 1567, and 10 May 1569, leave was given to dispute in Austins on any ‘dies legibilis’; on 17 Mar. 157 $\frac{1}{2}$, on any day ‘sive legibilis sive non-legibilis’; on 27 Apr. 1574, on Mond. Wedn. and Frid.; on any day (‘quolibet die’) 4 June 1591, 24 May 1592, 17 May 1593, etc.

(ii) The hour (1 to 3 P.M.) was sometimes inconvenient.

E. g. 1 July 1580, Henry Sheward was allowed to dispute in Austins at an unusual hour; and so again 23 June 1592, William Salkeld, Qu., because of a ‘quotidiana febris’ which took him at the usual hour of these disputations.

(iii) Publication of the quaestiones.

(a) Dispensations were sometimes granted that bachelors might dispute without giving three days’ notice.

E. g. 11 May 1581, Ambrose Bagnall and Edward Warren had this leave, because one of them was going down.

(b) Dispensations were sometimes granted that a bachelor who had taken the place of one named in the notice might count his disputation ‘pro forma.’

E. g. 17 June 1609, John Morley, Mert., had this leave. He had been substituted for an ‘opponens’ who had not appeared, to prevent the disputation falling through. He was allowed to count this ‘oppositio in Augustinensibus pro formâ.’

(2) THE QUODLIBET DISPUTATIONS.

These seem to have been of the same type as the Austin disputations.

The chief notices of them consist of dispensations to dispute on other than the statutable day.

E. g. 17 Mar. 157 $\frac{1}{2}$, leave was given to dispute 'in quodlibeticis' on any day 'legibilis' or 'non legibilis'; on 12 May 1576 and 10 June 1578, on any 'dies legibilis'; on 4 June 1591 and 24 May 1592 and 19 May 1593, on any day ('quolibet die').

Originally, the regent-masters were required to dispute in these disputations against the bachelors. See p. 74.

10 Oct. 1554, the regent-masters were dispensed from the disputations called 'de quolibet.'

11 Oct. 1557, the regent-masters were dispensed with the disputations 'de quolibet.'

20 Oct. 1558, the regent-masters were dispensed with the 'quolibet quaestiones.'

10 Oct. 1558, William Chamberle(n), was dispensed from ('lectiones ordinariae' and from) 'quodlibet quaestiones,' because he was a 'sacerdos¹, et in hac inopia sacerdotum quotidie paene divina ministrare (coactus est) circa id temporis' (i. e. the hour of these dispensations).

Feb. 15 $\frac{5}{8}$, the regent-masters ('Magistri ultimis comitiis creati') were excused from disputing in 'disputationes quodlibeticae.'

5 Aug. 1566, a committee was appointed 'ad designandum opposcentes in utraque philosophia lectores et disputatores in quolibeticis disputationibus.'

Apr. 1570, the regent-masters were allowed to dispute on any 'dies legibilis' in the disputations called 'ordinariae disputationes Magistrorum,' provided the bell was tolled as was usual in 'aliis ordinariis.'

(3) LECTURES.

Alike in the B.A. supplicat (see p. 28) and in the formula of admission (see p. 48) mention was made of the power given to a B.A. to lecture, 'legere.' And accordingly we find that part of the requisites for M.A. consisted in the delivery of certain lectures.

These 'lectures,' read by a B.A. as part of his 'forma' for M.A., were called 'cursory' lectures ('cursoriae lectiones, cursorie legere').

Some doubt has been expressed as to the nature of these lectures (see Mullinger, Univ. Cambr., vol. i. p. 645); but their exact character is clearly expressed in the case of the lectures for a Doctor's degree.

A 'solennis lectio' was a formal lecture giving an exposition of a particular point or question.

A 'cursoria lectio' consisted in reading through a book, perhaps translating it, and making short comments on the matter. See e. g. *infra*, the books read 'cursorie' for D.D.

Hence we find set books prescribed as subjects for the bachelors' cursory lectures:—E. g. May 1555, Thomas Atkinson had read cursorie 'duos logicales libros et libros de somno et vigilia.'

The University however had to repress a tendency to seek a wider range of books than the old statutes allowed.

E. g. on 10 Oct. 1579, it was decreed 'ne liceat cuique quoscunque libros in

¹ Similarly, in June 1558, Edmund Tanner was dispensed attendance at 'ordinariae lectiones' because he was 'sacerdos.'

cursoriis suis lectionibus legere sed eos solum quos virtute juramenti legere teneantur.'

Later on in the same year a more elaborate decree was passed, specifying the books which might be read.

15 Dec. 1579, the statutes said that B.A.'s before they could proceed to M.A. must read 'cursorie' certain books: viz. (1) 'duos libros logicales ad minus, unum de veteri logica et alterum de nova, vel ambos de nova, (2) et unum de libris naturalibus viz quatuor Coeli et Mundi, vel quatuor libros Meteorum aut duos libros de generatione et corruptione, vel librum de sensu et sensato cum libris de memoria et reminiscencia et de somno et vigilia, vel librum de motu animalium cum duobus libris minutis naturalibus.'

Contrary to the meaning of this statute many read other books than the above, or read only part of the above.

A dispensation was granted that men who had already taken M.A. without completely satisfying this statute should be held to have taken M.A. rightly; but no one was to be allowed to incept in future unless he had fulfilled the letter of the statute.

The reading of these lectiones was made an occasion of some ceremony, with the usual object in the background, viz. that the University and its officers might exact additional fees.

1 Oct. 1584. Each master incepting was directed to pay 'decem dragmae,' to be equally divided between the superior bedells of Theology and Law. In return for which fees these bedells were to take turns in walking with their insignia before the bachelors as they went to the schools to read their 'solennes lectiones pro formâ,' and as they returned from reading.

It is the natural and inevitable tendency of lectures of this 'cursory' kind to be rendered carelessly and unintelligently. Adam Smith has admirably expressed the theory of this in his 'Wealth of Nations,' Bk. V. chap. I.

'If the teacher happens to be a man of sense, it must be an unpleasant thing to him to be conscious, while he is lecturing his students, that he is either speaking or reading nonsense, or what is very little better than nonsense. It must, too, be unpleasant to him to observe the greater part of his students desert his lectures, or perhaps attend upon them with plain enough marks of neglect, contempt, and derision. If he is obliged, therefore, to give a certain number of *lectures*, these motives . . . might dispose him to take some pains to give tolerably good ones.'

Thus much about lectures, i. e. 'solennes,' formal, set lectures. Then follows a description of lectures 'cursoriae,' *sham lectures*, as he calls them.

'The teacher, instead of himself explaining to his pupils the science in which he proposes to instruct them, may read some book upon it; and if this book is written in a foreign and dead language, by interpreting it to them in their own; or, what would give him still less trouble, by making them interpret it to him, and by now and then making an occasional remark upon it, he may flatter himself that he is giving *a lecture*.'

What Adam Smith here lays down in theory, the University proved to be true in practice when these lectures were in vogue. There were

continuous complaints of the absolute worthlessness of the cursory lectures. Accordingly in the statutes of 1634 the six cursory lectures were changed to six 'solennes lectiones'; three in natural, and three in moral philosophy.

The general outline of the conditions of these 'cursory lectures' may be gathered from the dispensations connected with them.

(i) At first definite days seem to have been fixed for the reading.

21 July 1591, Robert Lloyde, Ch. Ch., was allowed to read on any day (and at any hour).

21 May 1593, the bachelors were allowed to read at any time.

(ii) The six lectures had to be read on six days.

15 Apr. 1586, James Weare, All So., was allowed to read 'bis in die,' and so complete them in three days; because he wanted to go down as soon as possible.

20 June 1586, Thomas Lucas, All So., had the same leave, because he could not wait six days. This became an extremely common dispensation; to read the six lectures on three days.

A further concession was to read them on two days, granted, e.g., to Anthony Jefferay, Magd. C., on 16 Apr. 1600.

(iii) The hour was fixed, 1 to 2 P.M.

21 Jan. 158 $\frac{6}{7}$, the 'baccalaurei magistrandi'¹ were to read their 'sex solennes² lectiones quavis hora (et loco).'

6 June 1594, the 'baccalaurei incepturi' were allowed to read at any hour, the ordinary hours being occupied by readers of other faculties.

23 June 1598, they were allowed to read between 9 A.M. and 4 P.M., it being impossible to get the lectures into the usual hours.

23 June 1599, and again 18 June 1605, they were allowed to read between 7 and 11 A.M., and 1 and 5 P.M., being crowded out of the usual hour 'propter multitudinem legentium.'

12 May 1607, they were allowed to read the lectures at 3 o'clock, because if they read at the usual hour, the 'scholares' who were required to respond 'in parvisis' for four Terms by the 'novissima statuta' would be unable to do so.

(iv) The place was the Schools.

Feb. 15 $\frac{5}{6}$ $\frac{9}{10}$, Christopher Johnson and others were allowed to read 'privatim.'

21 Jan. 158 $\frac{6}{7}$, the bachelors were allowed to read 'quavis hora et loco.'

(v) Three (?) days' notice had to be given.

3 July 1598, John Antram was dispensed for not giving notice.

¹ A 'magistrand'; this old word, meaning a student preparing to take M.A., has long been unknown in Oxford, but has been till lately in common use in the Universities of Scotland, and is still not altogether obsolete.

² The word here is probably used in a general sense, meaning 'customary'; and not in the special sense noted above, p. 76.

(vi) Who formed the audience?

I have found no indications which could supply an answer to this question.

Probably some of the regent-masters were appointed to be present at this exercise.

Besides these there are a few dispensations which seem to excuse men from the lectures altogether.

Jan. 155 $\frac{5}{8}$, the determining bachelors were dispensed 'pro legendis libris ad quos alioqui legendos tenerentur.'

20 Apr. 1558, Anthony Rushe, B.A., was dispensed the 'ordinariae lectiones' for M.A. He was prevented 'rebus divinis' (see p. 76).

DISPENSATIONS FROM EXERCISES.

(i) Sometimes dispensations were granted to proceed to M.A. and perform the exercises after taking that degree.

E. g. 7 July 1597, George Lawson, Ch. Ch., was granted licence to incept on condition that he performed the exercises next Term. He had intended to perform the exercises in the proper course, but was laid up with fever. It was inconvenient for him to put off incepting, because his friends had come up for his inception, and he had incurred considerable expenses.

(ii) Sometimes dispensations were granted for the omission of the whole or part of the usual exercises.

(a) On the plea of distance off.

16 Jan. 157 $\frac{3}{4}$, Thomas Sparke was allowed to take M.A., omitting exercises, because he was so far away.

(b) On the plea of illness.

18 June 1574, Peter Bugghan was allowed to take M.A., omitting exercises. He was ill in the country, and it was necessary for him to take M.A. at the earliest possible date.

(c) Ecclesiastical.

26 Jan. 157 $\frac{2}{3}$, Zachary Babington was allowed to take M.A. without exercises, because he was promised a benefice when he took M.A.

18 June 1573, William Underhill was allowed to take M.A. at once without waiting to perform all the exercises. An aged relative had promised him a benefice so soon as he took M.A. The relative was now ill, and Underhill feared he might die before fulfilling this promise.

5 Mar. 157 $\frac{3}{4}$, Thomas Harrington was allowed to omit exercises, because he had a benefice.

(d) Scholastic.

18 Feb. 157 $\frac{1}{2}$, Thomas Madox was allowed to incept without doing the exercises; 'quod, Londini ludimagister, in febrim satis molestam mensibus abhinc tribus incidit, neque vere anni valetudinem suam recuperavit, quo temporis spatio munus suum in schola non potuit adimplere; ita ut jam non permittatur ulterius ab officio vacare.'

17 Mar. 157 $\frac{1}{2}$, Edward Grant was allowed to omit Austin disputations and

‘ordinariae¹ lectiones.’ He was a master at Westminster, and could not keep his place unless he took M.A., while at the same time his duties did not allow him to come into residence in the University to perform the exercises.

(e) Academic.

10 May 1579, the number of inceptors was going to be so small that a number of graces were granted though the exercises had not been performed.

PRELIMINARIES FOR M.A.

The exercises for M.A. having been completed, and the residence and other statutable conditions fulfilled (or dispensed from), the candidate had next to obtain leave of Congregation to proceed to M.A. and to go through the other stages involved in taking that degree:—the ‘supplicat,’ the ‘circuitus,’ the ‘depositio,’ the ‘subscriptio,’ the ‘praesentatio.’ The general nature of these has been sufficiently indicated in speaking of similar ceremonies in connection with the B.A.; and they may therefore be very briefly passed over in this place.

(i) **The M.A. Supplicat.**

This would take the form:—‘Supplicat venerabili congregationi magistrorum regentium — —, baccalaureus facultatis artium e coll.²—, quatenus tres annos in studio philosophiae posuerit, in quadragesima determinaverit, in quodlibetis et Augustinensibus disputaverit, cursorie legerit, et omnia exercitia per nova statuta requisita perfecit ut haec illi sufficiant ut admittatur ad incipiendum in eadem facultate.’

When this was granted and registered, there would be added to it either (a) ‘concessa est, modo incipiat proximis comitiis,’ or (b) ‘concessa est simpliciter³.’

(ii) **The Circuitus.**

This was more stringent in the case of M.A. than of B.A. The candidate for M.A. had to do all that the candidate for B.A. did, and in addition go round to the colleges and halls and seek out the M.A.’s of between three and seven years’ standing⁴ to say to them ‘submitto me tuis oppositionibus quatenus digneris interesse meis depositionibus.’ This was a direct challenge on the part of a candidate to the Masters of Arts to test his fitness for that degree. Probably in older times it had really been acted upon, and theoretically any M.A. of the proper standing might come to S. Mary’s at the time of the candidate’s taking his degree

¹ Probably in the general sense of ‘customary,’ i.e. the cursory lectures for M.A. A more technical sense of the words is found later on.

² See p. 28.

³ This is explained afterwards.

⁴ These generally enabled the candidate to expedite his circuitus, by taking care not to be at home.

and examine him¹. If he was dissatisfied with the answers of the candidate, he could inform the Vice-Chancellor that the candidate was 'quoad eruditionem impar,' and the candidate would then be further examined by Congregation.

7 May 1616, Francis Duncombe, on the plea of ill-health, was allowed to have his grace asked for the fourth time in absence; and exempted from 'submissio depositionibus magistrorum.'

(iii) The deposition.

The 'depositio' was made for him by nine M.A.'s of between three and seven years' standing in the same form as for B.A., except that, since the M.A.'s had the right of entering Congregation-house, they deponed in the house itself and not in the Apodyterium.

Here are two dispensations connected with deponing for a candidate for M.A.

13 Apr. 1579, John Greneway, William Harward, Richard Cob, John Walward, were dispensed 'ut praesentationes et depositiones superioris diei eis in hoc die sufficient.' (There had been some informality about their presentation the day before.)

8 May 1591, John Perkins, S. Alb. H., 'praesentatus erat sed non admissus quia tantum sex magistri pro eo deponebant quum ex statutis novem deponentium testimonium necessario requiratur pro quolibet "bacchilario" in artibus incepturo praeter magistrum praesentantem.' 20 May 1591, John Perkins 'antea repulsus, nunc denuo admissus, aliis pro eo deponentibus.'

(iv) The presentation and (admission² or) 'licentiatio.'

At the presentation the candidate for M.A. took oath that he would incept at Oxford within a year: and the Vice-Chancellor gave him 'licentiam incipiendi in facultate artium, legendi, disputandi, et caetera omnia faciendi quae ad statum magistri in eadem facultate pertinent.' At the conclusion of the ceremony the person presented kissed the Vice-Chancellor, the presenter, and the proctors.

(v) Registration.

The presentation had to be registered in the Register of Congregation in a list of 'licentiati ad incipiendum in facultate artium' for the year.

After presentation the student was called 'Master of Arts' by courtesy, or more strictly 'Inceptor in Artibus,' since he had still to complete his degree by taking part in certain final disputations, which have next to be considered.

¹ For a similar power given to Bachelors of Arts over persons proceeding to B.A., see p. 51.

² See p. 48.

INCEPTION¹ IN ARTS.

As has been noticed above, the person presented to the degree of M.A. was licensed subject to 'incepting' within a year².

Incepting consisted in taking part in certain disputations. These were divided into two parts: (i) disputations 'in Vesperiiis,' and (ii) disputations 'in Comitiiis'; the Vesperies took place on a Saturday, the Comitia (known in English as 'the Act') on the Monday following the Vesperies.

At the beginning of this period there seems to have been no fixed time of the year for the 'Inception,' but the University year by year fixed the date. Afterwards a day was fixed by statute.

E.g. 10 June 1559, the comitia were ordered to be deferred to a later date than the one fixed, there being too few candidates 'pro tantis comitiis.'

9 Nov. 1565, the vesperies were fixed for <Sat.> 9 Feb., and the comitia for <Mond.> 11 Feb. 156 $\frac{5}{8}$.

15 Dec. 1565, the comitia were ordered to be postponed till 18 Feb. 156 $\frac{5}{8}$.

4 March 156 $\frac{5}{8}$, it was fixed that the comitia should always be on the Monday after the 7th of July, and the vesperies on the Saturday preceding.

These dates were afterwards adhered to, except in the exceptional circumstances of pestilence in Oxford. E.g. in 1571 there were no comitia for that reason; and for the same reason on 9 June 1573 the comitia of that year were postponed till the Monday after the beginning of full Term in October (i.e. 12 Oct. 1573).

The following is a notice of a question raised as to the meaning of that arrangement:—

23 June 1576, the comitia is by statute fixed for Wedn. after 7 July: in this year this would mean that the comitia would be on 9 July, and the vesperies on 7 July. Some have argued that the statute means that not only the comitia but also the vesperies are to be *after* 7 July, and therefore claim that the comitia be deferred to 16 July. Convocation rejected this interpretation, and fixed the comitia for 9 July, and the vesperies for 7 July.

At the end of Part ii. will be found the date of the comitia in each year of this period.

(i) **Vesperies.**

On the Saturday fixed for the Vesperies, the praelectors went to the

¹ The word continues in use at Cambridge in its English form, 'Commencement'; at Oxford it has been supplanted by the modern 'Encaenia,' 'Commemoration.'

² Except in the very few cases in which the grace was granted 'simpliciter.' Even in these cases the University reserved to itself the power of compelling inception. E.g. 21 Nov. 1561, all B.A.'s, who are called 'inceptors in Arts,' were required to incept in the next Comitia (on 26 Jan. 156 $\frac{1}{2}$) on pain of amotion from the University. 15 May 1587, on account of the small number of 'incepturi,' Convocation decreed that all who had had graces to incept in theology, law, medicine, or arts granted them 'simpliciter' within the last two years should incept in the next Comitia on pain of forfeiting their grace, unless they could prove reasonable impediment to the Vice-Chancellor and proctors. 25 June 1594, 'Supplicant venerabili convocationi doctorum et magistrorum regentium et non regentium baccalaurei in artibus his comitiis incepturi ut gratiae baccalaureorum in artibus *simpliciter* concessae ea lege concessae habeantur "modo stent in proximis comitiis." Causa est quoniam in paucitate praecedentium nonnulli sunt suam inceptionem negligentes, alii aliis etiam sunt impedimento quo minus possint incipere. Haec dispensatio concessa est simpliciter.'

Schools between 8 and 9 A.M., and the 'incepturi' preceded by the bedells came to the Schools and asked the Masters to attend their disputations in the Vesperies and the Act. On this occasion and during the rest of the inception (the Doctors incepting had to wear 'ocreae'; and) the Masters incepting had to wear 'crepidae et socculi.'

In the afternoon between 1 and 5 P.M. the Vesperies took place in the nave of S. Mary's Church¹; the Masters of Arts disputed in three 'quaestiones' in philosophy; the Senior Proctor responding in the first, a pro-proctor in the second, the Junior Proctor in the third.

The quaestiones of many of these Vesperies have been preserved and will be given later on.

13 July 1613, Francis Smith was dispensed for absence from vesperies, 'solita febris correptus.'

The Registrar now entered in the Register of Congregation the names of all those who were taking part in this ceremony 'pro formâ' (i. e. 'qui hoc anno steterunt in comitiis.') These lists give the last entries about the Masters' and Doctors' degrees.

The information they give is indicated by the letters 'inc.' (i. e. incepted) and the year; the day of the ceremony can be ascertained from the table of comital days.

For this registration a fee was charged. The following pen-and-ink dialogue explains itself. It is found on KK. fol. 311 a, in the list of inceptors for 11 July 1580. Spaces are there left for the names of those incepting in Theology, Law, Medicine; no names are given, but this occurs at the side.

'Mr. Cullen, you must use to make yr book more perfit, and not leave ther names owt so long til thei be qte forgotten.'

To which Cullen, the registrar, has added:—'Not forgotten, but the bedell not paynge of me for regestring this Act hath dune me iniurie; and so you.'

(ii) The Comitia or Act.

In the Comitia in S. Mary's Church, the Masters incepting in Arts disputed in three questions similar to those in which they had disputed at their Vesperies.

Lists of many of these questions have been preserved and will be given hereafter.

As regards the arrangement, duration, and conduct of these disputations I have no data to give, and must leave these points untouched.

It is clear that there was a farcical element in the disputations and that

¹ In consideration of the use of the Church on the Saturday of the Vesperies and on the Monday of the Comitia, on 7 July 1579, (1) each Master incepting in Arts was ordered to pay the Clericus sive Vicarius of S. Mary's 2*d.*; (2) each Doctor incepting in a faculty was ordered to pay a 'dragma.'

the tedium of the Comitia was relieved by discussions intended to produce laughter and give opportunity for buffoonery. Some of the theses proposed in the Comitia are not unworthy of a place in the programme of a youths' debating society as subjects for the 'comic' debate of their season.

E. g. (1600) What is the right way to tame a shrew? And again, Ought Aristotle to have included a wife among the goods of the philosopher?

And in case the Inceptors in Arts failed to provide this amusement, the Inceptors in Law or Medicine were not unwilling to supply the defect.

E. g. (1610) '*Eadem est curatio amantium et amentium.*'

The respondent (in Arts) in the Comitia was a person nominated to that duty by the proctors.

3 Dec. 1564. The person who by University custom ought to have responded in the next comitia was dead, and there was no one on whom that duty necessarily fell.

The Vice-Chancellor and proctors were directed to appoint some one to take this duty, at a fee of 26*s.* 4*d.*

To avoid a similar casualty the proctors were in future to select 'in praevis disputationibus (quas vespérias vocant)' a person to respond personally or by deputy 'in comitiis sequentis anni'; and to bind this person to the performance of the duty under sufficient caution.

If the proctors neglected to do this, they must respond themselves or provide at their own charge a substitute '*qui, publice respondendo, possit et velit satisfacere tam laudabili et receptae consuetudini.*'

After the disputations, the Inceptors were presented to the Vice-Chancellor, who gave them a book, placed the Master's hood round their neck, put their cap on, and kissed them on the cheek, as appears by this 'formula creationis Magistri':—'*en tibi insignia honoris tui, en librum, en cucullum, en pileum, en denique amoris mei pignus osculum; in nomine Patris et Filii et Spiritus Sancti.*'

This ceremony has gone altogether out of our University fashion. A trace of it probably is found in the name 'capping' which is applied in the Universities of Scotland to the ceremony of graduation. The kissing has survived in French public schools at the distribution of prizes, but not, so far as I know, in any University ceremonials.

Inception was the point from which seniority among the M.A.'s was reckoned.

29 Nov. 1577. There had been a dispute about precedence between certain M.A.'s of Balliol.

(1) Mr. Bagshawe '*prius praesentatus fuerit.*'

(2) Mr. Holland et Mr. Thornley '*in comitiis priorem locum obtinuerunt.*'

Seniority was given to John Holland and Hugh Thornley over Christopher Bagshawe '*quod prius steterint in comitiis.*'

8 Mar. 157 $\frac{7}{8}$. Congregation discussed the precedence between M.A. (a person who has *incepted* in Arts) and B.C.L. (a person who has been *admitted* to B.C.L.).

(1) A B.C.L. who is also M.A. is to have precedence over an M.A. who is not B.C.L.

(2) A B.C.L. who is not M.A. is to be inferior to a person who has incepted in Arts.

The proceedings in the Comitia (like modern Commemoration) were sometimes riotous.

30 June 1579, 'quoniam nostra comitia scholarium et juvenum multitudine magnopere perturbantur,' a committee was appointed to have 'integram potestatem puniendi ejusmodi omnes qui graduatorum et peregrinorum loca in theatro praeripere audebunt.'

13 July 1580. 'Supplicant magistri superioribus comitiis creati ut (cum partim error partim vis multitudinis in causa fuerit quominus ultimum actum formae suae complere poterint) dispensatur pro intermissa quaestionum disceptatione utque formae eorum concedantur completae. Conceditur—modo legant quaestiones proximo die in domo congregationis.'

11 June 1600, a committee was appointed to settle the places of graduates and strangers in the comitia¹.

DISPENSATIONS FROM INCEPTING.

The fixed time at which the inception was arranged to take place often proved inconvenient, and dispensations of many kinds were asked for and granted.

(i) Students who had obtained license for M.A., 'modo incipiant proximiis comitiis,' sometimes asked to be allowed to incept ('creari²') in any Congregation and not to wait for the comitia.

14 Dec. 1604, Thomas Palmer, Trin., asked to be created M.A. in the next Congregation, because he was going away before the next comitia.

12 July 1610, John Barfote, Inceptor in Arts, Ball., was allowed 'actualiter creari in congregatione,' because 'peregre profecturus et exteris nationes visurus,' he could not wait till the next comitia.

30 April 1614, Richard Spenser, Corp., son of Baron Spenser of Wormelighton 'huic Academiae beneficentissimi et optime de eadem meriti'; asked to be created M.A. next Term. He was going abroad.

(ii) Students who had failed to come up for the Comitia, asked to be allowed to do so in another year or to be excused altogether. (Statutably their licence to M.A. was cancelled by non-inception in the prescribed Comitia.)

23 Feb. 157 $\frac{5}{8}$, Thomas Gillingham was pronounced M.A. by Convocation although 'non steterit³ in comitiis.'

¹ And so again on 6 June 1601, 31 May 1602, 7 June 1603, etc.

² 'Creari' (as used here), in its technical sense, was used to denote the completion of every requisite for the degree in the comitia.

³ 'Stare in comitiis' was the phrase used to describe the taking part in these exercises.

16 July 1590, Richard Taylor had failed to appear, because he had been called away by illness of his relations. He was allowed to defer incepting till next comitia.

10 July 1610, Thomas Lloyde, Oriel, was allowed to defer incepting. 'Expectatio quorundam amicorum' (who had apparently promised to pay the charges) 'se fefellit ut in his comitiis stare commode non potuerit.'

(iii) Students who foresaw that it would be difficult or impossible for them to be present at the Comitia, asked dispensations (a) to be excused the exercises or (b) to be allowed to do them in another year.

1 July 1559, George Atkinson (*Reg.* I. 209) was dispensed to omit the comitia in order that he might get a benefice, on condition that he paid the fees to the proctors and the servants.

16 Apr. 1572, John Williams was allowed to defer incepting till a year later.

11 July 1590, Rice Morgans was allowed to defer incepting to another comitia. He had not money enough to incept in this comitia.

15 June 1594, John Sherwood had his grace changed to 'simpliciter,' on condition that he paid the usual sums to the University servants. He had been ill and was too weak to stand the fatigue of incepting in the approaching comitia.

July 1619, Robert Phillips, Hart. H., was allowed to have his grace changed to 'simpliciter concessa,' because 'gravi morbo correptus.'

In some cases this dispensation was renewed time after time. E. g. in the case of Anthony Hartley of Linc., who had his grace to incept on 3 Nov. 1595, and had it renewed year by year till 10 July 1599, when he obtained it 'simpliciter.'

(iv) Students sometimes asked to be excused the Comitia altogether.

6 July 1577, Nicholas Risdon was dispensed from incepting because of illness; and Thomas Wodnet because of the distance of his place from the University.

11 July 1609, Thomas Amias (Aymies), All So., was dispensed from incepting; 'ingravescentis pestis periculo perturbatus et peregre proficisci coactus, parare se commode non potuit ut staret in comitiis.'

(v) It often happened that from illness 'inceptors' were unable to go to the Schools on Saturday morning and to dispute in S. Mary's in the Vesperies and the Act. In these cases, private 'creation' was not infrequently allowed.

6 July 1577, James Cocke was too ill to come to Congregation-house or 'stare in comitiis'; he was permitted 'creari' in his own rooms. On 7 July he was created M.A. by Dr. Lloyde (pro-Vice-Chancellor) and Mr. Wilson, and a proctor in Mr. Wilson's room 'in Collegio Reginali¹.'

4 July 1581, John Risman, S. Jo., was allowed to perform the exercises for M.A. (vesperies) and to incept in S. Jo. College, and to have the same place as though he had incepted in the comitia. It was important for him to

¹ Collegium Reginale, 'Oriel,' is to be distinguished from Collegium Reginae, 'Queen's.'

proceed M. A. with the men of his standing ; and he was so ill 'ut nec scholis nec comitiis interesse sine certo vitae suae periculo possit.'

5 Feb. 158⁶, John Humfrey was allowed to perform the exercises for M. A. in the public hall of his college and to be created in his college. He was too weak to go to the public schools.

7 July 1578, Jonas Radcliffe. Univ., was allowed to be created 'domo'; he was ill.

5 July 1599, Robert Gwin, All So., was allowed to be created in his room ; he was ill.

28 June 1602, John James was allowed to be created in the house of Dr. Bust, where he was staying to recover his health.

6 July 1607, Edward Hide, Ch. Ch., was allowed to be created M. A. elsewhere than in the comitia, because he was 'gravi morbo laborans.'

8 July 1608, Henry Fowler, inceptor in Arts of Magd. H., was allowed to be created M. A. elsewhere than in the comitia, because 'gravi morbo laborans.'

14 July 1609, Timothy Crayker, inceptor of Arts, Exet., was allowed to be created in Exet. College because ill.

6 July 1610, Leonard Dorchester, Exet., was allowed to be created M. A. 'extra comitia,' if he returned. He had been seized by grievous sickness in the country.

A relic of 'inception' still remains. At (or before?) the Vesperies the Registrar entered the names of those who were incepting in a list headed 'nomina incipientium his comitiis¹' in the Register of Congregation.

Such lists are still published, only no longer yearly, but at the end of each Term.

DISPENSATIONS FOR DRESS.

It has been stated that in the Vesperies and Comitia the Inceptors in Arts had to wear 'socculi²'; and the inceptors in the other faculties 'ocreae³' (apparently in addition to the 'sandalia').

There are dispensations from the use of these.

1 July 1592, Anthony Wells, Hart. H., inceptor in Arts, was dispensed 'pro sandaliis ; tanta est ejus pedum imparium infirmitas ut nullo modo sandaliis indutus incedere possit.'

9 July 1596, James Bisse, incepting in Theology, was dispensed 'pro ocreis et sandaliis, quia altera ejus tibia laborans gravissima infirmitate eisdem uti absque magno valetudinis dispendio non possit.'

10 July 1607, John Dell, Ch. Ch., inceptor in Arts, was dispensed from using 'sandalia' ; 'crure nuper fracto, sine maximo suo incommodo et periculo his indutus in comitiis stare non possit.'

7 July 1609, Christopher Stockbridge, S. Edm. H., was dispensed from using 'sandalia' in vesperies and comitia ; 'pedibus adeo infirmus sit ut eis uti non possit.'

¹ These lists supply the last entry in the records of the M. A. degree. That entry indicates that on the comitia of the year indicated, the student completed his M. A. degree.

² Otherwise (and more frequently) called 'sandalia' ; also 'sotalaria,' 'crepidae,' 'pincernae.'

³ The doctors' dispensations are taken here to avoid repetition.

These 'ocreae' and 'sandalia' were supposed to be worn for some time after the comitia, but the Doctors and Masters generally obtained dispensations from Congregation to leave them off. (a) At first Congregation imposed some small penalty¹ by way of composition on both Doctors and Masters; (b) afterwards Congregation granted the grace to the Masters 'simpliciter' and imposed the penalty on the Doctors only; (c) latterly both were granted unconditionally.

(a) 29 July 1555, the masters created in the comitia were allowed to leave off 'crepidae et pincernae,' and the doctors the same; on condition of giving Congregation 'lagenam vini.'

21 July 1556, the D.C.L.'s were allowed to put off 'sotilaria et ocreae,' and the M.A.'s to put off 'pincernae.'

— Feb. 15 $\frac{5}{6}$ $\frac{9}{0}$, the masters created in the last comitia were dispensed 'pro exuendis sandaliis; modo dent lagenam vini.'

8 July 1575, the masters were dispensed 'modo vinum largiter dent.'

(b) 11 July 1558, the D.C.L.'s were allowed to put off pincernae on giving the regents two 'sestertia vini'; the M.A.'s had this dispensation 'gratis.'

13 July 1579, the doctors were dispensed 'pro sandaliis, modo dent vinum.'

11 July 1580, the doctors were dispensed 'pro ocreis; causa est quia est sine magna molestia uti non possunt.'

12 July 1596, the doctors asked to be dispensed 'pro ocreis et sandaliis quod in tam calido coelo sine summa tibiæ et pedum intemperie iisdem uti non possunt.' This dispensation was granted to all the doctors who had paid 'chyrothecas' according to the old University custom.

(c) The doctors were dispensed 'pro ocreis' and the masters 'pro sandaliis' 10 July 1609, 12 July 1613, 11 July 1614, 8 July 1616, etc.

Another dispensation of a similar kind is—

Mar. 155 $\frac{8}{9}$, Thomas Phaer, M.D. (<Reg. I. 239>) and the masters created yesterday were dispensed 'pro leripipiis.'

ADMISSION TO CONGREGATION.

As soon as possible after the Comitia the Doctors and Masters who had just incepted sought admission to membership of Congregation. Latterly this was ordered by statute to be conceded at once and gratis; but originally it was granted only by dispensation from Congregation² itself which might impose its own terms.

Admission to Congregation was therefore at first a matter of some ceremony; and the names of those admitted were entered in the Register of Congregation on the day of their admission³. But that registration had dropped out before this period, though the ceremony of admission and the oath then taken remained.

¹ The imposing of such conditions was forbidden by statute in the code of 1634.

² There was a dispute whether the Vice-Chancellor could admit to regency without such a dispensation (see *infra*).

³ See Reg. I. 222, under date 6 Nov. 1553.

The following are some notices on this point.

26 Mar. 1566, the Vice-Chancellor 'authoritate suâ' admitted into Congregation the masters created in last comitia, and administered to them the oath. The proctors and the greater part of the masters created in the last comitia but one appealed to Convocation against this, thinking this admission unfair.

15 July 1567, it was ordered that all M.A.'s admitted yesterday should pay 'juniori' (? junior proctor or junior bedell of arts) 2s. 6d., and that they should not be admitted to Congregation till they had paid. They were so slow in paying that the 'Custodes Pacis et Magistri Vicorum,' who were usually nominated on 10 Oct. out of the M.A.'s who incepted in the preceding July, were this year not nominated till 1 Dec.

30 June 1579, Convocation ordered that every M.A. incepting in the comitia be admitted to the House of Congregation to begin his regency, unless some serious charge be brought against him.

11 July 1588, in former times inceptors before their admission to necessary regency in Congregation were required 'vinum et placentas Magistris Regentibus largiri.' Congregation decided that 'tales sumptus erant superflui et nimis necessarii'; and ordered instead that before admission to necessary regency each doctor inceptor should pay 1s. and each master inceptor 4d. to one of the bedells to be divided among the poor at the discretion of the Vice-Chancellor and proctors.

15 Jan. 1620, 'Hoc die primum Mri. Regentes juxta decretum convocationis induebant in domo congregationis pileos et futuris temporibus induere debent.'

The admission was accompanied by an oath to act fairly in the office of regent, and hence the ceremony was sometimes called 'taking the oath' (*Reg. I.* 222).

20 July 1552, Robert Tayntor and Edward Harrison were expelled from Congregation because, though M.A.'s of two years' standing, they had never taken the oath. Tayntor was recalled and took the oath the same day.

It had been formerly the custom for Congregation to impose a charge¹ for admission (frequently combined with the charge for dispensation to leave off 'ocreae,' see p. 87).

E.g. 17 July 1554, the doctors created in the comitia were dispensed to be admitted to Congregation and to leave off 'ocreae' on giving two 'lagenae' of wine; the masters created in the comitia were dispensed to be admitted to Congregation on undertaking to perform certain exercises and to give one 'lagena' of wine.

Later examples of this practice are :—

9 July 1566, 'Magistri creati in comitiis' were dispensed to enter Congregation 'modo dent lagenam vini.'

8 July 1572, the M.D.'s created in the comitia; on giving wine and paying the dues of the University servants.

10 Oct. 1577, the M.A.'s; 'modo dent vinum et lifas' (?).

29 Oct. 1578, the M.A.'s; 'modo dent vinum et placenta regentibus.'

13 July 1579, the M.A.'s; 'modo dent vinum.'

8 July 1581, the D.D.'s; 'modo dent vinum et offas.'

As, in the case of the ocreae, the last stage was to grant the grace 'simpliciter' to masters, and attach this condition to the admission of doctors; but the practice was very unsettled and arbitrary.

¹ Afterwards forbidden by statute; see note 1, p. 88.

NECESSARY REGENCY.

Congregation was the body which governed the whole course of the University studies and the whole system of degrees. Its members were therefore called 'regents,' because they had control of the schools, the lectures, the disputations, the granting and the conferring of degrees.

At the same time these duties involved a considerable amount of routine work, and therefore men who had taken their M.A. were required by statute to take their full share of this burden. At first they did so in person, but at the beginning of this period the system had been established of allowing the several duties of the regent-masters to be done by certain of them deputed for that purpose.

At first the ordinary period of necessary regency seems to have been two years. But when the number of M.A.'s grew larger, it was no longer necessary to retain them for so long a period, and by dispensation regency was practically ended at the close of the first year from inception.

E.g. 26 July 1574, the masters created in the comitia of 1573 were dispensed 'abesse a congregationibus ad placitum'¹. Their plea was that in the new comitia (26 July 1574) plenty of regent-masters (<viz. 67>) had been created to undertake that duty.

12 July 1609, the 'magistri creati' of 1609 were admitted to Congregation, and the 'magistri creati' of 1608 were admitted 'regere ad placitum.'

Dispensations granted about the period of necessary regency are of two kinds.

(i) That the period may be extended.

E.g. 1548, Congregation allowed John Mullyng, Walter Bower, Robert Bernso, Henry Welshe, <George> Weldon, <Richard> Lyngam, Masters of Arts, to be necessary regents and to vote in Congregation after the expiry of their necessary regency from Michaelmas 1548 to Michaelmas 1549, on condition that in each Term they should each read 'tres ordinarias lectiones.'

The following notices apply to a dispute upon this point, though their intention is not free from obscurity.

14 July 1569, a committee was appointed to conclude a dispute between the regent-masters created in the comitia of 1568 and the Vice-Chancellor. Two points were in dispute; (1) whether the first year of necessary regency terminated on the Michaelmas after the comitia. (2) Whether, if any masters created in the comitia of 1568 were not admitted to Congregation till after Michaelmas, they would be bound to be necessary regents for the two years following.

2 Nov. 1569, certain of the masters created in the comitia of 1568 (12 July) appealed to Convocation. They were not admitted to Congregation till the end of Oct., and therefore were burdened with the duty 'legendi et

¹ i.e. 'to attend Congregations (a chief part of the regents' duty) or not as they pleased.'

disputandi' for a long time without having begun their necessary regency. All M.A.'s enjoy two years of necessary regency, but they by no fault of their own are excluded from it for nearly a whole year.

Convocation decreed that in future M.A.'s on the day of their creation shall ask for admission to Congregation, and wait for two Congregations before the end of that Term. After that date (if the regent-masters in their Congregation refuse to admit them), unless there is some definite cause alleged and approved by the Vice-Chancellor proctors and majority of the regents, the Vice-Chancellor may admit them to Congregation.

To avoid any injustice to the above appellants, Convocation prolonged their necessary regency with all its commodities and liberties to Michaelmas next.

Dispensations of this kind are however very rare, as necessary regency seems to have been regarded more as a burden than a privilege. Much more frequent are decrees compelling the regents to remain necessary regents longer than they wished. E.g. 10 Oct. 1559, the necessary regents were required to continue acting in that capacity till the comitia.

(ii) (Noticed above, p. 90). Dispensations to shorten the period of necessary regency.

E.g. Feb. 15⁵⁶/₆₀, 'supplicant magistri penultimis comitiis creati,' that their necessary regency may extend only till the admission to Congregation of the 'magistri ultimis comitiis creati.'

Necessary regency might be suspended as a punishment.

29 Jan. 15⁷⁹/₈₀. 'In hac congregatione postquam Joannes Purfrye, magister regens, falso cujusdam appellationis praetextu insolentius se erga Vice-cancellarium, procuratores, et domum congregationis gessisset et votum suum sive suffragium non modo . . . revelasset sed, contra statuta, et scripto (?) et magna voce id palam in congregatione publicasset post unam et alteram monitionem exclusus domo congregationis, et suffragandi libertate per annum (?) sine spe restitutionis est privatus.' (This entry is scored out.)

13 Apr. 1616, Mr. Lancaster, a necessary regent, had been expelled from Congregation and Convocation, and from the office of regent. He was now readmitted, 'quod humillime se submisit, culpam recognovit, et jam restitui desiderat.'

DUTIES OF NECESSARY REGENTS.

The duties of necessary regents were at first both numerous and important. They were called upon:—

- (1) To attend meetings of Congregation;
- (2) to deliver the lectures required by the University;
- (3) to preside over disputations, and take part in them;
- (4) to assist the Vice-Chancellor and proctors in the administration of justice and the maintenance of the peace of the University.

(1) ATTENDANCE AT CONGREGATIONS.

Necessary regents were required to attend all meetings of Congregation¹. In these meetings dispensations were asked and discussed, graces granted, and degrees conferred². This, therefore, was the chief of their duties. It has also proved that which they have longest retained. One by one the other duties were entrusted to deputies, even in the period of which I am now writing; and they have now altogether disappeared. But to this day necessary regents may be compelled to attend Congregation in the contingency of a quorum not being formed on a degree day, a contingency, however, which has not recently arisen.

9 Nov. 1558, in that Congregation were absent Walter Russell, George Simson, Roger Marbecke, Robert Dermothe, Jasper Haywode, regent-masters. They were called upon to produce a sufficient reason or else pay the statutable fine of 12*d*.

The usual hour of Congregation (10 A.M.) clashed with college and other duties; and it came to be a general practice to grant dispensations 'abesse a congregationibus,' to individuals who had college duties. The following are the more typical of such dispensations:—

(i) College chaplains were excused from attending meetings of Congregation because they had to take service at 10 A.M.

- 26 Jan. 1580, Stephen Scothforth, Chaplain³.
- 13 Mar. 1580, William Whitfeld, Chapl. of Magd. C.
- 18 Oct. 1582, Robert Merricke, Chapl. of Ch. Ch.
- Oct. 1584, Richard Martin, do. do.
- Oct. 1584, Christopher Trivet, do. do.
- 17 Nov. 1585, Maurice Roberts, do. do.
- 17 Nov. 1585, Francis Yearnold, Chapl. of Mert.
- 15 Apr. 1586, William Oburne, Chapl. of S. Jo.
- 11 Aug. 1587, Robert Horne, Chapl.³
- 11 Aug. 1587, Robert Honiman, Chapl.³
- 28 Nov. 1589, William Tomkins, Chapl. of New C.
- 14 Nov. 1593, Richard Vaux, Chaplain of Ch. Ch.
- 15 Jan. 1593, James Goodman, do. do.
- 28 Jan. 1593, William Lofield, Chapl. of New C.
- 10 Oct. 1594, John Beast, Chapl. of Ch. Ch.
- 22 Nov. 1594, Richard Owen, Sacellanus of S. Mary's College⁴.
- 19 Apr. 1596, John Alan, Chapl. of New C.

¹ There must also have been a compulsion to attend Convocation; for there are these dispensations:—6 Dec. 1581, Thomas Kingsmill, Praelector Hebr. linguae, obtained leave of absence from Convocations on the ground of ill-health. 16 Dec. 1608, Jonas Radcliffe, M.A. Univ., was dispensed from attendance at Convocation; 'luxatione nervorum pedum laborans, sine summo suo dolore interesse non poterit.'

² The usual hour for conferring degrees seems to have been on Thursdays at 10 A.M.; which is now a most inconvenient hour, but still adhered to.

³ In these cases the college is not stated.

⁴ i.e. New C.

- 28 Oct. 1606, Edward Homer, Chapl. of S. Jo.
 30 Apr. 1607, Gaudy Boulton, Chapl. of Magd. C.
 16 July, 1607, John Couper, Chapl. of New C.
 24 Oct. 1608. John Wood, Chapl. of Magd. C.
 17 July 1612, William Rooke, Chapl.¹
 20 Oct. 1615, Thomas Drope, Chapl. (? of Magd. C.).
 16 Oct. 1616, George Harding, Chapl. of New C.
 26 Oct. 1616, Robert Foukes, Chapl. of Magd. C.
 18 July 1617, William Noble, Chapl. of Ch. Ch.
 18 July 1617, Phatnell Denton, Chapl.¹
 26 July 1618, Robert Sutton, Chapl. of Ch. Ch.

(ii) College lecturers excused attending meetings of Congregation, because they had to lecture at 10 A.M.

- 11 Oct. 1585, Thomas Savile, reading a Greek lecture.
 11 Feb, 159 $\frac{3}{4}$, William Thorne, reading a Greek lecture at New C.
 15 July 1596, Nicholas Lowe, New C.
 15 Oct. 1596. Nicholas Trefusis. 'grammaticam publice perlegit.'
 7 Dec. 1597, John King, Mert.
 18 July 1599. Richard Fitz-harbert, 'publicus praelector' at New C.
 18 July 1599, Thomas Hopper. do. do.
 10 Oct. 1599, John Rawlinson, 'grammaticus est praelector in Universitate.'
 15 Feb. 160 $\frac{8}{9}$. Vincent Coventry, 'publicus praelector' in Trin.
 12 Oct. 1613, Francis Allen, Greek lecturer in Linc.
 4 Nov. 1616, William Arneston, 'publicus praelector' in his college.

(iii) College 'moderators²' excused attendance at meetings of Congregation, because their disputations were at 10 A.M.

- 10 Oct. 1580, Robert Gibbon.
 11 Oct. 1585, Thomas Sanderson, Ball.
 11 Oct. 1585. Thomas Lodington.
 17 Nov. 1585, John Smith, S. Jo. (The disputations are in Logic.)
 11 Aug. 1587, George Rainsby, S. Jo.
 3 Feb. 159 $\frac{0}{1}$, Richard Crakenthorpe, Queen's.
 12 Feb. 159 $\frac{0}{1}$, William Willan, Queen's.
 25 Oct. 1591, Nicholas Higgs.
 23 Oct. 1592, Richard Parkinson, Oriel.
 25 Oct. 1592, Richard Dickens, Magd. H.
 Dec. 1592, Nicholas Man (Mun), Trin.³
 3 Nov. 1593, Christopher Membray, Corp.
 3 Nov. 1593, William Turbervile, Gloc. H.
 11 July, 1594, Richard Love, Magd. C.
 11 July, 1594, Laurence Humphrey, Magd. C.
 11 July, 1594, — Butler, Oriel.
 11 July, 1594, Thomas Hodson, Gloc. H.
 10 Oct. 1594, Daniel Pery, Magd. C.
 10 Oct. 1594, William Doddinge, Queen's.

¹ In these cases the college is not stated.

² 'Moderator' was the general term for the person appointed to preside over disputations, whether in a college or hall, or in the University.

³ From this notice we learn that the disputations took place in this case in the college chapel.

10 Oct. 1594, William Hynd, Queen's.

24 Oct. 1594, Thomas Burton, Linc.

22 Nov. 1594, Mark Westbrooke.

And so on, with increased frequency.

Take, for example, those of Linc. C.:—10 Oct. 1598, Richard Lloyd; 12 Dec. 1607, Josias Robinson; 12 Oct. 1613, Ralph Robinson (in Logic); 22 Oct. 1613, Thomas Read.

This long list, and the preceding long list will, I hope, not be thought superfluous. They serve to show us at a glance (*a*) how much the real tuition of the University had already devolved upon the colleges, (*b*) to what an extent the tuition of the colleges was discharged by M.A.'s of no standing, just as at present so much of the college lecturing is done by 'men fresh from the schools.'

(iv) Schoolmasters dispensed from attending meetings of Congregation.

Oct. 1584, Richard Nwton¹, because of his duties in 'gymnasium Magdalenense.'

11 Aug. 1587, John Pelling, Magd. C., because 'legere tenetur in schola publica Magdalenensi.'

10 Nov. 1593, Sampson Newton, Magd. C., because 'in schola grammaticali pueris informare teneatur.'

19 Oct. 1596, George Storer, Oriel, prevented both 'publicâ paedagogi curâ,' and by lameness².

22 Oct. 1613, Hugh Pike, Magd. H., because 'informator scholarium in Coll. Magd.'

(v) A common plea for dispensations was illness of various kinds.

Feb. 154⁴/₅, Leonard Lyngham was dispensed necessary regency, because 'diu sit infirmus.'

12 Oct. 1594, Philip Symons, Exet., 'propter visus infirmitatem.'

27 Oct. 1610, Nathaniel Clotworthie, because 'claudus admodum sit.'

24 Nov. 1610, Henry Cotton, Bras., 'propter visus carentiam quotidie interesse congregationibus commode non potest.'

15 Jan. 161⁵/₆, James Bradshewe, because in ill-health.

10 Oct. 1618, Frederic Vaughan, Queen's, because 'oculis captus.'

(vi) Another plea for such exemption is business.

11 Oct. 1557, Richard Barnarde, because called home by his mother's death.

Feb. 15⁵/₆, John Widmarpole. He had obtained leave of absence from his college, because of urgent business, and he asked the same leave from the University.

7 Dec. 1571, William Inkforbie, because 'impeditus Coll. Magd. negotiis.'

12 Oct. 1611, Giles Swett, Oriel, because he has business 'in curia ecclesiastica.'

31 Oct. 1621, Maurice Berkley, Linc., because of college business.

16 Jan. 162¹/₂, Robert Tookey, Exet., because of Exeter College business.

¹ As this is probably the first place where it has occurred in this volume, it may be pointed out that at this time 'w' is frequently written as though it were a vowel.

² There are several other instances in these registers of the once proverbial 'lame schoolmaster.'

(vii) In some few cases regents claimed exemption because they wished to attend the Regius Professor of Law's lecture, which was at 10 A.M.

3 Dec. 1559, James Mab, Magd. C. ; 11 Aug. 1587, Ralph Winwood ; 24 Oct. 1608, Charles Caesar, All So.

(viii) At Queen's, by the College statutes, a student was not eligible for a fellowship so long as he was 'necessarius regens.' Regents from Queen's College are therefore constantly found asking dispensations from necessary regency.

E. g. Feb. 154 $\frac{5}{6}$, Thomas Cooke, William Copegge, William Dobson.

Feb. 15 $\frac{5}{6}$ $\frac{9}{10}$. William Atkinson and others.

27 Jan. 156 $\frac{1}{2}$, Richard Talentire and Thomas Wilton.

June 1563, Christopher Rumney, Michael Scot, William Talentire, Christopher Alanby were dispensed from necessary regency that they might be fellows of Queen's.

A similar dispensation was granted Feb. 154 $\frac{4}{5}$, when Thurston Standysh was dispensed from necessary regency, because he was leaving the University 'spe potiundae societatis in collegio Whyttyngtonensi Londini.'

(2) LECTURES (LECTIONES ORDINARIAE).

It was the duty of the regent-masters to deliver the ordinary lectures of the University course.

The delivery of these lectures had originally been incumbent on every master or doctor, and there had been no other system of lecturers.

Under Henry VIII, however, professors¹ had been appointed in the faculties of Law, Medicine, Theology, and the regents in these faculties were exempted from lecturing.

In the faculty of Arts the lectures still remained as a duty of the regent-masters. But coincident with the increase in the number of the regents, a tendency began to show itself to entrust the duty to certain only of the regent-masters as deputies, 'delegati,' of the others, and to exempt the others from lecturing.

By the close of the period this had been consolidated, and the ordinary lectures of the faculty of Arts were delivered by certain regent-masters selected by the proctors. These regent-masters were paid two shillings by each of the other inceptors ; and a collection was made from the auditors (except from the poor scholars and servitors).

These ordinary lectures of the Arts' faculty were attended by bachelors and scholars of that faculty ; but I have not been able to find whether

¹ At this period very frequently called 'Moderators,' because it was their duty to preside over the disputations in their faculties.

the arrangements of the Laudian Code for their attendance had already begun to be in force.

The notices which follow give the data, which help us to trace this change in the lecture-system.

Feb. 154⁴/₅, 'supplicant omnes magistri ultimis comitiis creati quatenus tres lectiones singulis diebus a tribus illorum lectae cedant illis pro lectione ordinaria.' This dispensation was granted, many of them promising to attend medical lectures.

July 1546, the regents created last comitia were allowed 'legere ad placitum,' on condition that they attended either the Hebrew or the Theology lecture, 'si commode possint.'

10 Oct. 1553, the masters who were reading the 'ordinariae lectiones' were dispensed from lecturing till the 'scholae publicae' were repaired.

Feb. 155⁵/₆, the regent-masters were allowed to omit their lectures on Wednesday and Saturday that they might be present at the sermons ('conciones').

25 Nov. 1556, the masters created in the last comitia asked leave to read the ordinary lectures 'ad placitum.' They were directed to read 'per quartam horae partem.'

11 Oct. 1557, the regent-masters who were not specially deputed to lecture were dispensed from reading the ordinary lectures, because 'desunt scholae.'

20 Oct. 1558, the regent-masters who were not specially deputed to lecture were dispensed from reading the ordinary lectures unless the Vice-Chancellor afterwards deputed them for that duty.

Feb. 155⁵/₆, 'supplicant magistri penultimis comitiis inaugurati ne deinceps teneantur legere ordinarias lectiones'; i. e. that they may cease lecturing at the end of the first year of their necessary regency, their place being now taken by the 'magistri ultimis comitiis inaugurati.'

10 Oct. 1560, 'lectores publici designantur':—in Metaphysic, Gifford <Roger, *Reg.* I. 232>; in Moral Philosophy, Turnbull <Jasper, *Reg.* I. 230>; in Natural Philosophy, Gressop <John, *Reg.* I. 227, or William, *Reg.* I. 230>; in Astronomy, Doting <Henry, *Reg.* I. 231>.

<This entry is probably incomplete; there must have been more lecturers than these.>

24 Oct. 1561, Convocation appointed a committee to elect the 'publici lectores' till next comitia (now fixed for 2 Feb. 156¹/₂); each praelector to receive four marks as salary.

27 Jan. 156¹/₂, the Vice-Chancellor and proctors were empowered to appoint the public lecturers and to assign them a stipend to be paid by the regents who did not lecture.

14 June 1563, the proctors were instructed to nominate members of each faculty to serve as a committee to decide what 'lectiones publicae' were most necessary, and what 'exercitia.'

1563¹, 'lectorum ordinariorum designatio.'

Metaphysics:—

(1) Day <John, *Reg.* I. 226>.

¹ This is the fullest notice we have at this period of the subjects of these lectures; nine lectures with (practically) three lecturers in each subject. Compare in a later head the arrangements for lectures on Queen Elizabeth's Visit, 7 Aug. 1592.

(2) White <or Whight, Peter, *Reg.* I. 228>.

(3) Liliat <Thomas, *Reg.* I. 217>.

Moral Philosophy:—

(1) Whittington¹ <or Whithington, Oliver, *Reg.* I. 227>.

(2) Waterman <Sixtus, *Reg.* I. 228>.

(3) Rogers <Robert, *Reg.* I. 217>.

Natural Philosophy:—

(1) Atkinson <Thomas, of Linc., *Reg.* I. 228>.

(2) Payn <Robert, *Reg.* I. 229>.

(3) Boughton² <George, *Reg.* I. 228>.

Astronomy:—

(1) Evance <John, *Reg.* I. 228>.

(2) Rastell <John, *Reg.* I. 228>.

(3) Nott <Thomas, *Reg.* I. 217>.

Geometry:—

(1) Hues <or Hewse, Robert, *Reg.* I. 228>.

(2) Lauson <or Lawson, William, *Reg.* I. 226>.

(3) Andleser <Edward, *Reg.* I. 217>.

Music:—

(1) Leche <or Lyche, Robert, *Reg.* I. 228>.

(2) Reve <or Ryve, John, *Reg.* I. 218>.

(3) Foux <John, *Reg.* I. 217>.

Arithmetic:—

(1) Hill <John, *Reg.* I. 228>.

(2) Badger³ <or Bager, John, *Reg.* I. 223>.

(3) Morice <?George, *Reg.* I. 220>.

Logic:—

(1) Roberts <Griffin, *Reg.* I. 228>.

(2) Westphaling <Herbert, *Reg.* I. 217>.

(3) Hemynge <John, *Reg.* I. 228>.

Rhetoric:—

(1) Sudbery⁴ <Richard, *Reg.* I. 217>.

(2) Boughton⁵ <George, *Reg.* I. 228>.

Grammar:—

(1) Jones <William, *Reg.* I. 217 and 228>.

(2) Heron <Edward, *Reg.* I. 217>.

19 Feb. 1564⁴, the masters created in last comitia supplicated 'ut novem praelectores qui assignandi sint ad lectiones ordinarias sibi sufficient pro omnibus lectionibus singulorum ad quas alioqui tenerentur.'

24 Oct. 1565, in accordance with a decree of Convocation, which had been already published for the prolongation of the two years' necessary regency, it was ordered that the Masters of Arts created in the last comitia should continue their 'lectiones necessariae' till in the next comitia new Masters of Arts were created to undertake that duty. <There had been no comitia in the summer of 1565.>

¹ 'Whittington' is scored out and 'Rogers' written above.

² 'Boughton' is scored out and 'Passey' written above. John Passey, *Reg.* I. 217.

³ 'Badger' is scored out and 'Sudbery' written above. Richard Sudbery, *Reg.* I. 217.

⁴ 'Sudbery' scored out and 'Passey' written above.

⁵ 'Boughton' scored out and 'Badger' written above.

21 Feb. 156⁵/₈, the masters created in last comitia were dispensed from the ordinary lectures on condition that they provided deputies to read these lectures.

18 Apr. 1567, a committee was appointed to determine 'tempus et modum legendi et audiendi ordinarias lectiones.' 23 June 1567, every 'lector ordinarius' was to be fined 12*d.* for each 'lectio' omitted to which he was bound, of which 8*d.* was to go to the University and 4*d.* to the proctors.

7 Dec. 1571, a committee was appointed to provide 'de lectionibus ordinariis (ut vocant)' for next Term, as there had been no comitia in 1571.

9 Feb. 157¹/₂, the report of that committee having been received, Convocation decreed:—

(1) That all masters created in the last comitia were to remain regents till the admission to Congregation of the masters created in the next comitia.

(2) But, of those masters, four only (selected by the proctors) shall lecture, beginning on 25 Feb., and lecturing on every 'dies legibilis' till next comitia, in Dialectic, Rhetoric, Astronomy, and Philosophy.

(3) That the proctors shall pay each of them five shillings, to be collected 'ab inceptoribus proxime futuris.'

19 May 1572, a committee was appointed to nominate persons 'qui artes proximo termino publice profiteantur,' 'et ad mercedem idoneam eisdem allocandam.'

26 June 1576, a committee was appointed to examine and correct the statutes 'de lectionibus publicis et exercitiis,' and to report to Convocation. They made their report on 22 Oct. On 16 Nov. 1576, Convocation passed statutes 'pro emendatione tam praelectorum quam auditorum negligentiae.'

21 Apr. 1578, 'supplicant Mri. Regentes in publicis scholis ut lectiones sequenti hebdomada' (the third week after Easter) 'more solito intermittant.'

7 Feb. 158⁶/₇, a committee was appointed to advise 'quo modo publicae lectiones in artibus ad minorem numerum cum maximo auditorum fructu reduci possint et quo modo salaria praelectorum augeantur.'

The following dispensations were granted to individuals in connection with these lectures.

10 Oct. 1554, Richard Frankland (Reg. I. 223) was called away from the University by important business. He was allowed to go, provided he put in a substitute to read his 'ordinaria lectio.'

10 Oct. 1554, Roger Jaxon (Reg. I. 223) was dispensed from 'ordinariae lectiones' because detained by important college business.

10 Oct. 1554, Richard Ducke (Reg. I. 216) was allowed to be away a week from the University, provided he found some one to take his place in 'reading.'

14 Jan. 155⁴/₅, Roger Jaxon (above) was allowed 'abesse a lectionibus ordinariis' for a month, provided he put in a substitute or else performed them all on his return.

25 Jan. 155⁵/₈, William Lawson (Reg. I. 226) was allowed to intermit his geometry lecture for ten days.

29 Nov. 1557, Thomas Pirrhy (Reg. I. 221) was allowed to count his philosophy lecture at Magd. C. as equivalent to an 'ordinaria lectio' in the University, on the plea that he was unable to do both.

29 Nov. 1557, Robert Newton (*Reg. I. 218*) was allowed to leave off his ordinary lecture because he had no time for it, having been elected Rector of Exeter. He was required to substitute another regent to be approved by the Vice-Chancellor.

20 Apr. 1558 (*William*) Mugge (*Reg. I. 221*) was allowed to intermit his ordinary lecture for eight days, because he was going away on college business.

17 May 1566, the 'deputati' reading the lectures were allowed to leave off lecturing next week (the week containing Ascension day), because this leave had been usually given 'in pristinis temporibus.'

11 Apr. 1567, Anthony Blenkoe (*Reg. I. 250*), 'dialecticus praelector,' was allowed to intermit his lecture for a time, being called away by his father's illness and his brother's death.

10 May 1567, John Allsoppe (*Reg. I. 253*) had leave to stop his ordinary lecture for three weeks.

14 May 1567, Thomas Bodley (*Reg. I. 252*), 'praelector ordinariae lectionis,' was allowed to be absent 'a publico perlegendi munere' for two or three weeks, being called away by business.

11 Feb. 1567⁸, William Colhell (*Colsell, Reg. I. 250*) was dispensed with his 'lectiones ordinariae' for two weeks, because called away by important college business.

15 Mar. 1568⁹, (*Robert*) Fletcher, praelector of Moral Philosophy; Edmund Fleetwood, praelector of Logic; and William Roe, praelector of Natural Philosophy, (*Reg. I. 253*), were allowed to discontinue their lectures for ten days.

1 July 1569, Edmund Flettewoode, 'dialectices publicus praelector,' and Robert Fletcher, 'moralis philosophiae praelector,' were allowed to discontinue their lectures for the rest of the Term.

15 Oct. 1562, William Kettelbie (*Reg. I. 263*), 'praelector astronomiae,' was allowed to stop his lecture for two weeks, because going down.

27 Jan. 1570⁹, John Underhill (*Reg. I. 256*), 'moralis philosophiae praelector,' had leave of absence for two weeks; and Thomas Powell (*Reg. I. 257*), 'naturalis philosophiae praelector,' had leave of absence for two or three weeks; in each case 'modo substituat alium.'

10 Feb. 1579⁹, 'supplicatur ut baccalaurei qui teneantur interesse lectioni geometriae promoveantur ad audiendam astronomiam pro tempore intermissae praedictae lectionis. Causa est quod Mr. Wignall, publicus geometriae praelector, necessariis advocatus negotiis profectus est.'

This arrangement for lectures by deputies of the regent-masters proved to be as unsatisfactory as the system which preceded it; and the 'Acta' will give repeated notices of attempts to modify it and continual complaints of bad lecturing and bad attendance.

Hence the next period of University history introduced the professorial system into the faculty of Arts, with what success or failure it fortunately does not fall within my province to enquire.

THE MUSIC LECTURE.

Among these lectures, the Music lecture requires a separate notice, on account of the frequency of dispensations in connection with it.

This lecture, although sometimes described as 'lectio in facultate musicae,' had no connection with degrees in music¹, but formed one of the ordinary lectures of the Arts course given by the regent-masters, the regent who gave this lecture being called 'publicus praelector musices.'

10 Oct. 1562, leave was granted to omit the music lecture.

12 Feb. 156 $\frac{4}{5}$, Thomas Weighman <Reg. I. 257> was allowed to discontinue 'lectio artis musicae in scholis publicis ; numerus scholarium non patitur, et ejusdem lectio prae caeteris minus necessaria est.'

6 Sept. 1566, the music lecture was omitted from the ordinary lectures, 'quia non adeo necessaria pro tempore existimatur.'

17 Dec. 1567, Robert Benbow <Reg. I. 259> was allowed to discontinue the lecture ; 'non idoneos habet auditores.'

20 Jan. 157 $\frac{9}{10}$, John Wickam <Reg. I. 263> ; 'auditores non habet.'

25 Nov. 1572, Miles Leygh <Reg. I. 247> ; 'quod cum quotidie ad scholas cursitet et ad certum tempus auditores expectet, cogatur nemine audiente saepius perlegere.'

4 May 1574, Thomas Knowles <Reg. I. 276> had leave to discontinue the lecture, because he was called away on business.

18 Jan. 157 $\frac{4}{5}$, John Sellar <Reg. I. 278> was lecturer.

10 Feb. 157 $\frac{9}{10}$, 'supplicat Johannes Lant, publicus musicae praelector, ut a munere legendi liberetur et scholares illi qui teneantur interesse musicae lectioni ad arithmeticam transferantur. Causa est quod illius lectionis utilitas modica sit auditoribus, et ideo ex more haec dispensatio concedi solet.'

12 Oct. 1580, . . . Spenser, 'lector musices, supplicat ut possit legendi munus intermittere. Causa est quod pro paucitate auditorum quia nulli eam lectionem frequentant, tantum sumit laborem, sibi molestum, nullis omnino utilem.'

28 Nov. 1581, . . . Dod was allowed to discontinue the lecture 'quod propter auditorum paucitatem sibi molestum sit tantum in ea re laboris ponere.'

19 Feb. 158 $\frac{2}{3}$, Matthew Gwin, S. Jo., was allowed to discontinue the lecture for two reasons : (1) 'libri ad eam lectionem idonei difficulter inveniuntur' ; (2) 'praxis ejus scientiae si non inutilis at inusitata reputatur.'

11 Oct. 1585, Robert Brooke, Bras. ; because 'nulli solent interesse auditores.'

20 June 1586, William Redden ; 'propter paucitatem auditorum.'

5 Nov. 1594, Thomas King, Ch. Ch. ; 'non habet auditores.'

7 Nov. 1595, Edmund Chaundler, New C. ; 'auditores in eadem facultate non est habiturus.'

5 Mar. 159 $\frac{6}{7}$, Samuel Hanmer, Bras. ; 'auditores interesse non solent.'

¹ A pseudo-connection was made about 1616. At that time the Registrar was freely collecting fees for dispensations for not hearing lectures, and it seems to have occurred to him to collect similar fees from graduates in Music. Hence we find these dispensations:—

11 May 1616, Thomas Vauler, 'scholaris musicae,' was dispensed for not hearing the 'praelector musicae' ; being in practice in the country.

31 June 1617, William Hunt, 'scholaris musicae,' was dispensed for not hearing the praelector ; being 'absens ab Academia.'

July 1619, Richard Emmot, 'studens musicae,' was dispensed.

22 Nov. 1597, Thomas Good ; 'non habet auditores quibus perlegere queat.'

2 Dec. 1598, George Johnson, Oriel, was lecturer.

(3) DISPUTATIONS.

The regent-masters had also to 'moderate' or preside over most of the ordinary disputations in Arts. This duty generally devolved on certain deputies of their number, called in this office 'Magistri Scholarum.' I have not succeeded in getting any clear idea of the details of this system, and therefore I pass it over here.

The regent-doctors had formerly been subject to a similar duty, but that was now devolved on the Regius Professors in the faculties, the Doctors being annually dispensed from the duty.

E.g. 21 July 1556, the D.C.L.'s recently created were allowed to depart from the University, notwithstanding the statutes.

12 July 1558, the Doctors in Law were dispensed with the ordinary lectures and exercises (i.e. presiding at disputations), being called away from the University.

(4) JUDICIAL AND SIMILAR FUNCTIONS.

Part of the duty of the regents was to help the proctors in the maintenance of order in the streets. This part of their duty was discharged during the whole of this period and for some time previously by deputies of their number, called 'custodes pacis et magistri vicorum,' or more shortly 'magistri vicorum.' In earlier entries they are called also 'judices ad inquirendam pacem.' During the whole of this period these 'Masters of the Streets' were nominated out of those who had incepted in Arts at the preceding comitia by the proctors on the first day of October Term. At the time of their nomination the city was mapped out into portions, and a distinct province assigned to each two¹ of them.

There were slight modifications from year to year in this division of the town, but the general scheme of it was as follows.

First of all, the main line of street running from east to west, from what we call Magdalen Bridge to the Castle, was divided into these five portions :—

(i) Outside East-gate.

East-gate stood, roughly speaking, across High-street, at a point about half-way between Magdalen College School and the New Schools. This province included therefore the then small suburb of S. Clement's. And the men who held it are sometimes described as being 'magistri vicorum' 'in S. Clement's parish.'

(ii) From East-gate to St. Mary's.

This province included no doubt also the side streets which have been built upon by Queen's in Queen's-lane, for it is sometimes described as the province 'in S. Peter-in-the-East parish.'

¹ As a general rule.

(iii) From S. Mary's to All Saints'.

This province seems to have included that section of High-street and also the lanes leading from High-street towards Merton. It is sometimes called the province 'in S. Mary's parish.'

(iv) From All Saints' to S. Martin's (Carfax).

This province is sometimes called in 'All Saints' parish.' It included only that section of High-street.

(v) From S. Martin's to the Castle and West-gate.

This ended the direct line of street through the city from east to west.

Next came the lateral branches.

(vi) In Cat-street.

Cat-street province was the two populous streets running north from S. Mary's to Smith-gate (viz. Cat-street and Schools-street), now depopulated by college and University buildings.

(vii) About S. Mildred's Church.

This title is something of a curiosity. S. Mildred's Church stood either on the north-eastern or north-western part of the site of Lincoln College, and was apparently taken down to make room for the buildings of that college before 1440. Yet in these lists it is quoted regularly as though actually existing; e. g. 'juxta ecclesiam S. Mildredae,' occurs as the title of this province in 1587, 1588, 1589, and in 1618, 1620, and many other years. In 1583 and in 1585 the province is described as 'in S. Mildred's parish.' It clearly consisted of Turl-street and perhaps the short streets running east and west from it.

(viii) Within North-gate.

North-gate crossed Cornmarket at the tower of S. Michael's¹ Church. The province consisted of Cornmarket-street and perhaps part of New-Inn-Hall-street. It is called also 'From Carfax to North-gate,' and 'in S. Michael's parish.'

(ix) Over Grandpont ('super magnum pontem').

Grandpont is now represented by Folly Bridge. This province comprised the streets from Folly Bridge to the south-west corner of Ch. Ch., where in old times stood the south-gate with the chapel of S. Michael at the South Gate.

(x) From South-gate to S. Martin's.

From the south-west corner of Ch. Ch. to Carfax, probably with the side-streets running westwards from the line of what is now S. Aldate's-street.

There remain the northern (then as now the principal) suburbs. These were divided into

(xi) Outside North-gate.

Otherwise called 'From North-gate to S. Giles,' which describes its extent.

¹ Then called 'S. Michael's at the North Gate,' or 'Ecclesia S. Michaelis Borealis.'

(xii) Outside Smith-gate.

This province was sometimes sub-divided into (i) in Holywell; (ii) in Candish, the street represented by the northern side of Broad-street.

(xii) Grampoole (or in some years Granpounde) (? perhaps the district about Folly Bridge).

This was the typical arrangement. To each of these provinces there were annually assigned two as a rule, but sometimes three (or, in a few cases, one) regent-masters. It is not necessary to give these lists; specimens of them may be seen in *Reg.* I. 295, 296.

A more elaborate division by parishes may be exemplified by the list for Michaelmas Term, 1567. The city is then parted into (i) S. Clement's par., (ii) S. Peter's-in-the-East par., (iii) S. Mary's par., (iv) Cat-street, (v) All Saints' par., (vi) S. Martin's par., (vii) Granpounde, (viii) S. Ebbe's par., (ix) S. Peter's-in-the-West par. (better known as S. Peter in the bailey), (x) S. Thomas' par., (xi) S. Michael's par., (xii) S. Mary Magdalen par., (xiii) S. Giles' par., (xiv) Candishe. To the first twelve of these in that year two regent-masters were assigned, one to each of the two last, twenty-six in all.

What the duties of these officers were I have no means of saying. There are several indications that they were somewhat vague and ill-defined.

E. g. 10 Oct. 1583, a committee was appointed to extract from the Statute-books all statutes bearing on the office of regent-masters 'vel in stratis publicis vel aliis,' and to publish them within a week.

A further duty of the regents was judicial, viz. to form a court of appeal for cases tried in the Vice-Chancellor's Court.

A person sentenced in the Vice-Chancellor's court might appeal from it to Congregation, the assembly of regents. Congregation then tried the case by delegates of its own number, appointed on the occasion of each appeal. An appeal was possible from it to Convocation. This process of judicial business will be examined in another place. It is enough to mention that latterly the proctors nominated these delegates.

9 Nov. 1565, Convocation decreed that in appeals to Congregation the proctors were to *nominate* 'judices' who were to be *admitted* by Congregation.

The following list, however fragmentary, serves to suggest that this formed a sensible part of the duties of Congregation.

JUDICIAL FUNCTIONS OF THE UNIVERSITY.

The University by its charters claimed jurisdiction over all cases in which a 'scholaris' or 'persona privilegiata' was one of the parties in the suit. The 'Acta' will show how frequently this claim was called in question, and how it was upheld by the judges of the realm. For the most recent instance in which the question of jurisdiction has been raised see the 'Times' newspaper of 6 July 1885 and 14 January 1886 (*Ginnett v. Whittingham*).

Cases coming within the jurisdiction of the University were tried in the Chancellor's court (*curia Cancellarii*), before his deputy the Vice-Chancellor, or a pro-Vice-Chancellor (and hence the court was also called the Vice-Chancellor's court).

An appeal might be made from the Vice-Chancellor's decision to Congregation. In that case execution was stayed till the case was finally settled. The proctors in Congregation nominated delegates who met in S. Mary's Church and heard the case.

A further appeal might be made from this decision to Convocation. The proctors in Convocation then nominated delegates who met in S. Mary's and tried the case.

If Congregation and Convocation confirmed the decision of the Vice-Chancellor or his deputy, the University did not allow any further appeal, but the Vice-Chancellor was required to put his judgment into execution.

If, however, either or both set aside or modified the original decision, either of the litigants was allowed to appeal to the Queen.

Two instances will serve to indicate the progress of a case through the University courts.

18 Feb. 156⁵/₆, Clement Parret appealed to Congregation against the Vice-Chancellor's decision in the case *Clement Parret v. Bartholomew Lant* (concerning the resignation of the Rectory of Middleton Stoney). 'Judices' were appointed by Congregation to try the case.

21 Feb., the committee appointed by Congregation met and heard the case, but came to no decision.

4 Mar., the case was appealed to Convocation, who appointed other 'judices.'

8 Mar., the 'judices' appointed by Convocation met and heard the case, but gave no decision.

26 Apr. 1566, Clement Parret appealed to the Queen.

29 July 1566, an appeal was made to Congregation against the Vice-Chancellor's decision in the case *Richard Hauson v. Garbrand Herks*. And 'judices' were appointed.

30 Sept., the delegates of Congregation found the expenses too large and limited them to 20s., which Hauson was ordered to pay to Herks. Herks was dissatisfied with this decision and appealed to Convocation.

7 Oct., Convocation appointed delegates to try the case.

19 Oct., the delegates of Convocation heard the case, John Garbrande appearing for Herkes, and Smith and Satwell for Hauson. These delegates set aside the decision of the delegates of Congregation, but limited the Vice-Chancellor's decision to 40s. Hauson then appealed to the Queen.

Parties in these suits were frequently represented by 'proctors,' lawyers who practised in the Vice-Chancellor's court. The names of those who occur are here mentioned:—

1554, Francis Alford.

1557, William Lee (Lei, Lea).

1566, John Garbrande.

1567, <John> Bodei (Bodie).

1569, Thomas Joones (Jones).

1569, William Smyth.

Thomas Powell.

... Gervis.

Owen Westall, B.C.L.

William Ravening.

... Mathew.

1578, William Yarde, B.C.L.

William Merricke, B.C.L.

1578⁸, Robert Lister (Lyster, Liciter, Lisiter).

John Estmonde.

In the following lists the names of parties to the suit are given, and also the names of any witnesses who are mentioned.

Appeals to Congregation—

10 May 1557, in the case of Mr. Cai <i>v.</i> All Souls College.		
18 June 1557	„ „	John Powell, Vicar of Hanney, Berks.
11 Oct. 1557	„ „	James À Woode (Atwoode, Attwode), of Oysneye <i>v.</i> John Wayte. (On 25 Oct. the case was appealed to Convocation.)
10 Oct. 1558	„ „	widow Forman <i>v.</i> Philip Forman.
20 Aug. 1559	„ „	Caius <i>v.</i> Gibbards and Heggis.
27 Mar. 1563	„ „	John Langforde (Lanckforde).
7 Dec. 1563	„ „	Heliar <i>v.</i> Yate.
3 July 1564	„ „	Yate <i>v.</i> Fowler.
5 Dec. 1564	„ „	⟨Bartholomew⟩ Lant <i>v.</i> Owen.
26 Apr. 1567	„ „	John Lewis <i>v.</i> Barthol. Lant.
23 Mar. 1567 ⁷	„ „	John Waite <i>v.</i> Oliver Withington.
21 Oct. 1569	„ „	Thomas Vachell ¹ <i>v.</i> Denis Mason and Edmund Godstowe.
29 Oct. 1569	„ „	Thomas Furs ² (Furres) <i>v.</i> Robert Munson (Monson).
5 Nov. 1569	„ „	William Turner <i>v.</i> James Wylles.
17 Dec. 1569	„ „	Lante <i>v.</i> Nele (Neale).
9 Nov. 1572	„ „	Reginald Redinge <i>v.</i> Richard Clerke.
„ „	„ „	John Woodson (Wodison) and Robert Wodson <i>v.</i> Catherine Wodson <i>alias</i> Willes (widow).
22 Mar. 1574 ³	„ „	Thomas Foster <i>v.</i> Squier.
5 Feb. 1574 ⁴	„ „	Nicholas Day <i>v.</i> John Lewes.
8 May 1575	„ „	William Noble <i>v.</i> — Hixon.
4 July 1575	„ „	William Noble <i>v.</i> Thomas Yates.
5 July 1575	„ „	Philp Hewet <i>v.</i> Robert Munson.
11 Oct. 1576	„ „	Kite <i>v.</i> Greenwitch.
„ „	„ „	Watkins <i>v.</i> Yates.
20 Feb. 1577 ⁷	„ „	Roger Marshe <i>v.</i> Bernard Fonshe.
19 Apr. 1578	„ „	Richard Yeats <i>v.</i> Edmund Godstowe.
25 June 1578	„ „	Robert Munson <i>v.</i> Edmund Manninge.
9 Dec. 1578	„ „	John Travers <i>v.</i> Jane Humfrey.
„ „	„ „	John Yate and Roberd Woodland <i>v.</i> James Huet and — Powell.
17 Jan. 1578 ⁸	„ „	Humphrey ³ Morice <i>v.</i> Nicholas Sycks (Sikes, Sykes).
12 May 1579	„ „	Edward Betham ⁴ , gent., <i>v.</i> Rector and Fellows of Lincoln College.

¹ In this case Thomas Camby, literate, was a witness.

² In this case, the following were witnesses:—John Berde, John Blee, John Geringe, Thomas Gardenar, John Wariner, Henry Bower, Anthony Copperthwayt, John Harper, Roger Taylor (the Mayor), Richard House, Henry Langley, William Noble, William Spyne, John Wrixton, John Dew, Audley Danett, Hugh Saullye, William Thomas (son of Henry Thomas, deceased).

³ In this case were witnesses William Davis, Thomas Hutchens.

⁴ In this case were witnesses George Hunt, Andrew Forde, and John Estmonde, notary public.

29 May 1579, in the case of Richard Hauson <i>v.</i> John Raulens.		
10 Oct. 1579	„ „	Spire <i>v.</i> Bacon.
15 Apr. 1580	„ „	Richard Wrenche (a privileged person) <i>v.</i> Nicholas Gibbard.
7 June 1580	„ „	Robert Crane <i>v.</i> Richard Yeate.
— Nov. 1581	„ „	Yeates <i>v.</i> Jones.
7 Nov. 1581	„ „	Nicholas Gibbard ¹ , M.A., <i>v.</i> Richard Wrenche.
30 Jan. 158 $\frac{2}{3}$	„ „	Daniel ² Aletter <i>v.</i> John Yeates.
4 Feb. 158 $\frac{2}{3}$	„ „	William ² Leech <i>v.</i> Robert Reeve.
23 Apr. 1583	„ „	Matthew Wall <i>v.</i> Hugh Gibbs.
22 Nov. 1583	„ „	D ^s . Caplen ³ <i>v.</i> Mri. Iverye et Strowde.
13 Mar. 158 $\frac{3}{4}$	„ „	Giles Sweet <i>v.</i> Richard Lawne, of Benberye.
5 Nov. 1584	„ „	Wrigilsworth ⁴ <i>v.</i> Hore.
„ „	„ „	John Drurye, B.C.L.
17 Dec. 1584	„ „	Yeats <i>v.</i> Estmonde.
18 Mar. 158 $\frac{4}{5}$	„ „	Henry Jackson <i>v.</i> Thomas Copertwart.
6 May 1585	„ „	Robert ⁵ Wadland (Walward) <i>v.</i> Thomas Browne.
„ „	„ „	Edward ⁵ Bennet <i>v.</i> George Anderson.
14 July 1585	„ „	Mr. William Martin <i>v.</i> James Simpson.
11 Nov. 1585	„ „	Robert Wilmot <i>v.</i> Mr. Crane.
2 March 158 $\frac{5}{8}$	„ „	William Periam, Edward Fettiplace, Thomas Hutchison, and Richard Plott <i>v.</i> Robert Yate.
23 March 158 $\frac{5}{8}$	„ „	Thomas Crane and Andrew Stokes <i>v.</i> Thomas Hoore.
„ „	„ „	Edmund Coxe <i>v.</i> Henry Wise.
26 March 1586	„ „	Richard Hercks <i>v.</i> Henry Jacson.
„ „	„ „	Margaret Yates <i>v.</i> Richard Yates.
12 July 1586	„ „	Mr. Leach <i>v.</i> Mr. Whitaker (Clerk of the Market) about some corn impounded.
2 Dec. 1593	„ „	Mr. Hart.
10 May 1604	„ „	Roger Jones (as representative of Percy Underhill, lately deceased) <i>v.</i> Richard Hewitt, citizen of Oxford.
12 June 1605	„ „	Thomas Gwine, M.A., Fellow of All So.
10 Oct. 1608	„ „	John Kinge (Kinge), B.A., Magd. H., <i>v.</i> William Farre <i>alias</i> Gardner (appealed to Convocation on 16 Dec.).
27 Mar. 1610	„ „	Thomas Maurice, M.A., <i>v.</i> John Hawlie, B.C.L.
30 Mar. 1610	„ „	Thomas Maurice, M.A., <i>v.</i> Charles Cheriton, M.A. (on 17 April these two cases were appealed to Convocation).
15 Dec. 1610	„ „	Jenkin Vaughan, M.A., <i>v.</i> Michall Terry (Terrey). In this case Drs. Ayrey, Bradshewe, Bust, Budden, Weston, and Mri. Othen, Dicus, Loddington, Challoner, were appointed delegates to try the appeal. On 17 Dec. ob-

¹ In this case witnesses were Simon Pette, M.A., John Hobson, and Philip Frye.

² Aletter appealed from Congregation to Convocation on 11 Apr. 1583, Leech on 16 March 158 $\frac{2}{3}$.

³ Caplen appealed from Congregation to Convocation on 9 Dec.

⁴ The Vice-Chancellor had decreed against Wrigilsworth for £200.

⁵ Wadland and Bennet appealed to Convocation from Congregation on 5 June.

jections were made that some of them were non-regents, and one was to be probationer in the same college as the appellant Vaughan. The list was therefore rescinded, and Fawkeners substituted for Othen, Allinson for Dicus, and Holbrooke for Challoner.

12 Oct. 1611	in the case of Henry Marman (?) <i>v.</i> John Reston.
31 Mar. 1612	„ „ Jeffrey Fisher <i>v.</i> Robert Ward, about a horse hired but not restored (appealed to Convocation on 2 May).
5 July 1613	„ „ John Barbar, junior, <i>v.</i> John Hollins (appealed to Convocation 24 July).
14 Jan. 161 $\frac{3}{4}$	„ „ Helen Mallet <i>v.</i> Sam Searle and Frances his wife.
9 Feb. 161 $\frac{3}{4}$	„ „ Robert Clarke <i>v.</i> John Smith, M.A.
21 May 1615	„ „ Alexander Hill <i>v.</i> Edward Thornton.
13 Dec. 1615	„ „ Jarvase Jones <i>v.</i> Elizabeth Barfoote <i>alias</i> Powell.
10 Oct. 1621	„ „ Nicholas Banger, M.A., <i>v.</i> Roger Jones, B.C.L.
6 Mar. 162 $\frac{1}{2}$	„ „ Humphrey Jones <i>v.</i> Hugh Barker, D.C.L.

CHOICE OF A FACULTY.

Regency finished, the Master of Arts was required to attach himself to one of the superior faculties:—Theology, Medicine, or Law.

Pleasing pictures have sometimes been drawn of the arrangement of the University into these faculties. The separate faculties,—each with its Professor, its students and graduates, its bedells, and its schools,—have been pointed to as evidence of the studies of the University in Divinity, Law, and Medicine. The contemporary degree records supply a very different picture. They show that, although these old distinctions had been kept up, they had at the Reformation, and perhaps at an even earlier period, ceased to be more than the ceremonies of dead learning.

The University still compelled ex-Regents to enter themselves as students in the faculties, partly to provide unwilling auditors for the professors, partly to maintain the bedells by the small terminal fees. Students in the faculties still continued to take degrees in them; but this was done under pressure of old college statutes requiring fellows to proceed to these degrees, or from a desire of promotion in the Church or at the Bar. The terminal exercises in the faculties were so negligently performed, and the Professor's lectures so negligently delivered, that grave scandal was caused. The exercises 'pro formâ' for the degrees were so arranged that the most slovenly might perform them, and dispensations from them were granted with the greatest readiness and on the least sufficient grounds.

At one time the limits between the faculties was very strictly observed, and permission to change from one faculty to another or to ratify such a change privately made had to be obtained (*a*) from the Vice-Chancellor in his court, or (*b*) from Congregation.

E. g. (*a*) 29 Sept. 1552, Richard Haywarde, M.A., Corp., 'quia aliquot annos jam antea dederat rei medicae operam et per jusjurandum coram nobis

susceptum sic deinceps (sic enim tum statuerat) daturum eadem operam pollicebatur absque omni fuga (fugo?) et tergiversatione; admissus est per nos (James Brokes, Commissary) ad studium medicinae (GG. 80. b.).

(b) 15 Feb. 155 $\frac{2}{3}$, James Gervys (Reg. I. 300: where it should be said of Peter Rogers that, having spent two years in Medicine, he was allowed to leave Theology altogether).

At a later period it was probably no unusual thing for an M.A. to be nominally a student in one faculty but really give his thoughts to another.

E.g. in his MS. list of Fellows and Scholars of Trin., Dr. Kettell has this note about Henry Day¹ that, after M.A., 'perstitit in collegio hoc atque quadriennium ita posuit in re theologica perdiscenda ut interea medicinae studium excoluerat, qua in facultate laudabiliter practicavit tum Ludleio, tum Wigorniae per annos viginti sex.'

The faculty chosen was generally Theology, partly because most of the College fellowships required that, and partly because real students of Law and Medicine left Oxford to pursue their professional studies elsewhere.

By University statute all M.A.'s after regency had to put down their names as students in Theology, except (a) those M.A.'s on the foundation of colleges who were required by their college statutes to be students of Medicine and Law; (b) those M.A.'s living on their own resources who had voluntarily chosen to enter the faculties of Medicine and Law in preference to that of Theology.

Three things were required of a student in a faculty:—

(i) That he should attend the professor's lectures; there being a Regius Professor of Law, of Medicine, and of Theology, whose lectures had taken the place of the lectures formerly given by Regent-Doctors in these faculties.

(ii) That he should pay certain dues to the bedell of his faculty.

(iii) That he should (when called upon) take part in the terminal exercises of his faculty.

(iv) And in addition, if in the faculty of Theology, that he should preach 'infra Universitatem' when called upon by a six weeks' notice. For these sermons see the 'Acta.'

(i) For this requirement see *infra*, under each degree.

(ii) The above-mentioned dues were known as 'culet' in English, 'cumulatio' in Latin.

Payment of them is enforced in repeated edicts, from which we may infer that some reluctance was shown in this respect.

E.g. 5 Mar. 157 $\frac{3}{4}$, Convocation decreed that every scholar, bachelor, master², doctor in any faculty must pay the bedells annually the fees called 'culette.'

6 June 1578, a committee was appointed to consider an application for an increase of salary by Mr. Whetacre and Mr. Gore, bedells.

The committee advised (1) that all the bedells should have the payments called 'cumulationes,' which should be paid at Christmas and at Nativity of S. John Baptist, by the bursars of colleges and manciples of halls; (2) the

¹ Kettell adds that Day died in 1604, and gave Trin. Coll. a 'cyathus deauratus viginti aureis emptus.'

² They were paid by students and Bachelors in Arts to the Bedell of Arts; by students and graduates in Law to the Bedell of Law; by students and graduates in Theology to the Bedell of Theology; by students and graduates of Medicine to the Bedell of Arts, who at this time acted as Bedell of Medicine.

Esquire bedell of Theology should be charged with the collection of the matriculation fees, and should have half of the proceeds to augment his salary; (3) the other half should go to the Esquire bedell of Law, subject to a fee to the University of 20s. per annum.

10 June, Convocation sanctioned the above augmentation of the salaries of the superior bedells of Theology and Law.

1 Oct. 1584, Convocation decreed that the small payments called 'culet' must be paid as in former years.

20 Jan. 160 $\frac{1}{2}$, a committee, charged with a general enquiry into fees, set down the amount of these 'culetts.' At that time 'culetts' were paid half-yearly, at Midsummer and Christmas, by bursars and treasurers in colleges and by manciples in halls.

The Esquire bedell of Divinity received yearly for 'culet' from every D.D. within the University (after the first two years) 6s. 8d.; from every B.D., 3s. 4d.; from every M.A. (student in Theology) 1s. 8d.

The Esquire bedell of Arts received yearly for 'culet' from every B.A. of a college, 8d.; from every B.A. of a hall, 6d.; from every 'scholaris fac. art.' of a college, 4d.; from every 'schol. fac. art.' of a hall, 2d.

The Esquire bedell of Arts (acting as Esquire bedell of Medicine) received for 'culet' yearly from every M.D., 6s. 8d.; from every M.B., 3s. 4d.; from every student in Medicine, 1s. 8d.

The fees in Law are not given, but were probably the same as those in Medicine and Theology.

(iii) As regards the terminal exercises in the superior faculties, the following notices are self-explained.

12 Oct. 1583, Statutes about exercises in Theology Law and Medicine, approved by Convocation. (L. 10. p. 237 a.)

(A) In Theology.

(1) Disputations are to be held in the Theology school in each Term from one o'clock till three.

(2) All B.D.'s, and all M.A.'s of four years from inception, so often as their turn comes shall be bound to perform these theological disputations, unless the statutes of their colleges compel them to the study of Law or Medicine.

(3) The Senior B.D. or M.A. shall respond in two questions, the two next to him shall oppose, the Professor of Theology shall moderate.

(4) The respondent shall for fourteen days previous to the disputation affix to the doors of the theological school his questions, and a statement of the part he is to take (i.e. affirmative or negative).

(5) There shall be ten disputations each year, on the first and last Thursday in each Term, and on the Thursday before Advent, and the Thursday before Lent. If any of these days be a festival the disputation shall take place on the nearest day preceding in that week which is not a festival.

If these disputations are not properly observed; if it be the moderator's fault he shall be fined 10s.; if the respondent's, 40s.; if either opponent's, 20s.: and be required to dispute next Term in his seniority. The disputations may take place though only one opponent be present.

Seniority is to count from inception in arts, until the M.A. has disputed in his turn. All who 'regionibus transmarinis licentiati degunt' are to be free from this duty during the time of their licence.

The respondent in these disputations is not to occupy more than half-an-hour 'in sua praefatione': and neither opponent more than a quarter of an hour 'in praefando.'

These terminal disputations are not to count to any one as disputations 'pro formâ.'

The Esquire bedell of Theology is to give six weeks' notice to those who are to be called on to dispute. If the person summoned is absent, the bedell shall affix to the doors of his college or hall the citation '*quam vocant viis et modis*' under the Vice-Chancellor's seal, and this shall be held to be a sufficient summons.

The Esquire bedell of Theology within eight days of the omission of a disputation shall collect the fine in the same manner as he does his 'cumulationes.' If the fine is not paid, the Vice-Chancellor shall recover it, by suspension, by excommunication, by imprisonment, etc. The fine shall be paid to the man who discharged the duty; if no one did so, one-third is to go to the University, one-third to the Vice-Chancellor, one-third to the bedell.

If the bedell fail to warn the disputants, or to levy the fine, he shall be fined 13s. 4d. and put in jail for twenty days.

(B) In Law and Medicine.

(1) In each Term from one o'clock till three there shall be disputations alternately in Law and Medicine (beginning with Law next Term).

(2) To these disputations shall be admitted all students and bachelors in Civil Law or Medicine, required by their college statutes to study in these faculties; and all bachelors in either faculty '*qui, vel in aulis vel in collegiis, suis sumptibus ac impensis victitent. Reliqui, quicumque illi fuerint, excipiuntur.*'

(3) The senior and the two next senior shall be respondent and opponents, '*ut supra.*' The day of the disputations is to be the last Thursday in Term; if that day be a feast-day, the Tuesday of the preceding week.

(4) The time occupied by respondent and opponents 'in praefatione' is to be '*ut supra.*'

(5) Citations and fines to be '*ut supra.*'

16 July 1591, A committee was appointed to amend the statutes of 1583, about theological and other disputations. On 19 July, they recommended that everyone, whether opponent or respondent, by whose neglect the ordinary disputations in Theology Law or Medicine had fallen through in any Term, should be fined 40s. and put in jail till the fine was paid. The students in these faculties were to be warned to dispute according to their seniority, and Congregation was forbidden to change the day appointed for the disputations without consent of the moderator, respondent, and both opponents.

12 July 1594, A committee was appointed to consider '*de praesentia moderatoris in disputationibus jurisperitorum.*'

7 Dec. 1594, A committee of Convocation nominated 12 July, met and decided that:—

The Professor of Civil Law shall be present (personally or by a sufficient deputy) and moderate in disputations in that faculty whether 'ordinary' or 'pro formâ,' receiving twenty days' notice of the day of the disputations from the bedell of Law or from one of the disputants.

If he fail to attend a disputation 'pro formâ,' the disputers shall send for some other D.C.L., who shall receive the fee for their presentation. Unless they do this, their disputation shall not count 'pro formâ.'

If he fail to attend any of the ordinary disputations on receiving fourteen days' notice ('quemadmodum auctoritate statutorum Academiae quae "nova" appellantur olim est ordinatum') he shall be fined 10s. each time.

5 Aug. 1595, a committee was appointed to consider the ordinary exercises in the faculties of Law and Medicine.

22 Aug. 1595, they decided—(1) the 'Juristae' shall have ordinary disputations each year in Michaelmas Term and Easter Term, at the usual times and places; the 'Medici' in Lent Term and Trinity Term; but if there are not twelve students in that faculty, then the disputations in Trinity Term may be dropped.

(2) All M.A.'s—'qui vel in aulis vel in collegiis propriis sumptibus et expensis victitant'—shall after the first year of their regency, unless they have become students of Theology, be required to become students of Law or Medicine, and to give their names to the bedell of the faculty they select, and after three years' study in that faculty perform the exercises of the faculty.

7 Aug. 1601, the B.D.'s and M.A.'s asked the appointment of a committee to consider the latest decree, 'quo Baccalaurei in Theologia et Magistri in Artibus tenentur disputare et respondere in theologia in quolibet pleno termino.' Many complained that they were unfairly burdened contrary to the real meaning of the statute, and great disputes had arisen.

14 Aug. 1601, the committee met and decided that the decree referred to (passed 19 July 1591) bore a clear and grammatical sense without any ambiguity of terms or meaning. Persons summoned under that decree in the usual manner to take their turn in responding or opposing, must take it or pay the fine.

DEGREES IN CANON LAW.

The University up to the time of the Reformation granted degrees in Canon Law (B.Can.L. and D.Can.L.). These degrees ceased to be granted under Edward VI. With the restoration of the old religion under Mary, they were again conferred. There was then no Doctor of Canon Law in the University to present candidates in that faculty; and on 24 Apr. 1555, Dr. Wright <Walter, D.C.L., *Reg.* I. 60> was empowered by Convocation to present candidates in Canon Law till there was a Doctor in that faculty to do it.

In 1555 the degree of B.Can.L.¹ was supplicated for, or taken by, John Lynche <*Reg.* I. 227>, William Lawly, and William White <*Reg.* I. 228>. In 1556 the degree of B.Can.L. was taken by Daniel Rian <*Reg.* I. 230>, and that of D.Can.L. supplicated for by Nicholas Ormanet <*Reg.* I. 233>.

After that date, these degrees ceased to be conferred.

The extinction of this branch of the faculty of Law caused many complications in the administration of the colleges. Fellowships had been founded to promote study of the Canon Law, and the question was thus brought forward as to their position and requirements. Generally the holders of these fellowships were transferred to the faculty of Civil Law, in some cases being bound to graduate in that faculty, in others being allowed to remain at M.A. Further, Canon Law fellowships had of course been held by clerks; and accordingly the question was now raised whether these Civil Law fellowships should imply the requirement to take orders. In many colleges the question was decided in the negative, and there thus came a number of lay fellows in places formerly confined to clerks. In other colleges the point was decided

¹ The supplicat ran 'ut admittatur ad lectionem alicujus libri decretalium.'

differently, and the obligation to orders retained. It may be worth while to trace this point in an individual case.

In 1479, Thomas Rotheram, the second founder of Lincoln College, gave a code of Statutes to the College, imposing on the fellows the obligation to graduate in Theology. A solitary exception was made in favour of one fellow who was to graduate in Canon Law, in consideration of the fact that in 1476 John Crosbey, treasurer of Lincoln Cathedral, had given one hundred marks 'ad sustentandum capellanum graduatum legistam adorandum pro ipso.'

In 1592 the question of the position of this fellowship was raised. Richard Shortrede, holder of it, claimed the right to remain a layman, and obtained a decision to that effect from the Visitor, William <Wykeham> Bishop of Lincoln. The Rector then represented to the Visitor that the clause in Crosby's composition instituting the fellowship, was inconsistent with the holder of it being a layman; and the Visitor 'utterly revoked, repealed, and annihilated' his former decision. It was thus decided that the holder of the fellowship should be in Orders.

The holder of it in 1658 was Nathaniel Crewe (afterwards Bishop of Durham). On 22 Jan. 166 $\frac{1}{2}$, the college enjoined him to take his B.C.L. before 12 July 1660. On 30 June 1664, the college registered an agreement that Crewe, canonist fellow, having taken the degree of Doctor in Laws, must be supposed to have satisfied the statute about graduating in Canon Law. This might have established a precedent that the canonist fellow should be required to graduate in Civil Law.

But there is no other case of the college requiring graduation; and the general practice was for a fellow to take the canonist's place, so as to delay the date of taking B.D. for a year or two, and then to resign it. This is apparent from the list of fellows holding it—1698, William Theed; 1701, John Morley; 1703, Solomon Ashburn; 1708, William Lupton; 1711, Knightly Adams; 1716, William Wats; 1719, Thomas Ashburne; 1723, Thomas Vaughan; 1727, John Tottenham; 1732, Richard Hutchins. On 13 July 1736, John Wesley was elected to the canonist's place. He continued to hold it during the rest of his tenure of a fellowship, being succeeded as canonist on 6 May 1752 by Samuel Adams. Thus, being canonist, Wesley, though fellow of Lincoln, was by statute exempted from the usual obligation to take B.D.; and as the college had ceased to require B.C.L. of the canonist, he took no higher degree than M.A.

The fellowship continued to be held in this way till 1824. In that year a party in college wished to elect into a vacant fellowship Francis Pearson Walesby, scholar of Wadham, reputed to be a man of great promise. They therefore concurred with Walesby in a petition to the Visitor, George <Pelham> Bishop of Lincoln, that the canonist fellowship should be regarded as a lay fellowship, as had been done in some colleges. To this the Visitor assented, and Walesby was elected, holding the fellowship till 1836.

On 6 Nov. 1837, John Lucena Ross Kettle was elected to the canonist's place, *vice* Walesby. On 9 June 1852 the college expelled Kettle from his fellowship on the ground that he had not taken orders. On 10 June 1854, the Visitor, John <Jackson> Bishop of Lincoln, reinstated Kettle in his fellowship, on the ground that, although the statutes did not admit of the fellowship being regarded as a lay fellowship, Kettle could not be ejected while the Visitor's decision of 1824 remained in force.

The statutes of the 1856 Commissioners finally established two lay fellowships, and abolished the canonist's place.

DEGREE OF B.C.L.

The conditions for B.C.L. involved—

(1) A number of years' residence and study (three or five years) in the faculty.

Students who entered the faculty of Law at matriculation (see p. 7) were required to reside five years; students who entered the faculty after graduating in Arts were required to reside three years, before supplicating for the degree.

Dispensations were granted diminishing the period of residence:—e. g. 12 July 1574, Jarvis Carrington was dispensed a year; '*causa est quia cum jurisdictionem ecclesiasticam hodie exerceat, gradum quam primum suscipere <cupiat>.*'

4 July 1615, Nicholas Archpoole, S.C.L., N.I.H., '*exacta plurima vitae suae parte in praxi forensi in consistorio Wigorniensis plurimisque in ea facultate decursis annis,*' was dispensed several Terms' residence.

(2) The second requirement for B.C.L. was attendance at lectures during the above-mentioned years.

The Law professor lectured twice a week (on Tuesd. and Thursd.) on the Titles of the Corpus Juris Civilis which bore on English practice. All who were required by college statute to study Civil Law, and all who had put their names down as students in that faculty, were required to be present at these lectures till they took D.C.L. or were of D.C.L. standing.

These lectures had this advantage that they clashed with Congregations (then, as now, held at 10 A.M. on Thursday), and so gave a plea for absence from Congregation. (See p. 95.)

On the other hand, men took opportunity to escape from attendance when they had a plea to offer; e. g. 14 Oct. 1596, William Turberville, M.A., Gloc. H., was dispensed for not attending the Law professor's lectures, because at 10 A.M. he presided over '*domesticae disputationes.*'

(3) The third requirement for B.C.L. was taking part in certain disputations.

There were the terminal disputations (see pp. 110, 111) which had to be supplied by the '*Scholares facultatis juris.*'

There were also the disputations '*pro formâ*' in one of the public schools, which a candidate had to go through, twice as opponent and once as respondent, giving seven days' notice of his '*quaestiones.*'

The following dispensations are typical of the dispensations which were asked and granted from this requirement.

(a) Dispensations to omit the exercises.

19 May 1572, Thomas Huett, after twenty years in the study and in continual practice of Law, was allowed B.C.L. without exercises, on the plea of '*longa desuetudo hujusmodi exercitii.*'

25 Nov. 1575, Robert Whithorn, '*jurisperitus,*' for ten years a student in Civil Law, was allowed to take B.C.L. without performing the exercises; '*quod, cum visitationi comitatus Oxon ex autoritate ecclesiae Cantuariensi ex necessitate intersit, commode exercitia complere non possit.*'

4 Dec. 1580, Robert Sutton, seeking B.C.L. after thirty years in Civil Law, was dispensed from the disputations which he ought to have had 'in schola theologica.'

12 July 1594, Francis Clarke, 'juris civilis studiosus,' asked B.C.L. without exercises or residence. 'Causa est quod cum librum de communi juris praxi sit praelo brevi mandaturus libenter in eodem bacchalaurei legum nomine insigniri cupit.' He had been forty years in the study of Civil Law, thirty-five in constant practice in the English Courts, of the Arches, of the Admiralty, of the Audience, of the Prerogative, in the Consistorial Court of the Bishop of London, of the Queen's Commissioners in causes ecclesiastical; fifteen years ago he was appointed under the University seal 'Syndicus sive Procurator' to plead the University causes in these courts.

(b) Dispensations to modify the conditions of the exercises.

25 Apr. 1588, John Penny, late of New C., was allowed to perform his exercises on giving only three days' notice.

20 Mar. 1594, Edward Toose, M.A., Exet., was allowed to count his disputations 'pro formâ,' though his name had not been added to the notice on the doors of S. Mary's. The informality had occurred during his absence.

A very common dispensation was to allow an M.A. to moderate in the Vespers and respond in the Comitia to the Inceptors in Law, and to count this in place of these disputations. (See below, p. 120.)

FORMALITIES IN TAKING THE B.C.L. DEGREE.

The formalities connected with taking the degree of B.C.L. were much the same as those already described in the case of the B.A. degree.

The grace had to be asked by a regent-master of the candidate's own house (and probably so with all degrees in the faculties, since Doctors did not ask graces; see p. 28, note 3). 10 Feb. 1590, Bartholomew Price, M.A., S. Edm. H., was dispensed to have his grace for B.C.L. asked by a Master of another house. (See p. 31.)

The grace when granted was entered in Congregation Register in something like this form:—'Supplicat venerabili congregationi, etc., , Scholaris facultatis juris, quatenus quinque annorum studium (*or* tres annos a suscepto gradu magisterii) in jure civili posuerit, publicum lectorem diligenter audierit, pro forma disputaverit, aliaque exercitia omnia perfecit, quae per nova statuta requiruntur;—ut haec sufficient ut admittatur ad lectionem cujuscunque libri Institutionum imperialium (*or* Justiniani)' (the phrase for the B.C.L. degree).

The grace was generally granted subject to this condition 'Concessa est, modo habeat consensum praelectoris in eadem facultate (*or* Doctoris Cathedralis ejusdem facultatis).'

This condition was attached to the degrees of Bachelor in the faculties; but there is nothing exactly corresponding to it in the B.A. since there were no Professors in the faculty of Arts. It probably took the place of an original requirement, by which the candidate had 'submittere se oppositionibus' of the graduates in his faculty. (See p. 80; see also p. 117.)

Latterly a further condition was attached that the candidate who obtained a grace should be presented within six months. One example will be enough:—

1 June 1630, Giles Burton, S.C.L., Linc., had grace for B.C.L., 'modo

praesentetur infra sex menses.' It had become the common practice by that time.

The deposition (see p. 47) was by three B.C.L.'s.

The presentation (see p. 48) was originally by any D.C.L. But the scarcity of resident D.C.L.'s occasionally required that dispensations should be given to permit presentation by a B.C.L.

Feb. 155⁸/₉, a B.C.L. was allowed to present a candidate for B.C.L., there being no D.C.L. in the University to do it.

May 1560, John Griffithe, Juris Civilis Praelector, was allowed to present the candidates for B.C.L. (there being no D.C.L. to do it), 'pro hac vice tantum.'

At a later date the Regius Professor of Civil Law claimed the right of presentation.

2 May 1590, there was a dispute between the University and the Regius Professor of Civil Law about the presentation of certain candidates for degrees in Civil Law. The Vice-Chancellor, Dr. Bonde, agreed to receive them as presented by Dr. Estmonde, on the understanding that by so doing no rights of the Vice-Chancellor, the University, or the Regius Professor should be prejudiced, and that the usual dues, viz. thirty shillings for each candidate presented, should remain with the Vice-Chancellor till the conclusion of this dispute.

In the case of B.C.L. the extra fees, called 'cheirothecae' or 'gloves,' were charged at presentation. (See p. 121.)

21 Nov. 1588, the Vice-Chancellor and proctors claimed of certain persons who were to be presented B.C.L. that they should, on the day of their presentation, give them 'gloves' ('chirothecae'). The claim was disputed, and submitted to Congregation, who decreed that every person to be presented B.C.L. should give the Vice-Chancellor and proctors their 'gloves,' 'secundum personarum dignitatem quemadmodum baccalaurei in Medicina.'

The following notice stands by itself:—

10 June 1578, Laurence Shuttleworth, who since his M.A. had studied Civil Law for three years, suppl. for B.C.L. 'Concessa est haec gratia, modo non abutatur isto gradu ad turpem quaestum nec ad pluralitatem beneficiorum tuendam sed facultatem suam et studium referat ad aedificationem ecclesiae.'

After presentation the candidate's name was entered in the list for the year of those 'admissi ad lectionem Institutionum.' For this registration a fee was paid to the Registrar. This ended the formalities, there being in the faculty of Law nothing corresponding to determination in Arts.

DEGREE OF D.C.L.

The conditions for the degree of D.C.L. were as follows:—

(1) The first requirement was that the candidate should have taken the B.C.L. degree.

Dispensations from this are found

5 June 1590, John Weston was allowed to proceed to D.C.L. without B.C.L., the Ch. Ch. statutes requiring him to take D.C.L. at once or to forfeit his place in that house.

This request was sometimes supported by the plea that the candidate had obtained the grace for B.C.L., though he had not taken the degree.

25 June 1599, William Marten, M.A., New C., was allowed to proceed D.C.L. without B.C.L., having had grace for B.C.L. twelve years ago, though he had never been presented to B.C.L.

25 June 1599, Griffith Powell, M.A., Jes., was allowed D.C.L. without B.C.L. Five years ago he had obtained the grace for B.C.L.

(2) The second requirement was that the candidate should have allowed four or five¹ years to have intervened between presentation to B.C.L. and supplication for D.C.L.

There are two kinds of dispensation from this requirement: (i) to shorten the interval; (ii) to abolish it. The latter is known as 'accumulation' of the two degrees ('cumulare gradus,' see p. 73). It was forbidden by statute, but was commonly granted in dispensations by Convocation.

Examples of these dispensations are:—

(i) 24 Jan. 161 $\frac{1}{2}$, Charles Caesar, B.C.L., late Fellow of All So., was allowed to shorten the statutable interval by two Terms. He was abroad, and associating with faculty of Law men, and therefore wished the dignity of the Doctor's degree.

(ii) 9 May 1589, Thomas Crumpton, Mert., was dispensed to take B.C.L. and D.C.L. together 'emolumenti causa.'

12 May 1589, John Bennett, Ch. Ch., was dispensed to take B.C.L. and D.C.L. together.

5 June 1590, George Dale was dispensed to take B.C.L. and D.C.L. together, private reasons making it inconvenient for him to wait to take the two degrees separately.

(3) This interval had (nominally) to be spent in residence.

26 Apr. 1610, Francis Alexander, B.C.L., was dispensed an absence of sixteen Terms; having a cure of souls in the country.

(4) This interval had (nominally) to be occupied by attendance at the Professor's lectures (see p. 113).

From this dispensations were often granted.

(5) By way of exercises, the candidates for D.C.L. had to read certain lectures; either 'sex lectiones solennes,' on some part of the 'Corpus Juris Civilis,' or 'tres lectiones cursoriae,' on certain titles of the digest (see p. 76). The usual hour for these lectures was 1–2 P.M. on certain days in the week, and three days' notice of them had to be given.

E. g. 25 Jan. 159 $\frac{4}{5}$, Edward Spurwaye, All So.; and 24 Jan. 161 $\frac{1}{2}$, Charles Caesar, All So.; had read 'sex solennes lectiones in schola theologica.'

4 Feb. 160 $\frac{0}{1}$, James Hussee 'cursorie in schola theologica titulum codicis de judiciis perlegerat.'

Dispensations were granted both (i) to modify the statutable conditions of these exercises, and (ii) to sanction their entire omission.

¹ The exact number of Terms seems nowhere definitely stated in the supplicats or dispensations.

(i) The fixed day and hour were sometimes inconvenient.

E. g. 28 June 1622, William Bird, B.C.L., was allowed to read 'pro forma in schola theologica' on any day in the week and at any hour; the usual times for these lectures being assigned to others.

(ii) 1578, Richard Percé (Percey) was dispensed from his exercises because, being 'collector decumarum pro principe,' he could not be present.

FORMALITIES IN TAKING THE D.C.L. DEGREE.

(i) The grace for D.C.L. had then to be asked and obtained in the usual way in Congregation, and registered.

Besides this general assent of Congregation to the degree, there are traces of an older test by which the faculty of Law criticised, apart from the other faculties, the fitness of a candidate for its superior degree¹.

E. g. 3 July 1566, Thomas White, D.C.L., appealed to Congregation. It had been the immemorial custom that no one should be admitted to incept in Civil Law till he had been examined by the 'Collegium Doctorum' in that faculty and approved 'moribus et scientia.'

Certain Doctors met 'in Collegio Christi' (Ch. Ch.) on 2 July, and discussed 'de habilitate moribus et scientia' of Edmund Merik, B.C.L. (Archdeacon of Bangor), and approved him for inception.

They did this without informing Thomas White, the senior Doctor of them all.

(ii) Deponing. On the morning of presentation three D.C.L.'s had to depone for the candidate in the manner described in the case of degrees in Arts (pp. 47, 81).

There were, however, rarely three D.C.L.'s resident in the University, and still more rarely three resident D.C.L.'s willing to take the trouble of deponing. Constant dispensations were therefore granted that the deponing (sometimes called 'juramentum suscipere') might be done by others (generally by B.C.L.'s) 'ob defectum doctorum².' Thus, for example, in the years 1577, 1578, 1580, 1589, 1592, 1594, 1599, 1601, 1602, 1607, 1608, 1609, 1610, 1618, 1621, among others.

July 1556, there being too few D.C.L.'s to depone for Robert Weston (<Reg. I. 189>), Thomas Darbyshire (<Reg. I. 207>), inceptor in Civil Law, was admitted to depone for him.

8 July 1558, there being no D.C.L.'s to do it, B.C.L.'s were admitted to depone for Thomas Kemys (<Reg. I. 236>) and a B.C.L. to respond to him in the Comitia and do the other scholastic acts. To this dispensation the condition was attached that the B.C.L. so responding was to use the robes of his own degree and not those of a Doctor.

Sometimes there were not even B.C.L.'s to take the deponent's oath. In these cases dispensations were granted that it might be taken by M.A.'s who were students in the faculty of Law.

¹ See p. 114, and compare the procedure in the faculty of Arts, p. 80.

² Perhaps this is how we are to explain the following dispensation:—1553, in consequence of there being no D.C.L.'s to do it, B.C.L.'s were to be sworn to examine a candidate for D.C.L.

3 July 1582, B.C.L.'s or M.A.'s were admitted to depone for those taking D.C.L., in the absence of D.C.L.'s.

20 June 1586, Anthony Blincowe had a dispensation that M.A.'s students in Law might depone for him, there not being enough Doctors.

(iii) Presentation. The ceremony of presentation has been sufficiently described in the case of degrees in Arts. The presenter was a Doctor of Civil Law, but latterly the right of presentation was monopolised by the Regius Professor of Civil Law (see p. 115).

Some of the circumstances of presentation to the Doctor's degree in Law require separate notice.

(1) The custom called 'nemo scit.'

The presentation to D.C.L. was accompanied by an extraordinary ceremony peculiar to this particular presentation called 'nemo scit.' After the depositions, and prior to presentation, the candidate for D.C.L. was taken by the Regius Professor (his presenter) and his deponents to one of the Schools; there he had to produce a purse which he took oath to contain not less than £6 13s. 4d. in gold and silver coins, but whose exact amount he declared that he did not know (hence the name of the custom); he promised also to make no complaint of what sum was removed. The money was then spread out, and the presenter and deponents helped themselves at their pleasure, returning the balance to the candidate¹.

This exaction was naturally resented by candidates, and was believed to keep men from taking the D.C.L. degree.

E.g. 25 Nov. 1596, The bedells of Law supplicated Convocation (a) that the custom of taking money in the depositions of inceptors in Law (called 'nemo scit') be abolished or rendered lighter, 'ut aliqua tandem spes recuperandi inceptores in eadem facultate Bedellis relinquatur.' The custom was described as being burdensome to the inceptors and of no use to the bedells. (b) That some determination be made about the fees which had long been neglected by the 'supine carelessness' of . . . Goore, late Bedell.

Consideration of the matter was deferred because neither the Regius Professor of Law nor any Doctor of Law was present in that Congregation.

28 May 1597, Convocation appointed a committee to consider the changing of the custom called 'nemo scit,' and other matters. The committee met on 2 June and decided on the other matters, but came to no conclusion about the custom of 'nemo scit,' because the D.C.L.'s of the committee, to whom the matter properly belonged, were absent from the meeting.

(2) In the case of the Doctorate (Doctoratus) in the faculties as of Mastership (Magistratus) in Arts, the person presented or licensed was presented or licensed subject to the condition of completing the degree by taking part in the Vesperial and Comitial disputations of his faculty ('modo incipiat proximis comitiis'). It has been already noted that even in Arts there was a tendency to omit this step, and this tendency was more pronounced still in the faculties.

¹ This description is from the Laudian Code, but it probably tallies with the older custom.

E.g. 30 June 1582, Convocation found that many sought admission to incept as Doctor, but never troubled to complete that degree, wishing rather to have the title of 'Doctor' than really to take the degree in the University. It was then decreed that no one was to be allowed to ask his grace for a Doctor's degree unless he deposited a pledge of £10 value that he would actually incept. A committee was also appointed to make further orders in this matter.

Dispensations similar to those granted in Arts were given also in Law.

E.g. 5 Apr. 1581, William Prythergh had grace for D.C.L. with the alternative of incepting in the Comitia of 1581 or in those of 1582 ('in his vel proximis comitiis').

(3) The Doctor's robes were expensive, and as most University men at that date were in straitened circumstances, there was a strong temptation to omit the getting of them, and so deprive University ceremonials of that splash of colour, whose absence has recently been so much regretted. To avoid this, at the time of their presentation, Doctors were bound by oath to get of their own the robes of their degree within fifteen days of their presentation.

Dispensations from this were granted empowering Doctors (i) to defer the getting of the robes for a further period; (ii) to omit altogether the getting of them. The latter dispensation was granted either to non-residents who pleaded that they could not wear the Doctor's robes in the country, or to needy refugees who could not afford the expense (see several in a later section).

E.g. (i) 13 Feb. 1578⁸, Giles Lawrence, inceptor in Civil Law, was allowed to defer getting his robes; he had been brought so low in money (from a severe illness) that he could not provide without inconvenience before next Comitia 'purpureum illud gradus sui insigne.'

12 Dec. 1592, Evan Morice, D.C.L., All So., was allowed to defer getting his robes, on the plea that he was to be absent till the Comitia.

12 July 1609, Alexander Shepherd, D.C.L., was allowed to defer getting his robes till next Michaelmas Term, on the plea that he was going to London and could get them more conveniently there.

(ii) 25 June 1605, Hugh Barker, D.C.L., was dispensed from getting his robes, on the plea that he was non-resident.

The place of presentation was Congregation-house, but there seem some dispensations from this.

13 Sept. 1578, Richard Percie, B.C.L., was allowed to be 'admitted' D.C.L. in any place, on the plea of business and ill-health. See some other exceptional cases on p. 122.

After presentation, the candidate's name was entered in the list for the year of those 'licentiati ad incipiendum in facultate juris.' For this registration a fee was paid to the Registrar.

INCEPTION IN CIVIL LAW.

Inception in Law, as in Arts, was divided into two parts: (i) the Vesperies, (ii) the Comitia, both of which took place in the nave of St. Mary's Church.

(i) The Vesperies¹ were held on the Saturday before the Comitia.

The president (Moderator) over these disputations was statutably a D.C.L. This duty was however frequently (by dispensation) undertaken (a) by a B.C.L., and more frequently (b) by an M.A. and S.C.L. The latter was generally allowed to count this service combined with responding in the Comitia in place of the usual disputations (see p. 113) for B.C.L.

A very few instances will suffice of an almost universal practice.

(a) 13 July 1574, Griffin Floyd, B.C.L., was allowed to take the place of a D.C.L. in moderating in the Vesperies and in responding in the Comitia; and he was to perform these duties 'in habitu doctorali.'

12 May 1589, Francis Betts, B.C.L., was dispensed to moderate in the Vesperies and respond in the Comitia to the inceptors in Law.

(b) 7 July 1578, an M.A. was allowed to take the place of a D.C.L., as above; but *not* to appear 'in habitu doctorali.' (See p. 117.)

5 June 1585, John Weston, M.A., was allowed to take the place of a D.C.L. in moderating in the Vesperies and responding in the Comitia.

23 June 1587, Thomas Crumpton, M.A., was allowed to do the same, provided he did it 'in habitu proprio.'

26 June 1592, James Husé; 25 June 1593, Griffin Powell, Jes. Coll.; 20 June 1595, John Budden, M.A., Magd. C.; 25 June 1599, Griffith Powell, M.A., Jes.; and 31 May 1602, Thomas Rives, New C., were allowed to moderate in the Vesperies and respond in the Comitia to the inceptors in Law, and to count this 'pro formâ' for B.C.L. (See p. 114.)

The other doctors present as well as the Moderator were allowed, and indeed at one time expected, to take part in these disputations.

2 July 1586. Convocation decreed that 'doctores in qualibet facultate officio moderatoris fungentes suis oppositionibus minimum fatigati veniam disputandi caeteris concederent ita ut unusquisque doctor praesens tam in vesperiiis quam in comitiis in suis facultatibus ordine opponeret, in vesperiiis post priorem opponentem incipiendo a juniore ad seniore ascendendo, et in comitiis post priorem opponentem incipiendo a domino vicecancellario et sic ordine senioritatis descendendo, illis solummodo doctoribus exceptis qui aliqua corporis infirmitate laborant.'

The questions debated in these disputations were proposed by the inceptors themselves; but (latterly at least) required to be sanctioned by Congregation. Hence many of them are recorded in the Registers of Congregation, and will be given in a later section.

Dispensations were sometimes granted exempting from these disputations or allowing the substitution of other exercises for them.

¹ For dress at the Vesperies, see pp. 83, 87.

E.g. 20 Dec. 1594, Edward Spurraie had a dispensation to be created D.C.L. in Congregation (see p. 122) and to substitute 'publice legere bis' for the usual disputations. He could not dispute in the Vesperies or the Comitia, on account of his defective hearing. The grace was granted on condition that he paid all fees before his presentation.

(ii) The Comitia were held on a Monday, generally in the beginning of July (see p. 82). When there were any inceptors in Civil Law, three questions in Civil Law were disputed in the Comitia. The 'opponentes' were the inceptors; the 'respondens' by statute ought to be a D.C.L.

Generally, however, a B.C.L. took his place; or one of the inceptors was allowed to respond instead of oppose; or an M.A. was allowed to respond in the Comitia, and count it as part of the exercises for B.C.L. (see p. 120). The questions were proposed by the respondent, but required to be sanctioned by Congregation. Hence several of them are recorded in the Registers of Congregation. These are given in a later section, frequently with the name of the person who acted as respondent.

After the conclusion of these disputations the 'opponentes' were presented to the Vice-Chancellor, and admitted to the completed degree of Doctor.

At the Comitia inceptors in Law, Medicine, and Theology had to make certain small payments or presents called 'Cheirothecae' in Latin, 'gloves' in English¹.

The following is the chief notice on this point:—

28 May 1597, Convocation appointed a committee to consider the giving of gloves in the Comitia by incepting Doctors. The committee met on 2 June, and drew up the following resolutions.

Gloves ('chirothecae') are to be given by the Doctors incepting in each Comitia.

They are to be given (i) to those who on the Monday are 'Actores in Comitiiis,' excepting to him who is called 'Senior in Comitiiis'; (ii) to all Doctors ('tam advenis et peregrinis quam infra Universitatem commorantibus') provided they have been present at all or at the greater part of the public acts and exercises of their faculty (and if none take place in their own faculty, then at those of another faculty) in the proper dress of their degree, or can produce a reasonable cause of absence to the Vice-Chancellor and proctors.

These gloves are to be distributed to each recipient by the bedell of his faculty.

These arrangements were approved by Congregation 30 June 1597.

It was sometimes inconvenient for a candidate to take part in this ceremony, and we find dispensations from it. In these cases the candi-

¹ See also pp. 74, 115.

date was dispensed by Convocation, 'creari in congregatione,' i.e. to complete his degree in an ordinary Congregation and not in the Comitia.

20 Dec. 1594, this dispensation seems to be granted to Edward Spurraie (see p. 121) on account of his deafness.

Dispensations similar to those granted in Arts, were granted in the superior faculties to those who had been unable to come to the Comitia prescribed for them.

E.g. 1 Dec. 1615, John Hanmar, All So., who had had grace to incept in Law, 'modo incipiat proximis comitiis,' but had failed to appear, had the grace renewed on the plea that he had been detained by business.

Considerable fees were charged at this stage, and in addition candidates had to provide a 'convivium'¹; candidates therefore sometimes asked Convocation 'to be "created" not in the Comitia,' to escape the fees and other expenses. In this case the degree was also complete at the presentation. This generally took place in a Congregation, but it might take place elsewhere.

E.g. 21 Aug. 1566, Richard Barber was allowed grace for D.C.L. and dispensed 'ut liberetur convivii oneribus.'

27 Aug. 1566, in virtue of a decree of Convocation, William Aubrie, D.C.L., and Robert Lougher, D.C.L., conferred the degree of D.C.L. on Richard Barber, B.C.L., in an upper room of the Warden of All Souls', conferring on him 'omnia insignia Doctoratus, puta cathedram, librum, annulum aureum, et pileum.' In presence of William Standishe (Registrar), John Gore, and George Pauson.

7 Oct. 1614, John Hauley, B.C.L., of Gloc. H., was allowed D.C.L. 'sine omnibus expensis'; and on 13 Oct. 1614 was 'created' D.C.L. in Congregation.

23 June 1587, John Harbard, after twenty years in Civil Law, asked that he might use the grace for D.C.L. which he had obtained several years ago; and that he might be 'created' D.C.L. 'in Archivis Londini.' This was allowed, provided a proctor was present at the 'creatio.'

After the Comitia, the D.C.L. was (i) admitted to Congregation, (ii) to regency (see pp. 88 foll.).

The regency had ceased to have any meaning, as lectures and disputations were given and superintended by the Professor of Law. Doctors were therefore generally dispensed (see p. 95).

A few examples may be given here.

11 July 1558, the D.C.L.'s created in last Comitia were dispensed their 'ordinariae lectiones.'

19 Feb. 1564⁴/₅, the Doctors created in last Comitia were dispensed their 'ordinariae lectiones.'

16 Oct. 1614, John Hawley (D.C.L. on 13 Oct.) was, on the plea of business, dispensed 'interesse congregationibus ad placitum.'

¹ See the terms of it (in the case of M.D.) in the section on fees.

DEGREES IN MEDICINE.

The faculty of Medicine in the University had already lost touch with the requirements of professional study, and presented very much the features which it has at the present day.

Real students of Medicine recognised that Oxford gave no opportunities for medical study, and sought elsewhere the instruction which they could not obtain at home. At that time they not unfrequently went to Universities over-sea; and there are a number of incorporations of M.D.'s of foreign Universities who had studied in Arts at Oxford.

The notices of degrees in Medicine are very imperfect on account of the very small number of persons proceeding to medical degrees. The faculty would probably have become extinct altogether but for the endowment of a professor and the existence of fellowships in Medicine at some colleges.

The unimportance of the faculty is also shown by its having no bedell of its own, the bedells in Arts acting also as bedells in Medicine.

LICENCE TO PRACTISE MEDICINE.

The University issued a licence 'ad practicandum in re medica per totam Angliam.'

What power this licence conferred is not clear, for men in supplicating for it often state that they have been years in practice.

It was, at least, quite independent of degrees in Medicine, for it is given indifferently to students in Medicine and to men who had already taken the bachelor's or even the doctor's degree in the faculty. Very commonly it was supplicated for at the time of supplicating for the M.B.

The conditions on which it could be asked seem at first to have been somewhat indefinite. On 5 July 1599, a committee was nominated to decide what exercises should be performed by candidates for the licence to practice Medicine. At a slightly later date, we find the conditions of it formally fixed as:— (1) A period of study; (2) attendance at lectures; (3) the testamur of the Regius Professor of Medicine. The first two conditions, it would appear, were never rigidly enforced, and continued little more than forms.

Examples of the earlier conditions are:—

... 1552, Thomas Francis, M.A. 'et medicinae publicus professor,' after seven years of study in that faculty supplicated for lic. to practise.

21 June 1557, in supplicating for lic. to pract. med., William Smith (*Reg. I.* 234) says he has 'read publicly certain books of Galen.'

As an example of the later conditions, an ordinary grace will suffice:—

'Supplicat, etc., A. B., Medicinae facultatis studiosus, quatenus septem annos in studio ejusdem posuerit, publicum praelectorem diligenter audiverit, regique hic in eadem facultate professoris calculo approbatus fuerit; ut haec sufficient quod licenciatur ad practicandum in illa facultate per universam Angliam.'

The Registrar about 1590 became alive to the fact that he could secure a fee from candidates by registering the certificate given by the professor, and after that date we find the certificate registered.

E.g. on 14 Dec. 1596, John Chenell, Corp., presented the following testamur:—

‘I am well content that Mr. Chenell should practise physick,
ANTHONY AYLEWORTH.’

The process of obtaining the licence involved these stages:—

The candidate had his supplicat read in Congregation by a regent-master of Arts, in the manner and under the conditions described (pp. 27 foll.).

If it were granted, it was then written down in the Register of Congregation in the form in which it had been read, with the note ‘Concessa’ or ‘Conceditur.’

The candidate had then to take out (by paying fees) the licence under the University seal, a note of the issue of which was made in the Register of Congregation, latterly by writing out the whole licence.

Candidates, it is probable, often neglected to take out the licence, or the Registrar often neglected to note that they did take it out; and hence it is certain that the numbers in the tabular view given at the end of Part II are somewhat under the actual number of licences issued.

Licence to practise in Surgery.

The University also issued a licence ‘ad practicandum in chirurgia per universam Angliam.’

It was not often issued, and I have collected here all the notices of it which I have found. The graces will show the conditions on which it was granted.

16 Oct. 1573, Joachim Wolphe was licensed to practise in Surgery, provided he did not practise in Medicine.

7 July 1609, suppl. etc., Tristram Lyde, ‘in chirurgia locupletissimo amplissimorum hominum testimonio exercitatus, ad praxin in eadem facultate.’ He was licensed 8 July.

14 Apr. 1614, Nicholas Booden suppl. for lic. in surgery, and was certified fit by the professor.

30 June 1618. ‘Supplicat ven. congreg. etc., Bernardus Wright, in chirurgia exercitatus et chirographo venerabilis viri Thomae Clayton in medicina doctoris et regii professoris publici approbatus ut bona vestra cum venia admittatur ad praxin in chirurgia per universam Angliam. Conceditur simpliciter.’ His licence was issued 30 June.

Prof. Clayton’s certificate to Wright states that he has ascertained his proficiency ‘by many conferences; meeting at many patients, where he hath showed good skill, rare judgment, and dexterity; as also by his dissection of many bodies for anatomy.’ (26 June 1618.)

2 May 1620. ‘Supplicat ven. congreg. etc., John Cantwell, chirurgus et in chirurgia exercitatus, quatenus 30 annos in praxi chirurgiae posuerit, chirographo Prof. Reg. in Med. approbatus fuerit, et reliqua praestiterit quae per nova statuta requiruntur ut haec ei sufficiant quo admittatur ad practicandum in chirurgia per universum Angliae regnum. Conceditur modo tres vel quattuor pauperes curaverit quum opus fuerit.’ His licence was issued 5 May. Professor Clayton says of him, ‘A well-experienced chirurgian, of good practice here, at London, and in other countries beyond the seas.’ (2 May 1620.)

17 May 1620, suppl. James van Otten to pract. in surg. His licence was issued 23 May. Prof. Clayton says of him, ‘A very learned expert chirurgian well practised in the faculty these thirty years in his own country, this, and other kingdoms.’ (15 May 1620.)

12 July 1625, William Mannourry, a Frenchman, suppl. for lic. to pract. sur-

gery. Clayton's certificate, dated 12 July 1625, says he has been ten years in England. Clayton renewed this certificate in 1631; and the licence was issued under date 25 May 1631; in this he is called William Manowrie, 'Dominus de Pratis.'

3 July 1630, John Lovelocke suppl. lic. to pract. surgery.

18 Jan. 163 $\frac{3}{4}$, Clayton certified that Thomas Trapham had been 'brought up under a skilful master in surgery in London, and had resided six or seven months in Oxford.' His lic. to pract. in surgery was issued 3 March.

8 Nov. 1635, 'suppl. etc. Thomas Rogers, in chirurgia studiosus, quatenus 7 annos in studio et praxi chirurgiae posuerit, duas anatomias administraverit, et tres curationes fecerit, chirographis trium Doctorum in Universitate residentium [John Bainbridge, Philip Parsons, Edward Lapwoorth] approbatus fuerit, et reliqua praestiterit quae per statuta requiruntur ut haec ei sufficiant quo admittatur ad practicandum in chirurgia per universam Angliam.' His lic. was issued 12 Dec.

15 Dec. 1635, William Day, suppl. in similar terms. His lic. was issued 15 Dec. 1635.

23 Jan. 163 $\frac{9}{10}$, Richard Edwards suppl. His licence was issued 9 June 1640.

10 Oct. 1646, Peter Dewever, stud. chirurg., Bras., suppl. His lic. was issued 13 Oct. 1646.

13 Oct. 1646, Edward Atkinson, practising surgery in London, etc., for ten years, suppl. Thomas, Lord Fairfax, wrote in his favour to Congreg. from Cornbury, on 12 Oct.; on 13 Oct. Thomas Clayton, M.D. and Thomas Smyth, M.D., certified that they had examined and approved him. His licence was issued 13 Oct. 1646.

DEGREE OF BACHELOR OF MEDICINE.

The conditions for M.B. were as follows. As usual, dispensations from these conditions are appended.

(i) A candidate for M.B. ought to have taken M.A.

20 Jan. 160 $\frac{7}{8}$, Edmund Deane was allowed to take M.B. (and M.D.) although only B.A. (See p. 127.)

(ii) He ought to have spent three years in Medicine since his M.A.

(iii) During these three years he ought to have attended the lectures of the Regius Professor of Medicine. These were on Hippocrates and Galen, twice a week, at 8 A.M.

10 Mar. 161 $\frac{2}{3}$, Toby Venner, M.A., S. Alb. H., was dispensed for non-attendance at these lectures, on the plea that he lived a long way from the University.

(iv) He ought to have disputed in the terminal disputations of his faculty. (See pp. 110, 111.)

2 Mar. 159 $\frac{6}{7}$, Henry Chittie, Magd. C., M.A., 'medicinae studens,' was allowed on account of his mother's illness to defer till next Term the disputation in Medicine which he should have done that Lent.

(v) He ought to have disputed 'pro forma' in two 'quaestiones' in the School of Medicine, once as respondent and twice as opponent, giving seven days' notice of his disputation.

(vi) He had to produce the certificate of the Regius Professor of Medicine, this taking the place of the old system which required the consent of the Doctors of the faculty. (See p. 117.)

As has been noticed above, the Registrar latterly entered these certificates in the Register of Congregation. (See p. 123.)

E. g. 26 Feb. 161 $\frac{2}{3}$, a certificate is entered from the Reg. Prof. Med. that Toby Venner, M.A., S. Alb. H., was fit for M.B.

3 Feb. 161 $\frac{3}{4}$, that Francis Anthony Olevianus, a German of the Prince Palatine's household, was fit for M.B. and for lic. to pract. med.

27 June 1614, that Richard Berry, M.A., Linc., was fit for M.B. and for lic. to pract. med.

FORMALITIES IN TAKING M.B.

The grace for the degree had to be supplicated for in Congregation and entered in the register, in the same manner as for the B.A. degree. It generally ran as follows:—‘Supplicat, etc., A.B. artium Magister, e Coll.¹, quatenus per tres integros annos a gradu magisterii suscepto operam dederit studio medicinae, publicum perlectorem diligenter audierit, publice pro forma disputaverit, et reliqua omnia perfecerit quae per nova statuta requiruntur ut haec ei sufficiant ad lectionem alicujus libri Aphorismorum Hippocratis.’

In the case where the candidate supplicated for licence to practise Medicine at the same time, there would be added to the above: ‘qua admissione habita, ut admittatur ad praxin.’

The grace having been obtained, the candidate had to be presented, three M.B.'s deponing for him, and an M.D. presenting him. His name was then entered in the Register of Congregation in the list for the year of those ‘admissi ad lectionem Aphorismorum.’

The degree was complete at this point, there being in the faculty of Medicine nothing corresponding to determination in the faculty of Arts. It is to be noted that many who obtained the grace for M.B. never came to be presented. Instances will be found on p. 127.

At a later period, to the above requirements a slight knowledge of Anatomy was added (and frequently dispensed from). This is made sufficiently plain in the two graces which follow.

18 Nov. 1626, ‘supplicat, etc., Johannes Speede, A.M., S. Jo., quatenus tres annos a suscepto magisterii gradu in studio Medicinae posuerit, in scholis pro forma responderit, publicum professorem regium diligenter audiverit, sectioni anatomicae interfuerit, regii professoris in medicina chirographo approbatus fuerit, et reliqua praestiterit omnia quae per nova statuta requiruntur ut haec ei sufficiant quo admittatur ad lectionem alicujus libri Aphorismorum Hyppocratis et ad practicandum in eadem facultate. Concessa simpliciter.’

‘Supplicat sub eadem forma Thomas Nurse, A.M., Linc., nisi quatenus secum dispensatum sit quod sectioni anatomicae non interfuerit.’

DEGREE OF DOCTOR OF MEDICINE.

The conditions for M.D. were as follows. As usual, dispensations were granted under each condition, specimens of which are given.

(i) A candidate ought to be M.A. and an M.B. of four years' standing.

Dispensations were granted excusing M.A.

¹ The first time the college is given in an M.B. suppl. is in that of Anthony Gate, of Univ. in Nov. 1580.

27 Jan. 160⁷/₈, Edmund Deane (see p. 125), B.A., and holding a licence to practise in Medicine, was allowed to take M.B., although only B.A., and to take M.B. and M.D. together. He had been unable to take M.A. at the proper time, being absent 'in expeditione illa periculosa Comitum Essex ad Insulas'; and he was now resident in the North and could not stay in the University.

(Deane det. B.A. in 159⁴/₅, and so the expedition must have been the unsuccessful expedition against the Azores in May–August 1597.)

Dispensations were granted to shorten the interval between M.A. and M.B. E. g. Richard Foster, admitted M.B. on 10 June 1573, was dispensed on 18 June 1573 to proceed M.D., 'ut citius cooptetur in collegium Medicorum Londini.'

Where this dispensation involved taking both degrees together, it was forbidden by the statute 'de gradibus non cumulandis' (see p. 73); but Convocation often granted dispensations from this statute.

E. g. 9 June 1585, to Christopher Atkinson and Richard Radcliffe 'emolumentum causa'; 25 June 1593, to Matthew Gwin, S. Jo.; 27 Jan. 160⁷/₈, to Edmund Deane, *supra*; 26 Mar. 1610, to Theodore Gulson, M.A., Mert.

As part of the plea for a dispensation to 'cumulate' the degrees, it is often stated that though the candidate had not taken M.B. four years ago, he had obtained the grace for it some time ago.

E. g. 13 Dec. 1606, Robert Williamson had had the grace for M.B. *simpliciter* twenty-seven years ago; he was now going to be presented M.B.; he suppl. that he might be presented M.D. on the same day: 'causa est quod propter adversam fortunam et rerum inopiam magnos sumptus sustinere non valeat, necnon hinc rus profecturus in exteriores hujus regni partes comitia expectare non possit.'

Another similar plea is that though the candidates had not taken M.B. four years ago, they had been students of Medicine for the full period of years which would have elapsed had they taken that degree at the proper time (i.e. seven years from M.A.).

E. g. 25 June 1614, Clement Westcombe, M.A., New C., and Peter Bowne, M.A., Corp., students in Medicine for nine years since M.A., were allowed to take M.B. and M.D. together.

Both pleas are found combined.

E. g. 22 Apr. 1608, Richard Andros (Andrewes), M.A., S. Jo., student in Medicine for nine years since M.A., and who had had grace for M.B. three years ago, was allowed to take M.B. and M.D. together.

(ii) A candidate during these four years was supposed to attend the lectures of the Regius Professor of Medicine.

Dispensations were granted. E. g. July 1619, Thomas Grent, New C., was dispensed for non-attendance at the Professor's lectures, on the plea that he was in practice in London.

(iii) A candidate had to give lectures.

As in the faculty of Arts, the statutes in the superior faculties allowed a choice between two kinds of lectures.

(a) 'Solennes lectiones,' six lectures on parts of Galen; discussing, I presume, the subject-matter of the book. (See p. 76.)

(b) 'Cursoriae lectiones,' three lectures on Galen 'de temperamentis, de differentiis febrium, de usu partium, de affectis locis.'

The lectures had to be given on separate days, between 1 and 2 P.M.; and three days' notice of them had to be given.

Dispensations were granted in connection with these lectures.

E. g. (a) To lecture at a different hour.

May 1572, the 'incepturi in Medicina' were dispensed to 'legere cursorie' at any hour between 7 A.M. and 3 P.M., because the statutable hour was inconvenient. 15 June 1595, Bartholomew Warner was dispensed to read his cursory lectures at any hour.

(b) To lecture without giving three full days' notice.

7 July 1578, a general dispensation to this effect was given.

(c) Where 'accumulating' the degrees was allowed, a dispensation had to be given that the lectures might be read before the M.B. was taken.

E. g. 29 June 1607, William Barker, S. Mary H., was dispensed to read his six 'solennes lectiones' before he took M.B.

FORMALITIES IN TAKING M.D.

The grace had to be obtained in Congregation and registered. It ran as follows:—*'Supplicat, etc., A.B., Medicinæ Baccalaureus quatenus a tempore suscepti gradus quattuor annos in Medicinæ studio posuerit caeteraque omnia perfecit quæ per nova statuta requiruntur ut hæc ei sufficiant ut admittatur ad incipiendum in eadem facultate.'*

To the granting of the grace was generally added the proviso '*modo incipiat proximis comitiis.*'

Then followed the formalities of the presentation, three M.D.'s being required by statute to depone for him, and an M.D. being required to present him.

There were seldom three M.D.'s to depone, and dispensations were granted that this might be done (a) by M.B.'s or (b) by M.A.'s students in Medicine.

E. g. (a) M.B.'s were allowed to depone 3 Nov. 1559, May 1572, 17 July 1593, 10 Feb. 160⁶/₇, and in other years, there being not three Doctors to do it.

(b) 16 Mar. 161²/₃, one of the senior students in Medicine was allowed to take a Doctor's place in deponing for Toby Venner; 25 June 1618, students in Medicine were allowed to depone for George Raleigh, N.I.H., and Andrew Bird, Mert.; and so on 24 May 1620, for Daniel Oxenbridge.

27 May 1622, licentiates in Medicine were allowed to depone for Richard Spicer, Exet.

At the presentation, the person presented to M.D. was required to take oath—

(a) To incept next Comitia, unless his grace had been granted simpliciter.

(b) To obtain of his own the robes of his degree within fifteen days.

Dispensations from this were granted:—

E. g. 4 Dec. 1598, John Gifford, M.D., was dispensed from getting his robes, on the plea that he was going away from the University and would have no use for them.

INCEPTION IN MEDICINE.

Inception in Medicine, as in Arts, was divided into two parts, (i) the Vesperies, (ii) the Comitia.

In each of these parts three questions were to be discussed; and as notice of them had to be given to Congregation, many of them have been recorded in the registers of that house and are given in a later section.

The 'Moderator' in the Vesperies and the 'Respondent' in the Comitia by statute ought to be an M.D.

There was seldom an M.D. to do this, and accordingly it was the general custom to allow an M.A. student in Medicine to undertake the duty, and to count it in place of his disputations 'pro formâ' (see p. 125) for M.B.

E.g. this was granted 5 July 1585, to Bartholomew Warner; 12 May 1589, to Justinian Stubbes, M.A., Gloc. H.; 25 June 1599, to John Evelegh, Principal of Gloc. H.; 3 June 1605 to Edward Lapworth, M.A., Magd. C.

Formerly, failing an M.D., the University had tried to get an M.B. to do it. E.g. Mar. 1558, a Bachelor of Medicine was to moderate in the Vesperies and respond in the Comitia to inceptors in Medicine, but to use his own robe (and not that of a Doctor).

In the Vesperies the Registrar took down the names of those incepting in Medicine and entered them in the list of inceptors for the year.

As regards the giving of 'gloves' in the Comitia, see p. 121.

DISPENSATIONS TO AVOID THE COMITIA.

There were considerable expenses connected with inception as a Doctor, and some dispensations are found sanctioning creation outside the Comitia to enable the candidate to escape these.

E.g. 21 Aug. 1566, Richard Slithurst, M.D., and Robert Barnes, M.D., supplicated each of them 'ut liberetur convivii oneribus.'

27 Aug. 1566, Walter Bayly, M.D. (Regius Prof. of Med.), and Henry Bayly, M.D., conferred the degree of Med. Bac. on Edward Atslow in a room of Dr. Henry Bayly's, 'next the high-way leading to Quaterfax,' in presence of William Standishe, Thomas Owen, and Thomas Collyns, notary public, and the degree of Med. Doct. on Robert Barnes and Richard Slithurst.

30 Aug. 1566, in virtue of a decree of 29 Aug. Walter Bayly created Roger Gifford Med. Doct. in presence of William Standishe, George Caponhurst, M.A., and William Gilbert, superior Bedell of Arts.

REGENCY IN MEDICINE.

After inception, the M.D. had formerly been required to be admitted to Congregation and to take his year (or two years) of regency; involving attendance at Congregations, giving the ordinary lectures, and presiding over the ordinary disputations in the faculty of Medicine.

For the admission to Congregation, see p. 88; and for the regency, see p. 90.

M.D.'s all through this period were exempted from attending Congregations. There were now enough M.A.'s to supply a house, and the regent Doctors, having as a rule previously incepted in Arts, were supposed to have taken their share of the duty. They were exempted also from lectures and moderating in disputations, by the creation of a Regius Professor in their faculty to whom these duties were statutably assigned.

A few instances of these dispensations may be given here.

21 Oct. 1605, John Chenell, M.D., and Henry Ashworth, M.D., were allowed 'interesse congregationibus ad placitum' that they might attend patients. And so again 14 July 1611, in the case of Edward Lapworth, M.D., Thomas Clayton, M.D., Simon Baskerville, M.D., and Robert Vilvaine, M.D.

THE FACULTY OF THEOLOGY.

LICENCE TO PREACH.

The University issued under its common seal a licence 'ad praedicandum per universam Angliam.' This might be granted quite independently of degrees in Theology, and even the Doctorate in Theology did not carry this right with it. Hence we find the licence issued alike to 'Studentes,' to 'Baccalaurei,' and to 'Doctores' in Theology.

The candidate supplicated for the licence in Congregation: 'Supplicat, etc., ... quatenus (here follows the statement of his qualifications) ut liceat ei publica totius academiae auctoritate verbum Dei et clero et populo sive Latino sive patrio sermone per totam Angliam praedicare et exponere.' If granted, the grace was entered in the Register of Congregation. And the candidate was then expected to take out the licence under the University Seal.

At a later period a note was generally entered of the date on which the licence was sealed¹. This entry, however, is omitted not only in the earlier years of Elizabeth's reign but frequently afterwards.

It is therefore impossible to state what licences were actually issued by the University, since there are many indications that men who had obtained the grace sometimes neglected to take out the licence, and we cannot separate cases of this neglect from cases of omission. But the numbers of licences issued, as shown in the tabular view², are, in all probability, under the truth.

As regards the conditions:—the earlier supplicats show that they were at first very vague.

E. g. 10 Oct. 1575, Petrus Sanky, A.M., 'supplicat (quatenus pio commotus desiderio liberam obtinuit potestatem a reverendo in Christo patre et domino Lichfeldensi episcopo per omnem Litchfeldensem diocesim praedicandi, hic autem in ea parte diocesis ut plurimum commoratur quae contigua est Herefordensi et Asaphensi diocesi ita ut ad quasdam parochias proximas quae pastorum bonorum defectu adhuc in errore palpitant non admittitur) ut liceat ei pro mensura spiritus quam a Domino acceperit, verbum Dei purum et sinceram evangelii doctrinam omnibus praedicare. Concessa est haec gratia.'

8 Feb. 1581½, the chancellor wrote—'From the Court,' 28 Nov. 1581, that Richard Maddox, one of the proctors, was presently to be employed on public affairs out of the realm, and recommended that Mr. Beaumont of All S. should take his place as proctor. On this occasion the following grace was asked.

'Supplicat Ven. Congreg. etc., Ricardus Madox, M.A., quatenus in studio theologiae mediocriter versatus facultatem suam pro mensura gratiae ad profectum evangelii impendere ante hac visus est, ut vobis candide annuentibus liceat illi per universum orbis circuitum verbum Dei praedicare. Causa est quod publico fungens munere et ad remotissimas terrae regiones profecturus vestris omnium quos in Christo colit maxime votis precibus atque suffragiis in hoc negotio et ornari cupiat et corroborari.'

At a later period (see the statute below) fixed conditions were laid down by statute for this licence:—viz., (i.) that the candidate must have taken

¹ Still later the whole licence was transcribed into the Register of Congregation. Compare p. 124.

² At the end of Part II.

M.A., (ii.) that he must have preached 'quatuor conciones infra Universitatem,' (iii.) that he must have disputed in the theological school.

E.g. in the following grace:—19 Nov. 1596, 'Supplicat Ven. Congreg. magistrorum regentium Nathanael Vertue e Coll. Magd., Magister facultatis Artium, quatenus quattuor solennes conciones infra Universitatem secundum formam statuti in ea parte editi habuerit, in schola theologica pro forma responderit, caeteraque quae per statuta in hac parte edita requiruntur perfecerit, ut haec ei sufficiant quo licentietur ad verbum Dei per universam Angliam praedicandum.'

Dispensations were granted (a) for the postponing of these exercises. E.g. 25 Aug. 1595, Richard Brett, M.A., Linc., was allowed to get the preaching licence and to postpone the exercises till before the end of the year. He wanted the licence to be capable of holding an ecclesiastical benefice, which otherwise he could not hold. (b) For omission of part of these exercises. E.g. 3 Feb. 159⁵/₆, William Cooke and John Pelling, Magd. C., were allowed the licence. They had not 'responded' in the theological school 'pro forma,' but they had 'opposed' in the theological (? terminal) disputations.

Various reasons are stated in the grace for desiring this licence.

E.g. 13 June 1576, Thomas Wagstaffe, M.A., six years a student in Theology, asked for a preaching licence 'quod brevi ad ecclesiasticum beneficium sit promovendus ad quod sine hac gratia impetrata admitti non possit.'

24 July 1584, William Ligh, M.A., Bras., asked for a preaching licence, because he was going to preach at S. Paul's Cross, but could not do so without the licence.

At a still later period subscription was required for this licence, as for degrees. See M. 11. b. fol. 156 a.: 'All persons admitted to preach, read, catechise, minister the sacraments, or to execute other ecclesiastical functions,' were required to subscribe (i) to the Royal Supremacy, (ii) to the Book of Common Prayer, (iii) to the XXXIX Articles.

Then follow the signatures of Richard Ball, 5 Mar. 160²/₃; John Charlet, 13 May, 1605; Roger Porter and Toby Heyrick, 22 Oct. 1604.

Attention may be drawn to the remarkable increase in the number of these licences issued in the years 1605 and 1606.

The reason for this is no doubt to be sought in the general legislation of that period.

The following is the statute which fixed the conditions for the licence to preach:—

28 Jan. 158³/₄, a committee was appointed to draw up conditions for the licence to preach throughout England.

5 Feb. they decreed:—

(1) Graces for these licences shall be asked in Congregation: if the grace be obtained, it shall be published in the next Convocation, and leave obtained to affix the University Seal. (2) Candidates to be M.A. 'actualiter creatus'; to have disputed in Theology *once* at least in the theological school

or in the Comitia ; and to have preached four times in Ch. Ch., in S. Mary's, or (during Lent) in S. Peter's in the East, preferably in Latin. [9 Apr. 1584, to these churches were added by decree of Convocation All Saints' and S. Martin's.]

THE DEGREE OF B.D.

The conditions for B.D. were as follows :—

(i) The candidate ought to have taken M.A.

A few dispensations from this are found.

24 Apr. 1574, John Wolton, a student in Theology for fifteen years, suppl. for B.D. ; 'varias conciones et exhortationes magno ejus ecclesiae cum fructu in qua residet habuerit.' (In 1579 he became Bishop of Exeter.)

18 June 1574, Thomas Blage, B.A., a student in Theology for seven years, had grace for B.D. without incepting in Arts, 'modo in dictis exercitiis <i.e. in those for B.D.> laudabiliter se gesserit.'

7 June 1575, John Nutter, a student in Theology for sixteen years, had grace for B.D. on condition that within a year he preached in S. Mary's once in Latin and once in English.

27 June 1608, John Davies, Linc., 'divini verbi minister' for fourteen years, had grace for B.D.

(ii) To have taken M.A. seven years ago.

There were frequent individual dispensations from this requirement.

E.g. 7 June 1575, Meredith Hanmer, was dispensed to shorten the interval for B.D., being a nobleman's chaplain.

There was also one standing exemption in favour of the Fellows of S. John's.

4 July 1588, the Fellows of S. Jo., who were students of Theology, supplicated that they might have grace for B.D. degree within six years from M.A., because their college statutes require them to take that degree before the completion of the sixth year.

(iii) These years were supposed to be in residence.

14 Dec. 1590, William Chubbe, S. Alb. H., was allowed to count the Terms he had been absent (in residence at his benefice).

18 June 1591, Edward Cooper, Magd. C., was allowed to count the time he had been absent (acting as tutor to the son of Henry, Baron Bercley).

11 July 1609, George Hackwell, M.A., Exet., was allowed to count eight Terms during which he had been absent (over-sea).

(iv) These years were supposed to have been spent in attendance at the Professor's lectures.

According to the Laudian Code (which probably embodied the earlier practice) the Lady Margaret Professor lectured on each legible day ('dies legibilis') in Term (except during Lent) and in part of the long Vacation ; on some part of the Scriptures ; at 7 A.M. All 'scholares' in the faculty of Theology, all 'socii' or 'capellani' (Fellows or Chaplains of Colleges) who were in Orders, and all B.D.'s under D.D. standing, were required to attend.

The Regius Professor of Theology lectured on Mondays and Fridays at

9 A.M. on some part of Scripture. All M.A.'s (unless they were entered as students of Law or Medicine) were required to attend from one year after their inception till they were of D.D. standing.

Dispensations from this were granted very frequently; and it is clear that absence unexcused by dispensation was still more frequent.

Notices have been given of the attempts to enforce attendance at lectures in Arts about 1599 (see pp. 10, 67). A similar attempt was made at that time to enforce attendance at lectures in Theology;—26 Jan. $\frac{1599}{1600}$, Edward Rilston, M.A., was summoned before Congregation because he had not attended the lectures of the Theology Professor.

The most frequent of all excuses is naturally a cure of souls in the country.

E.g. 26 June 1598, Thomas Mansfield; and 26 Mar. 1610, Joseph Nixon, S. Jo., were dispensed on this plea for non-attendance at lectures. And so also 15 Nov. 1606, Richard Meredith, New C., was dispensed '*quod publicum perlectorem in theologia diligenter non audiverit;—causa est quod pastorali cura in civitate Bathe (ubi pastor illius ecclesiae est) detentus, hic commode interesse non potuit.*'

Some miscellaneous pleas for dispensations to this effect follow.

9 Dec. 1606, Edward Chetwine, Exet.;—'*quia dominus moderator translationis a majestate regia demandatae incumbens ad legendum vacare non potuerit.*'

4 July 1607, Thomas James, New C.;—'*ratione officii sui in bibliotheca publica.*'

20 June 1608, John Kinge, Mert.;—being absent from the University as tutor to the Earl of Essex.

10 June 1612, William Bridges, New C.;—being King's chaplain.

1 Dec. 1612, Thomas Anian, Corp.;—being chaplain to the Chancellor.

1 July 1613, Daniel Faireclough;—having been abroad

1 July 1614, Jonas Radcliffe, Univ.;—being lame.

(v) Taking part, when called upon, in the terminal disputations in Theology (see pp. 109, 111).

Dispensations were sometimes granted modifying the statutable conditions of these disputations.

E.g. 19 June 1598, Dr. Holland, Regius Professor of Theology, was allowed to stop the public disputations because his time was occupied by the great number of those responding '*pro forma.*'

Owing to the number of resident M.A.'s, this duty never pressed hard on any individual. The duty of taking part in them fell upon all '*studentes in theologia,*' whether they intended to take B.D. or not.

Exemption from them was sometimes claimed, but unsuccessfully.

19 Oct. 1580, Convocation decreed '*ut capellani in collegiis graduati suas vices in disputationibus publicis in schola theologica observarent.*'

(vi) Two disputations '*pro formâ*' in the theological school, once as respondent and once as opponent; a certain number of days (apparently 14 or 15 days) notice being given of the quaestiones by affixing a statement of them to the doors of St. Mary's.

Dispensations were frequently granted modifying the statutable conditions of these exercises.

The president (Moderator) over these disputations was the Regius Professor¹, and his absence caused frequent modifications.

E.g. 2 Nov. 1581, John Cardon <Chardon> and Hugh Dowrishe were allowed to dispute without giving notice, because the Moderator was going away.

9 June 1596, Robert Tyghe, M.A., Magd. C., was allowed to dispute giving only seven days' notice, because otherwise the Moderator would not be present.

2 Dec. 1596, Thomas Tomson, M.A., Exet., and William Michell, M.A., Queen's, were allowed to change the day of their disputations because the Moderator was going to London. (These journeys of the Regius Professor to London seem to have been very frequent about this time, and are noticed in several dispensations. See p. 44.)

7 Nov. 1606, Richard Meredith, student in Theology, New C., and Richard Ashley, M.A., All So., were dispensed for failing to put up their notice at S. Mary's for a sufficient time. The Moderator was unable to preside at the statutable time, 'translationi a majestate regia demandatae incumbens.'

The more typical dispensations for modifications of the exercises are:—

(a) To shorten the period of notice.

E.g. 11 June 1594, William Tooker, Miles Hodgeson, and John Picburne, were allowed to give only 'eight or five days' notice.'

(b) To change the day announced.

5 May 1590, Robert Wright ('respondens') and Mri. Evelighe and Edmundes ('opponentes') were allowed to change the day.

16 Oct. 1613, Toby Garbrand, M.A., Magd. C., was allowed to change his day, because the funeral of Dr. Harmar was to take place on the day stated in his notice.

(c) To excuse an imperfect notice.

9 Dec. 1590, . . . Norwood, had put up his notice without the names of the 'opponentes,' as he did not know who were to 'oppose' in his disputations. He was allowed to dispute as though he had put up a proper notice. His 'opponents' were to be William Hutchinson and . . . Chubbe.

A more unusual alteration in the exercises is found in the following dispensations:—

13 July 1574, John Sprint, Corp., was allowed to substitute two sermons for the disputations in the theological school. <Sprint, by dispensation from Congregation, was taking both B.D. and D.D.>

13 July 1582, George Coryat was allowed to substitute two 'conciones ad clerum' (Latin sermons) for the usual disputations in the theological school, 'quod ea sit auditus imbecillitate atque infirmitate ut in scholis commode disputare non possit.' (See a similar plea, p. 121.)

For another form of dispensation, see p. 143.

Dispensations were sometimes granted allowing candidates to take the degree of B.D. on promise of subsequently performing the exercises.

23 Feb. 157⁵/₆, Thomas Hide had this dispensation;—being in the service of Sir Nicholas Bacon, Keeper of the Great Seal.

¹ At one time several D.D.'s would seem to have taken part:—4 May 1554, Henry Welch, M.A. <Reg. I. 203>, represented that there were not three D.D.'s in the University to oppose in his disputations for B.D.; and permission was granted that a B.D. should take the place of a D.D. in these exercises.

7 Mar. 157 $\frac{5}{8}$, John Reade ;—to prevent his losing his fellowship at S. John's, where he was required to take B.D. within six years of his M.A.

28 Nov. 1582, Thomas Dobbs and Henry Jervis ;—it being undesirable to perform the exercises then, 'ingruenti jam peste.'

13 Dec. 1606, Rowland Searchfield, S. Jo.;—because engaged on certain duties at the command of the Archbishop of Canterbury.

30 May 1608, Lionel Day, Ball. ;—lest his junior in college standing should take the degree before him.

Dispensations were sometimes granted for the entire omission of these exercises.

17 Mar. 157 $\frac{1}{2}$, Thomas Willobey, M.A. (ten years a student in Theology, and Queen's Chaplain), asked B.D. without the exercises ;—'quod in servitio regio detentus et senio paene confectus, nec commode hic diu adesse nec quae per nova statuta requiruntur per aetatem praestare possit.'

7 July 1577, Thomas Pirry, M.A., of twenty years' standing and a student in Theology for eighteen years, asked B.D. (apparently without the exercises) ; 'quatenus permultas habuerit et scripserit conciones quae homiliae vocantur.'

5 Oct. 1585, Edward Richards was allowed B.D. without the exercises on condition of preaching one Latin and two English sermons within the University.

17 July 1587, Francis Willis was allowed to take B.D. without the exercises, being Vice-Chancellor designate.

18 Apr. 1608, Nicholas Simson (Simpson), M.A., Corp., was allowed B.D. without exercises. He was Prebendary of Canterbury, and had been a preacher for thirty years. He had great need for the degree, but his office of 'publicus lector' in Canterbury Cathedral would not permit his getting away. At the same time he asked the grace for D.D.

The following statutes established some points of the practice in these 'pro formâ' disputations for the B.D. degree.

13 Apr. 1592. A committee was appointed to advise 'de forma eorum qui deinceps sunt opponentium partes acturi' for the B.D. degree.

They met on 18 Apr. and decreed that (with the exception of those who before that day had performed the exercises required for B.D. under the old statutes) no one should propose his grace for B.D. unless he had 'pro formâ' once responded for two hours in the Theology School and once been principal opponent in the disputations 'pro formâ,' 'aut ter ad minimum (venia vel a publico praelectore vel ab opponente alio petita et impetrata) disputaverit. Proviso tamen quod nec bis terve eodem die eidem respondententi, nec in ordinariis disputationibus opposuisse cuiquam quovismodo cedat pro formâ.'

A 'principal opponent' was defined to be one who 'opposed' in the first or second place, public notice having been given by affixing the questions on the doors of S. Mary's Church, as is the custom in the 'ordinary' disputations. 9 May 1592, Convocation accepted this decree, and ordered it to be inserted in the Senior Proctor's book, and counted among those statutes which candidates for the B.D. degree took oath that they had observed.

21 Oct. 1592, a committee was appointed to consider the exercises required for B.D.

11 Nov. 1592, they recommended that no grace be asked for B.D. unless the candidate has once for the space of two hours responded in the Theo-

logical School, and once opposed in the disputations of the B.D.'s disputing 'pro formâ.' 15 Nov. 1592, Convocation accepted this decree.

FORMALITIES IN TAKING THE B.D. DEGREE.

The grace had to be asked in Congregation in the manner described (p. 27).

It ran as follows:—'Supplicat venerabili congregationi, etc. . . . A.M. e Coll. . . . quatenus septem annos in studio theologiae a suscepto gradu posuerit, in schola theologica pro formâ responderit, et caetera omnia perfecerit quae per nova statuta requiruntur ut haec ei sufficiant ut admittatur ad lectionem alicujus Epistolarum Divi Pauli¹.'

This grace had then to be registered in the Register of Congregation.

The deponing was done (in the manner described, p. 81) by three B.D.'s.

At the beginning of this period, owing to the changes in religion and the expulsion of so many Romanist graduates by Elizabeth, it was not possible to carry out the statutes in this point.

E.g. 14 Jan. 157²/₃, Robert Rooles (Rolles) and John Chaundler were allowed to have M.A.'s to depone for them instead of B.D.'s, the cause being 'magna penuria baccalaureorum in theologia.' 13 Feb. 157⁵/₈, for the same reason M.A.'s students in Theology were to depone for those taking B.D. instead of B.D.'s.

The ceremony of presentation was similar to that in Arts. The presenter was statutably a D.D.

27 Jan. 157⁸/₉, a 'Magister in Artibus, theologus,' was allowed by dispensation to discharge the function of the presenter (in place of a D.D.) in the presentation of Mr. Anne.

The presentation was registered in the Register of Congregation in the list for the year of 'admissi ad lectionem alicujus epistolarum Divi Pauli.'

CONCIONES AD CLERUM.

In the case of the B.A. it has been seen that the degree was not completed at presentation, but required the performance of subsequent exercises (the determination).

Similarly in the case of the B.D., the person admitted B.D. was required to give a Latin sermon ('concio ad clerum') within the University within a year of his admission.

Generally the performance of this was enjoined on the B.D. by his oath or promise at admission. Sometimes a money-penalty was imposed (see a similar thing in the B.A., p. 50).

E.g. 10 Jan. 157⁵/₈, Richard Kitson was bound to do so under a penalty of £10. (On 14 May 1577, Kitson paid the £10 for non-performance of this exercise.)

¹ Before the Reformation it had been 'ad lectionem alicujus libri Sententiarum.'

4 June 1577, Francis Cox was bound to do the sermon under a penalty of £10.

When the duty was neglected, attempts were made to enforce it.

5 July 1604, B.D.'s were required to deliver a Latin sermon within a year after their admission. Matthew King had taken his B.D. two years ago, had not been dispensed with, and yet had not preached that sermon.

He was summoned by a notice affixed to the doors of S. Mary's to appear next Michaelmas Term in the Vice-Chancellor's court to answer for this omission.

Great numbers of dispensations were granted, allowing B.D.'s to postpone their sermon. Their pleas are sometimes stated, and are of very various kinds.

A common plea is clerical duty, of various descriptions, as e. g. chaplaincies abroad.

E. g. 5 June 1590, Thomas Ravis, B.D., was allowed to defer his sermon for a year;—'quod ab Archiepiscopo destinatus est disputationibus papistarum interesse.'

10 Nov. 1578, 20 May 1579, 27 June 1580, 19 Oct. 1580. On these several dates William Powell, of Magd. C., was allowed to defer his 'concio,' because he was 'praelector theologiae' at S. Paul's, London.

15 Oct. 1594, John Childerley, B.D., S. Jo., was allowed to defer his 'concio ad clerum' till two Terms after his return from over-sea. He had been chosen pastor by the 'Venerable Society of Merchants,' and was immediately to set out with them 'Stodam versus.' (On 25 Nov. 1596, Childerley was still abroad at 'Stoda'.)

5 July 1604, Thomas Burton, Linc., was allowed to defer his sermon; he was domestic chaplain to the Bishop of Lincoln, and was detained by business in the Synod at London.

16 July 1605, Roger Bradshewe, D.D., was allowed to defer his sermon for a year;—'quod in confutandis papistarum erroribus jam occupetur, ad hoc negotium ad Episcopo Herefordiensi ordinario suo designatus.'

13 Apr. 1615, John Hall, B.D., was allowed to defer his sermon till the fourth Term after his return from the East. He was going as chaplain with Sir Thomas Roe, the King's ambassador, 'ad potentissimum principem, magnum Magor, ad Indos Orientales.'

A particular form of clerical duty advanced as a plea was the sermon at S. Paul's Cross, London, which is noticed in the 'Acta.'

9 Nov. 1577, William Wilson, B.D., was allowed to defer his sermon because he had to be absent from the University to preach at S. Paul's Cross.

15 Oct. 1594, John Dove, B.D., Ch. Ch., was allowed to defer his 'concio,' because on the same month in which the statutes required him to preach this Latin sermon, he had been called upon to preach at S. Paul's Cross, London.

Another common plea is business of various kinds.

12 Oct. 1588, John Walward, B.D., was allowed to defer his sermon on account of the great pressure of business occasioned to him by the absence of the Earl of Pembroke, 'Walliae praeses.'

6 May 1605, Charles Langford, Dean of Hereford; because the Archbishop of Canterbury had begun his general visitation of the diocese of Hereford, which was expected to last some months and required Langford's personal attendance.

30 June 1605, Gerard Massye, Bras.; because engaged in a lawsuit about his title to his benefice.

16 July 1608, Brian Vincent, Linc.; because in the service of the Earl of Rutland.

3 May 1611, John Simpson, Linc.; because '*gravibus negotiis detentus.*'

2 May 1612, John Prideaux, Rector of Exeter; because '*necessariis negotiis in aula illustrissimi principis inexpectato impeditus.*'

2 May 1612, George Bayley, Corp.; because detained by urgent business concerning his promotion '*in insula Eliensi.*'

8 Apr. 1613, William Twisse, New C., was allowed to defer his sermon till the fourth Term after his return from Germany. He was being sent by the King on a mission on behalf of the Princess Elizabeth, wife of the Elector Palatine.

22 May 1613, Hugh Lloyd, Jes.; because of business connected with the archiepiscopal visitation of S. David's diocese.

Another common plea is illness.

E.g. 25 June 1596, William Swaddon, New C., was allowed to defer his sermon '*quod gravi oculorum morbo laborans studiis interesse non possit.*'

13 Dec. 1606, Brian Vincent, Linc.; because '*gravi febris laborans.*'

29 June 1607, Cadwalader Owen, Oriel; because '*gravissima febris correptus iter tam longum sine vitae suae periculo suscipere non potuerit.*'

16 June 1609, Thomas Higgons, Ball.; '*quod pedum luxatione laborans concionandi locum commode ascendere non possit atque commodiorem ascensum suis impensis sit procuraturus.*'

3 May 1611, John Morton, Linc.; because he cannot return to the University, being '*valetudinarius ab Academia remotus.*'

13 Oct. 1612, John Glanvill, Ball.; because '*inconstans ei valetudo non patitur.*'

Occasionally the familiar plea of the pestilence is alleged.

14 Dec. 1604, William Goodwine was allowed to defer his Latin sermon till next year, '*quod hoc in tempore peste grassante in partibus borealibus ubi vivit ipse, nec sine suo nec sine vestro periculo ad Academiam venire possit.*'

16 June 1609, John Kinge, Mert.; '*causa est quod in remotis partibus agens, tam varius et incertus de peste ingruente rumor iis partibus dispersus est, ut prorsus incertus sit an pro talibus exercitiis terminus continuetur.*'

21 Oct. 1609, Thomas Loftus, Magd. C.; '*quod peste in dicto collegio grassante in rus se recipere coactus est.*'

The two dispensations following are unusual.

19 June 1612, Richard King, Ball., was allowed to defer his sermon. He had made a mistake and thought that the statutes allowed him to preach it on any day that Term; whereas the statutes were then understood to fix it for a particular day, on which day he had been unable to be present.

6 Oct. 1613, Thomas Anyon, late Fellow of Corp., was allowed to substitute for this sermon '*pro formâ*' the preaching of the ordinary Latin sermon which was preached before the University at the beginning of Term. That sermon was otherwise unprovided for.

Sometimes a dispensation was granted to omit the sermon.

E.g. 3 Oct. 1573, John Elmer was allowed to take B.D. and D.D. together without any sermon;—being an Archdeacon and busy.

THE DEGREE OF D.D.

The conditions for the degree of D.D. were as follows :—

The candidate ought to be a B.D. of four years' standing¹.

Dispensations were, however, constantly granted (a) to shorten this interval between the degrees, or (b) to let both degrees be taken together. This latter practice was known as 'accumulating' degrees, see p. 73; and was expressly forbidden by the statute 'de gradibus non cumulandis.' It was, however, the commonest of all ways of taking the D.D. degree.

Dispensations do not seem to be granted allowing a candidate to take D.D. without B.D.

E.g. 1 Mar. 1579, Robert Hovenden (Ovenden), Warden of All So., after ten years in Theology, suppl. D.D. The grace was granted, provided that he took B.D. and performed all exercises for both degrees.

The following are examples of :

(a) Dispensations to shorten the interval between B.D. and D.D.

14 July 1609, Walter Bennet, B.D., New C., was allowed to take D.D. before the statutable time, being precentor in Salisbury Cathedral, and desiring the D.D. at the earliest date possible in order to have greater dignity among his colleagues.

30 May 1612, John Prideaux, B.D., Rector of Exeter, was allowed to take his D.D. before the statutable time 'pro dignitate collegii cui praeest et pro honore hujus Academiae.'

(b) Dispensations to take both degrees together are much more frequent. The following are a very few out of a very great number of them.

28 Nov. 1580, John Underhill, M.A. of ten years' standing, was allowed to take B.D. and D.D. together :—'multis modis e re sua futurum est ut utrumque gradum uno eodemque tempore suscipiat.'

17 July 1587, Francis Willis was allowed to take B.D. and D.D. together, being Vice-Chancellor designate.

25 June, 1594, William Tooke, New C. :—'Dominae Reginae capellanus cum sit eidemque ad nutum continue in sacris teneatur inservire, sibi his gradus insigniri magno ornamento esse existimat.'

25 June 1596, Richard Kilbye, Linc.

14 May 1614, Nicholas Love, M.A. of fourteen years' standing, late of New C., now Warden of Winchester College, was allowed B.D. and D.D. together 'pro dignitate collegii cui praeficit et loci dignitate quem obtinet.'

14 May 1614, Robert More, late of New C., now Canon of Wells :—'pro dignitate ecclesiae suae.'

9 July 1615, John Barneston, Bras., M.A. of twenty years' standing, was allowed both degrees together (deferring the exercises), being engaged 'in receptis et expensis ecclesiae Sarum et ratione vacationis episcopatus.'

The request for this dispensation was sometimes softened by the plea that though B.D. had not actually been taken the grace for it had been asked and obtained some years before.

¹ That is, at the time of presentation. A candidate seems from the following notice to have been allowed to ask the grace much earlier. 6 Nov. 1594, the meaning of the statute about Inceptors of Theology had been disputed, whether (a) two *full* years had to elapse after B.D. before a person could propose a grace for inception in Theology, or (b) the *greater part* of two years; a committee was appointed to determine the point. On 7 Dec. 1594, the committee decided that at least two full years must have elapsed before the grace could be proposed.

E.g. 30 June 1573, Toby Mathew, M.A., had had grace for B.D. three years ago but was not presented 'ingruente peste.' He was now allowed B.D. without fees, and to take D.D. at the same time.

The plea of the previous B.D. grace might also have been made in the two following cases (see p. 132).

2 June 1579, John Walton was allowed to take B.D. and D.D. together; he had been a student in Theology for sixteen years, and had preached many sermons at Paul's Cross.

2 April 1582, Thomas Blage, Chaplain in ordinary to the Queen, had been for fifteen years a student in Theology, had preached many sermons before the Queen, and at Paul's Cross; he suppl. for D.D. after he had performed the exercises for both degrees. It was important to him to take both degrees at the same time; but he was kept at court by daily service ('quotidiano servitio') and could not come up to the University to reside.

(ii) The four years nominally were spent in residence.

This seems not to have been insisted on.

(iii) The four years nominally were spent in attendance at the Professor's lectures (see p. 132).

This was very slackly observed; there are also numerous dispensations from it. The following will serve as examples of the three chief pleas for this dispensation.

(a) Illness:—8 July 1581, a candidate was dispensed 'quod non audiisset publicum professorem,' because 'gravi morbo detentus.'

(b) A country charge:—26 Jan. 159 $\frac{5}{8}$, John Baber, Linc.; because 'munere pastoralis detentus.' This is the most frequent plea of all.

(c) Business:—20 Nov. 1596, Robert Abbott, Ball., because of 'other duties.'

(iv) The candidate had to deliver certain lectures.

An alternative was allowed. (See p. 76.)

(a) He might give 'sex solennes lectiones' on any part of Scripture; or (b) he might give 'tres cursoriae lectiones' on one of the Epistles to the Galatians, I Timothy, II Timothy, to Titus, I S. Peter, II S. Peter. Fourteen days' notice had to be given of these lectures, and they had to take place at a fixed hour of the day.

E.g. (a) 19 June 1594, Miles Smith, Bras., had read 'sex solennes lectiones.'

(b) 18 June 1594, Henry Ball, New C., had read 'cursorie' 'Epistolam ad Galatas.'

20 June, 1594, Francis Cox, Oriel, had read 'cursorie' 'Epistolam ad Titum.'

7 Nov. 1595, Roger Hacket, New C., 'secundam Epistolam Petri in schola Theologica legerit pro formâ.'

Dispensations were frequently granted modifying this or that particular of the statutable conditions for these lectures.

E.g. (1) As regards the Epistles read:—

13 Apr. 1592, Ralph Pickover, Ch. Ch., had read 'cursorie' II Epistle to the Thessalonians, not knowing that the statutes did not allow it. He was allowed to count these lectures as though they had been done statutably.

(2) As regards the notice:—

13 July 1574, John Sprint, Corp., was allowed to read his Epistle 'cursorie' without affixing a notice.

4 Dec. 1596, Richard Field, Queen's, was allowed to read his 'sex solennes lectiones' without fixing his notice to S. Mary's Church doors.

(3) As regards the hour:—

4 July 1580, Philip Bisse and Edmund Lillie were allowed to read at an unusual hour, because the usual hour was occupied by the public divinity disputations.

Dispensations to read at any hour were very common; e.g. 17 June 1594, Henry Ball and — Coxe were allowed to read at any hour, the theological school being occupied at the usual hour by others.

20 Jan. 1580⁹, Thomas Bilson was allowed to read that day at 3 P.M. and the next day at 9 A.M., being weak and ill, and unable to read at other hours.

Other dispensations connected with these lectures sanctioned (a) their postponement, (b) substitution of other exercises for them, (c) their entire omission.

(a) The following are some examples of the very common practice of allowing candidates to take the D.D. degree, on promise of afterwards performing the statutable exercises (i.e. these lectures).

11 July 1583, Thomas Thornton, the Vice-Chancellor designate, was allowed to take D.D. in order to discharge his office with greater dignity. His sermon and cursory lectures were to be performed within the year following.

15 July 1602, Nicholas Higgs, Ball., had this leave; he was in competition for a living the patron of which would give it only to a D.D.

6 May 1605, John Harmar, M.A., New C., was allowed B.D. and D.D., deferring the exercises for both; 'quod, ex mandato regiae majestatis in translatione Novi Testamenti occupatus et posthac occupandus, exercitiis pro gradu praestandis vacare non possit.'

14 May 1605, Arthur Lakes, M.A., New C., was allowed B.D. and D.D., deferring the exercises for both; because engaged on the translation of the New Testament at London.

14 May 1605, Thomas Sanderson, Ball., was allowed to take D.D. and defer his exercises; 'causa est quod translationi a majestate regia demandatae incumbens ad perlegendum et expectandum quattuor congregationes vacare non poterit.'

13 Dec. 1606, John Harmer, Warden of S. Mary Winton College at Winchester, was allowed to defer his exercises; because 'gravissimis juris quaestionibus de collegii sui statu abortis alibi detentus.' And so again on 29 June 1607 and 10 Mar. 1608⁷.

9 Nov. 1611, Richard Smith, B.D., Ball., because he and a Cambr. D.D. were sent by the King to preach in Scotland; and he did not like to have a lower degree than his Cambridge colleague.

25 June 1614, Thomas Anian, President of Corp., and Theodore Price had leave to defer their lectures on condition of giving them within a prescribed time ('tempore limitato').

One natural result of this postponement of exercises was that in some cases they were not done at all.

E.g. 20 Nov. 1602, John Howson had had leave to postpone his exercises. He was now Vice-Chancellor and it would be 'infra dignitatem' to perform them. So he was excused them altogether.

29 Apr. 1609, John Harmar (*supra*) on the plea of ill-health was altogether dispensed from the exercises.

An attempt was sometimes made to enforce them by a money-penalty¹.

E. g. 16 Dec. 1605, Charles Langford, Dean of Hereford, was ordered to perform his exercises before next Comitia or to pay £30 to be altogether dispensed from them. On 8 July 1606 he paid the £30.

1 July 1612, Edward Wickam was allowed to defer his exercises for B.D. and D.D. till next Term. If he failed to perform them then, he was to pay a fine of one hundred marks and the officers' fees.

At one time it would seem to have been statutable to claim presentation before completing these lectures.

27 Jan. 157⁸/₉, Convocation was asked to determine a controversy: '*utrum liceat petere gratias pro inaugurandis doctoribus in qualibet facultate antequam cursorie legerint, et hujusmodi possint praesentari ad doctoralem dignitatem priusquam hujusmodi lectiones absolverint?*' Convocation answered:—'*Liceat.*'

(b) The following are some instances of the substitution of other exercises for these lectures.

28 Apr. 1586, Daniel Bernard was allowed to change the '*exercitium cursorium*' into four '*conciones ad clerum*,' one in each Term.

16 July 1588, Francis Willis was allowed to substitute for the six '*solennes lectiones*' two '*conciones ad clerum*' as more becoming the dignity of an ex-Vice-Chancellor. He had been allowed on 17 July 1587 to defer the exercise as being Vice-Chancellor designate.

12 May 1597, John Williams was allowed to count six of the lectures he gave as Lady Margaret Professor as equivalent to six lectures '*pro formâ.*'

(c) Graces were granted for their omission.

E. g. 10 Oct. 1595, Thomas Ravis was allowed to take D.D. '*sine cursorie legendo.*'

In other examples both these exercises and, perhaps, also the Vesperies were dispensed with:—

E. g. 8 Nov. 1565, Edward Cradocke, B.D., '*publicus praelector,*' was allowed to incept in Theology without performing the exercises for the D.D. degree: '*Causa est mira paucitas doctorum in eadem facultate.*'

10 June 1578, Alexander Nowell, Dean of St. Paul's, twenty years a student in Theology, suppl. for D.D., without performing the exercises; '*quod partim reipublicae et ecclesiae negotiis ita districtus sit ut exercitia omnia quae ad eum gradum statutis requiruntur commode obire non possit.*'

12 June 1610, Richard Colfe was dispensed from all exercises still unperformed; because he was very infirm and unable to undertake the journey.

FORMALITIES IN TAKING THE D.D. DEGREE.

The grace had to be asked in the manner described (p. 27).

It ran pretty much as follows in ordinary cases:—'*Supplicat ven. congreg. . . . B.D. quatenus per quattuor annos a suscepto gradu studium in theologia posuerit, concionem apud clerum laudabiliter habuerit, publicum praelectorem diligenter audiverit, sex solennes lectiones legerit (or Epistolam . . . cursorie legerit) caeteraque perfecerit quae per nova statuta requiruntur ut haec ei sufficiant ad incipiendum in eadem facultate.*'

The grace was then registered in the Register of Congregation.

¹ See p. 136.

To this grace was sometimes added :—‘*Concessa est haec gratia, modo habeat consensum Doctoris Cathedralis*’ (i. e. of the Regius Professor in the faculty). This consent of the Regius Professor probably represents the old requirement of the consent of the resident Doctors in the faculty (see p. 117).

A more common condition attached to the grace was :—‘*modo incipiat proximis comitiis.*’

The deponing had statutably to be done by three D.D.’s.

Dispensations were granted owing to the scarcity of Doctors willing to undertake it, that inferior graduates might take the place of Doctors.

E. g. 3 Nov. 1559, B.D.’s were to depone in place of D.D.’s.

17 Jan. 157⁸/₉, B.D.’s were to depone in place of D.D.s., ‘*ob defectum et absentiam Doctorum.*’

Presentation took place under similar conditions to those in Arts, except that the presenter had to be a D.D.

At presentation, the inceptor in Theology took oath (unless he had had his grace ‘*simpliciter*’) that he would incept in the next Comitia.

Another condition imposed at presentation was that the person admitted to the degree should take oath to provide himself with D.D. robes of his own within 15 days. (See p. 119.)

Dispensations are found (a) to defer the getting of them, (b) to omit the getting of them altogether.

(a) 3 Apr. 1579, Ralph Tomson, D.D., was allowed to defer getting his robes.

21 June 1602, Roger Brodshew, D.D., Magd. C., was allowed an additional ten days. The man he had sent to London for them had not returned.

(b) 21 June 1581, Nicholas Bond was dispensed from getting the robes; he was going away from the University, and so they would be of no use to him. And so also 3 July 1582, William Souch, D.D.; and 21 Nov. 1595, John Lloyd, D.D., Oriel.

VESPERIES.

In the Vespries the Moderator was statutably a D.D.; but dispensations were generally granted that an M.A. should do this and respond in the Comitia, and count this ‘*pro formâ*’ for the B.D. in place of the usual B.D. exercises.

This dispensation was granted, e. g. 25 June 1596, to William Jolliffe, M.A., Ch. Ch.; 21 May 1597 to Richard Brett, M.A., Linc., and so on.

Dispensations are also found to postpone the Vespries :—

E. g. 11 July 1583, Thomas Thornton, B.D., the Vice-Chancellor, was allowed to proceed to D.D., with a view to discharging his office with greater dignity. He undertook to perform the sermon, the vesperial exercises, and the cursory lectures within the year.

Dispensations are also found to omit them and the other exercises (see p. 142).

The questions discussed in the Vespries were proposed by the candidates themselves, but sanctioned by Congregation. Hence many of them are preserved in the Registers of Congregation, and are given in a later section.

THE COMITIA.

In the Comitia the 'opponentes' were the inceptors; the 'respondens' was, by statute, a D.D. Doctors, however, avoided the duty, and dispensations were regularly granted to supply their place.

Sometimes an inceptor was allowed to take the place of respondent to the other inceptors instead of himself opposing:—e. g. 7 June 1598, John Williams, Ch. Ch., inceptor in Theology, had this grace.

Sometimes a B.D. undertook the duty; e. g. 8 July 1590, Leonard Taylor was dispensed to respond in Theology 'quod doctorum penuria laboramus.'

At other times an M.A. was allowed to act as respondent and count this as an exercise for his B.D. E. g. 25 June 1593, John Williams, M.A., All So., had this grace. In this case, this exercise was generally combined with moderating in the Vesperies. What is said about this in the faculty of Law applies equally in Theology (see p. 121).

For the giving of 'gloves' at the Comitia (see p. 129).

Dispensations from the Comitia.

Dispensations from taking part in the Comitia were granted in the same manner as in the faculty of Arts (see p. 85).

E. g. 30 June 1582, Christopher Hovenden, taking D.D., was dispensed with 'stare in Comitiiis,' because he had been long ill.

30 Oct. 1606, William Fisher, B.D., Oriel, obtained the renewal of the grace for D.D., which he had forfeited by not incepting in the preceding Comitia. He had been kept away by business.

As regards admission to Congregation and regency, what is said above (p. 122) of Doctors in Law applies equally to Doctors in Theology.

It will be sufficient to give one or two examples of the dispensations.

11 July 1605, John Harmer, D.D., New Coll., was allowed 'interesse Congregationibus ad placitum:—Causa est quod ex mandato Regiae Majestatis in translatione Novi Testamenti detentus commode interesse non possit.'

16 Oct. 1611, William Goodwin, D.D., was allowed 'interesse Congregationibus ad placitum,' being engaged 'negotiis partim privatis partim publicis.'

23 Jan. 1614, Thomas James, D.D., was allowed 'interesse Congregationibus ad placitum,' because 'calculi renum graviter laborat.'

General dispensations to this effect were also granted:—E. g. 14 July 1567, all Doctors created in the last Comitia were dispensed from necessary regency and 'lectiones ordinariae.' 10 Oct. 1582, all Doctors created in last Comitia were allowed 'interesse congregationes ad placitum.' 14 July 1591, all Doctors created in the last Comitia were allowed 'interesse Congregationibus ad placitum.'

In the case of D.D., more frequently than of any other degree, a commission was sometimes appointed to confer the degree beyond the precincts of the University.

E. g. May 1556, a commission was sent to confer D.D. on John Fecknam, B.D. (<Reg. I. 192>), then engaged in the Queen's service.

8 July 1558, it was ordered that John Boxall, B.D. (*Reg.* I. 225), Secretary of State to Queen Mary, should be created D.D. without exercises, etc., and admitted and sworn 'extra Universitatem' by some D.D. On 10 Oct. John Boxall thanked the University for this degree by Thomas, Abbot of Westminster, Dr. Chedsey, and Dr. Marshall. His letter was dated Richmond, 17 Aug. 1558.

30 Oct. 1566, Laurence Humphrey and John Kennall conferred D.D. upon John Parkhurst, Bp. of Norwich; Thomas Bentham, Bp. of Lichfield; William Downam, Bp. of Chester; Richard Davis, Bp. of S. David's; and John Best, Bp. of Carlisle; at London, in the house of Stephen Medcalf in presence of William Standishe, notary public, Thomas Roberts, Hugh Morgan, John Pratt (Archdeacon of S. David's), Walter Jones (Archdeacon of Brecon), William Salisbury, Thomas Barwicke, Lewis Gywn, Thomas Huet (precentor of S. David's). (*Reg.* I. 265.)

3 Apr. 1579, a grace was granted that Richard Barnes, M.A. Oxon, B.D. Cambr. should incorp. as B.D. and be created D.D. The 'Doctor Cathedralis' or his deputy and one of the proctors were appointed to confer D.D. on him anywhere. (He was Bishop of Durham.)

27 Apr. 1583, Marmaduke Middleton, Bishop of S. David's, 'de ecclesia in Hibernia optime meritis,' was allowed to be created D.D. by Dr. Humphrey and the proctors. He sought the degree because he thought it would be an honour to have it. Convocation granted it, the Registrar stating that they were under the impression that it might make Bishop Middleton more willing to promote in the church graduates, and especially Oxford graduates.

2 June 1599, a 'simile primo' was held to set the University Seal to a commission issued to Edmund Lilly (the Vice-Chancellor's deputy), the two proctors, and Robert Christian (the superior bedell of Theology), empowering them to confer the degree of D.D. on (Henry Cotton), M.A., Magd. C., Bishop of Sarum. On 10 May 1599 Bishop Cotton had supplicated to be created D.D. at Sarum or elsewhere.

DEGREES IN MUSIC.

Degrees in Music occupied a very small space in the University system, as may be seen from the list of them given below.

During the greater part of this period the statutable conditions for Mus. Bac. were that the candidate should have been seven years 'in re musicâ,' and that he should compose and cause to be sung in the University a 'canticum quinque partium,' giving three days' notice of the day of the performance of this exercise. Similarly, the statutable conditions for Mus. Doc. were that the candidate should be a Mus. Bac. of five years' standing, and should compose and cause to be performed a 'canticum sex partium' or 'octo partium,' giving three days' notice as before. These exercises for Mus. Doct., on the few occasions on which there were candidates, seem generally to have been performed in S. Mary's Church at the Comitia.

As will be seen from the notes given in the list of degrees in Music, the actual requirements for the degree varied in almost every case during this period.

The graces¹ were as follows.

For Mus. Bac.:—'Supplicat venerabili congregationi magistrorum re-

¹ Asked in the usual way in Congregation by a regent-master.

gentium, A.B. scholaris facultatis Musicae quatenus . . . annos in studio et praxi ejusdem facultatis posuerit ut haec ei sufficiant ut admittatur ad lectionem alicujus libri musices Boëtii.' When the grace was granted, the conditions were appended :—e.g. 'Haec gratia conceditur, modo hymnum choralem . . . partium componat eundemque in Universitate canendum solenniter proponat.'

Towards the close of the period there was a fresh stipulation added, 'modo presentetur ante proxima comitia' (see p. 114). The occasion of the performance was sometimes expressly stated, e.g. 'eundemque die Comitiorum in Ecclesia Beatae Mariae canendum solenniter proponat.'

For Mus. Doct.:—'Supplicat, etc., A.B., Baccalaureus facultatis Musicae, quatenus in studio ejusdem artis . . . annos posuerit ut admittatur ad incipiendum in eadem facultate. Gratia conceditur modo hymnum choralem . . . partium componat.'

To this sometimes is added 'ante proxima comitia et in dictis comitiis decantandum proponat.'

The candidate for either degree was presented in Congregation and thereby completed the degree. Statutably there ought to have been three Bac. Mus. to depone for a Bac. Mus., and three Doct. Mus. to depone for a Doct. Mus. This can never have been done, but I have found no notice of any dispensations bearing on this point. A notice (which will be found in the notice of the fees later on) indicates that a Master of Arts presented a Doct. Mus.

After presentation the Mus. Bac. ought to have been entered in the register as 'admissus ad lectionem alicujus libri musices Boëtii' and the Mus. Doct. as 'licentiatus ad incipiendum in facultate musices'; but this seems sometimes to have been neglected.

The Mus. Doct. is sometimes put down in the list of inceptors in the Comitia, on account (I suppose) of the performance then of his degree exercise.

I have thought it best to give all the Music degrees in this place. They are not many in number, and have practically no connection with the other degrees of the University.

DEGREES IN MUSIC, 1583-1669.

Stevenson, Robert, thirty years a student in Music; suppl. Bac. Mus. 7 May 1583, adm. 20 Oct. 1587. His grace was granted on condition that he composed 'hymnum choralem' to be sung at public prayers¹ in S. Mary's Church at the beginning of Mich. Term.

Stevenson, Robert (Bac. Mus.); suppl. Doct. Mus. 17 Jan 159⁵/₈, lic. 10 July 1596.

Millar, William, twenty years a student in Music; suppl. Mus. Bac. 7 May 1583.

Gyles (Gyle), Nathaniel, twelve years a student in Music; suppl. Mus. Bac. 9 June, adm. 26 June 1585.

Gyles, Nathaniel, twenty-four years in Music; suppl. Mus. Doct. 27 Jan. 160⁷/₈. The grace was granted with the condition that he composed 'hymnum choralem octo partium decantandum iisdem comitiis.' He was lic. Mus. Doct. 5 July 1622. (*Fasti*, I. 405.) (Chor. of Magd. C. 1559-1561; Clerk¹⁵⁷⁷. *Blox.* 2, p. 42.)

¹ Term is still opened by the Litany sung in Latin, and by a Latin sermon, and celebration (in Latin) of Holy Communion.

Godwin, Matthew, twelve years stud. Mus.; suppl. Bac. Mus. 2 July, and adm. 14 July 1585.

Bull, John, fourteen years stud. Mus.; suppl. Mus. Bac. 8 July and adm. 9 July 1586. (*Fasti*, I. 235, 258.)

Munday (Mundie), John; suppl. Mus. Bac. 8 July and adm. 9 July 1586. (*Fasti*, I. 236, 415.) Suppl. Mus. Doct. 21 June 1624, being then 'e capella regia in castro de Windsore.' He was to compose a 'cantio quinque vel sex partium' to be sung in the next Comitia. He was lic. Mus. Doct. 2 July 1624, and his name appears in the inceptors' list, 1624.

Ham, Benjamin, six years stud. Mus.; suppl. Mus. Bac. 10 Jan. 1587. His grace was granted provided he composed 'hymnum choralem ex octo partibus.' (*Fasti*, I. 236.)

Morley, Thomas; adm. Bac. Mus., 8 July 1588. (*Fasti*, I. 241.)

Dowland, John; adm. Bac. Mus., 8 July 1588 ('tibicen famosus,' 'lutenista famosus,' à Wood's MS. note). (*Fasti*, I. 242.)

Reade, Richard, twenty years stud. Mus.; suppl. Mus. Bac. 12 Feb. 1590. His grace was granted on condition that he composed 'hymnum choralem sex partium ad usum Universitatis.' Adm. Mus. Bac. 7 July 1592. (*Fasti*, I. 257.)

Farnabye, Giles (Ch. Ch.); adm. Mus. Bac. 7 July 1592. (*Fasti*, I. 257.)

Waterhouse, George ('e sacello regio'); suppl. Bac. Mus. 14 July 1592. (*Fasti*, I. 257.)

Cocke, Arthur (organist of Exeter Cathedral); suppl. Bac. Mus. 25 Feb. 1593. (*Fasti*, I. 262.)

Jeffereis, Matthew (Vicar-Choral of Wells); suppl. Bac. Mus. 25 Feb. 1593. His grace was granted on condition that he composed 'hymnum choralem sex partium.' (*Fasti*, I. 262.)

Pilkinton, Francis (Linc. Coll.); suppl. Bac. Mus. 17 May, adm. 10 July 1595. (*Fasti*, I. 269.)

Nicolson Richard (Magd. C.); suppl. Bac. Mus. 3 Feb. 1595. (*Fasti*, I. 269.)

Jones, Robert (S. Edm. H.), sixteen years stud. Mus.; suppl. Bac. Mus. 29 Apr. 1597.

Barker, Robert (Mert.), sixteen years stud. Mus.; suppl. Bac. Mus. — July 1599.

Porter, Henry (Ch. Ch.); twelve years stud. Mus. and who had composed; suppl. Bac. Mus. 4 July 1600. (*Fasti*, I. 284.)

Weeks, Thomas (New C.); suppl. Bac. Mus. 12 Feb. 1601, adm. 13 July 1602. (Wood calls him 'William,' wrongly? *Fasti*, I. 295.)

Boyse (Boys), Thomas (All So.); suppl. Bac. Mus. 14 July 1602, adm. 6 July 1603. (*Fasti*, I. 299.)

Daniel, John (Ch. Ch.); suppl. Bac. Mus. 16 Dec. 1602, adm. 14 July 1603. (*Fasti*, I. 302.)

Wigthorpe, William (New C.), ten years stud. Mus.; suppl. Bac. Mus. 2 July, adm. 4 July 1605.

Tomkins, Thomas (Magd. C.), fourteen years stud. Mus.; suppl. Bac. Mus. 6 June, adm. 11 July 1607. (*Fasti*, I. 320.) (Chor. of Magd. C., 1596; Clerk, 1604-1606; Usher, 1606-1610. *Blox.* I, p. 27.)

Stonnard, William (Ch. Ch.); suppl. Bac. Mus. 9 Dec. 1607. His grace was granted provided he composed 'hymnum choralem octo partium.' Adm. Bac. Mus. 13 Dec. 1608. (*Fasti*, I. 324.)

Deering, Richard (Ch. Ch.) ; suppl. Bac. Mus. 26 Apr. 1610. (*Fasti*, I. 327.)

Bartlett, John (Magd. C.) ; suppl. Bac. Mus. 14 June 1610, adm. 11 July 1610 (when he is called *Thomas* Bartlett). (*Fasti*, I. 327.)

Allen, John (Organist of Chester Cathedral) ; suppl. Bac. Mus. 1612. His grace was granted 'modo unam cantionem septem partium componat in ecclesia B.M.V. Oxon cantandam proximis comitiis.'

Amner, John (Organist of Ely Cathedral) ; suppl. Bac. Mus. 12 May 1613. (*Fasti*, I. 351.)

Person, Martin ('Vir in musica exercitatissimus e Coll. Linc.') ; suppl. Bac. Mus. 18 May, adm. 8 July 1613. (*Fasti*, I. 351.)

Lake, John (New C.) ; suppl. Bac. Mus. 10 Oct. 1615. His grace was granted provided he composed 'hymnum choralem quinque partium.'

Vauler, John (Linc. Coll.) ; suppl. Bac. Mus. 11 May 1616. His grace was granted provided he composed 'hymnum choralem sex partium.' Adm. Bac. Mus. 4 July 1616. ('Vautar,' à Wood, *Fasti*, I. 365.)

Emmott, Richard (Bras.), twenty years Stud. Mus. ; suppl. Bac. Mus. 13 July 1619. His grace was granted provided he composed 'hymnum choralem quinque partium.' (*Fasti*, I. 386.)

Heyther, Richard ; was adm. Bac. Mus. and Doct. Mus. on the same day, 17 May 1622. (Wood calls him 'William,' *Fasti*, I. 405.)

Gibbons, Orlando ('organista regius in Capella Regia') ; suppl. Bac. Mus. and Doct. Mus., 17 May 1622. (*Fasti*, I. 406.)

Davis, Hugh (New C.), Organist of Hereford Cathedral ; suppl. Mus. Bac. 12 July 1623. His grace was granted provided he composed 'cantionem septem partium.' Adm. Mus. Bac. 12 July 1623.

Collard, Michael ; suppl. Mus. Bac. 11 June 1624. His grace was granted provided he composed 'cantionem quinque vocum,' to be sung in next Comitia. Adm. Mus. Bac. 9 July 1624.

Frith, John (S. Jo.) ; suppl. Mus. Bac. 18 July, and adm. 26 July 1626. He was to compose 'cantionem septem partium.'

Whyte, Matthew (Ch. Ch.) ; suppl. Mus. Bac. 11 July, adm. 18 July 1629 ; suppl. Mus. Doct. and lic. 18 July 1629.

Child, William (Ch. Ch.), 'generosus de Capella Regia de Windsor,' ten years in music ; suppl. Mus. Bac. 10 June, and adm. 8 July 1631. His grace was granted on condition that he composed 'cantilenam quinque partium' to be sung in next Comitia. He was licensed Mus. Doct. 8 July 1663.

Okeover, John (New C.), Organist and Vicar-choral of Wells Cathedral ; suppl. and adm. Mus. Bac. 5 July 1633.

Lugge, Robert (Organist of S. Jo.), seven years in music ; suppl. Mus. Bac. 13 June, and adm. 5 July 1638. His grace was granted provided he composed 'canticum quinque partium' to be sung in the Music School.

Ellis, William (Organist of S. Jo.) ; suppl. Mus. Bac. 3 July, adm. 5 July 1639. (He was buried in S. Mary's churchyard in 1680.)

Phillips, Arthur (Organist of Magd. C.) ; suppl. Mus. Bac. 7 July, adm. 9 July 1640.

Wilson John, was licensed Mus. Doc. 10 Mar. 164 $\frac{4}{5}$. The Chancellor wrote in his favour that he was 'his majesty's servant in ordinary, a person admirable exquisite in the art of music, and in that way or faculty hath given his majesty constant attendance.'

Gibbons, Christopher, was lic. Mus. Doct. 7 July 1664. The King had written in his favour on 2 July 1663, recommending that, in consideration of

his services to Charles I. and himself, he should be created Mus. Doct., on performing all the exercises and paying the fees.

Rogers, Benjamin, Mus. Bac. of Cambridge five years ago, now Organist of Magd. C., was lic. Mus. Doct. 8 July 1669.

LETTERS OF RECOMMENDATION FOR GRACES.

It was a common practice during this period to try to influence Congregation in the asking of a grace by bringing letters of recommendation (in some cases almost equivalent to a command) from some person in power or high rank. This practice also was expressly forbidden by statute in the Laudian Code. The following are the chief instances of this practice :—

30 June 1573, the Earl of Sussex wrote to Convocation in favour of Ralph Trever (Travers), M.B. The 'Commencement' was fixed for 20 July, but was subsequently put off till after Michaelmas; Trever was anxious to take his M.D., but could not come to the Comitia in Michaelmas Term. He had obtained his grace for M.D. about thirteen years ago, but the Earl took him into Ireland with the army; twelve years ago he was admitted into the College of Physicians, London.

Trever was allowed to become M.D. without standing in the Comitia.

9 May 1575, Thomas <Cooper> Bishop of Lincoln, recommended Mr. <Thomas> Sparkes, his chaplain and late fellow of Magd. C., for B.D.; 'He is a very honest man and a good preacher.'

20 Apr. 1576, Corranus (see p. 153).

14 July 1579, Lord Norrise and Sir Francis Knowles intended placing Mr. John Feelde in a lecture at Henlye. They asked the Chancellor to obtain for him a licence to preach from the University. It was granted.

24 Nov. 1580, letter from the Chancellor of this date. 'This gentleman the bearer heare of Albertus Gentilis an Italian borne is, as I ham informed, by profession a Do^r of the Civile lawes, and beinge forced as I ham all so informid to leve his cuntry for religion is desierose to be incorporat in yor Universitye and to bestow sum time in readinge and other exercises of his profession theare. Because he is a stranger and learned and an exile for religion I have thought good to commend him and theese his honest requestes unto you, hartely prayinge of you for his incorporatinge theare that you will shewe him the favore that accordinge to yo^r statutes and orders you may and do use in like cases and for the exercises of his profession if any waye may be taken y^t he maye reade and exercise otherwise y^t you will do it and generally y^t you will shewe him favore and curtesye as his occasions shall require. It shall be well dunne and I will thanke you for it. Fare you well.'

14 Jan. 1580¹, 'Supplicat venerabili congregationi magistrorum regentium Albericus Gentilis, Doctor Juris Civilis Perusii creatus ut sit eodem loco et gradu hic apud nos quo est Perusii. Gratia conceditur simpliciter.'

'Supplicat venerabili congregationi Albericus Gentilis quatenus et eodem statu et gradu esse ei permittitur apud nos quo apud suos Perusinos ut liceat ei pro suo arbitrato concionibus et publicis conventibus interesse et non interesse utque dispensetur cum eo pro receptione juramenti de habitu proprio

infra quindennium comparando. Causa est quod peregrinetur neque nostram linguam intelligere possit. Conceditur.'

⟨9 Dec. 1593, Convocation sanctioned the payment of £6 13s. 4d. 'ex communi cista Universitatis' to Dr. Gentilis⟩.

22 Feb. 1580^o. Letter from the Chancellor:—

The Queen has written to New Coll. asking Mr. . . . Larke, 'a learned man and a good preacher,' to be elected Warden of the College at Winchester. It has been objected to him that he has no University degree.

The Queen orders the University to 'try him in the Schools, and permit him to proceed to such degree as shall be meet to allow him.'

23 Feb. 1580^o, the University replied that it does not think he should have the degree *now*. 'Does the Queen wish him to be promoted "ad titulum gradus" before he is examined?'

19 Oct. 1581, the Chancellor wrote that Fabian Niphus, born in Italy, after long travel in England and elsewhere wished to bestow some time in Oxford. He was 'famose for his skill in phisicke, philosophy, and other learnings. Use him with all curtesy and favor as a learned man and a stranger, and give him some convenient place wheare he may by readinge or otherwise make profession of his skylle to such as will be contented to heare him.'

This letter was presented in Convocation, which ordered (1) that he be incorporated M.D. in the next Congregation; (2) that he have 'venia legendi in aliquo loco publico.'

24 Feb. 1583^o, the Chancellor wrote, from Wansted:—Thomas Munford, chaplain to the Earl of Warwick and parson of Tuinge in Herefordshire, asks his B.D. I have heard him preach in which he has a 'very good gift'; and I am told that he is a good man. Dispense with him for the lower degrees, and moderate the charges for the degree, 'which he shall not be of the best able to bear.'

⟨1585⟩ A letter was read from the Chancellor, dated 9 Nov. (year not given¹), in favour of Mr. Richardes, Praebender of Chichester, sometime a student of Oxford, who had for a long time given good proof of his godly conversations and sufficiency in preaching. He wished now to take B.D. His age, and the charge of his parish, prevented his remaining in the University to take other degrees (i. e. those in Arts) and perform the ordinary University exercises and ceremonies. 'Hear him twice or thrice preach in the University Church, judge of his sufficiency, and favour me by granting his request.'

Bartholomew Clerke, Dean of the Arches, wrote 30 Nov. (year not given¹), recommending . . . Richardes. He reminded the University that for fourteen years he himself had 'had especial care of all University men.' ⟨He had been appointed Dean of the Arches 1573.⟩

He added a postscript that this suit is not for 'a thing to be drawn into an example but for a singular and special favour for a worthy man singularly commended by reason of his time, place, and service, which will not permit him to expect any inferior degree.'

17 July 1593, the Chancellor, under date 8 July, wrote that Matthew Gwyn, S. Jo., having obtained grace for Med. Doct., did not incept last Comitia because he was 'for the excessive charge thereof almost persuaded

This notice occurs at a place in the Register where the leaves have got misplaced. It probably refers to Edward Richards, who suppl. B.D. 15 Oct. 1585, and was not admitted till 17 Dec. 1585.

to seek it in some other University abroad with less charge to him but much dishonour (in my judgment) to your University.'

'My meaning herein is not either to cut off exercises . . . or default the ordinary fees . . . but by this actual promotion to infer remission of unnecessary but usual cheer and gloves.'

Ordered that Gwin have an abatement of expenses 'in chirothecis et dapibus.'

Gwin was then presented to Bac. Med. and then to Doct. Med., and received the cap, ring, and book.

6 June 1597, the Earl of Essex wrote under date 2 June, that Mr. Wright, his chaplain, was appointed to go with him in the intended voyage; but it might be to his prejudice unless before going he took the degree of D.D. as required by the rules of his House.

The grace was asked, but refused. The Vice-Chancellor thought there might be some misunderstanding and bade it be asked again. It was refused again.

7 July 1598, Lord William Knollys, wrote from the court at Greenwich 20 June 1598, in favour of Roger Gunson, B.D., who desired D.D.

'Hae literae lectae erant, sed de gratia Rogeri Gunston nihil omnino actum sed plane altum silentium erat.'

A different type of letter is given in the following notice :—

24 Jan. 1599⁹/₁₆₀₀, a committee was appointed to determine 'quo humanitatis genere Casparus Thomanus, a pastoribus Scholae Tigurinae nobis litteris testimonialibus commendatus sit accipiendus.'

The letter referred to is of date 9 August 1599. (M.a. p. 41b, 42a.) It sets forth that Casparus Thomanus is of a good family at Zürich, his grandfather having held the highest office in the city; has been a diligent student there, at Genoa, and in France, and now desires to study in Oxford, if possible in a college.

Signed by Rodolphus Hospinianus, Rector Scholae Tigurinae.

11 Apr. 1600, the committee arranged that there should be paid to Caspar Thomann, 'pro annua sua exhibitione,' such a sum of money as the Vice-Chancellor and heads of colleges and halls thought could be raised without difficulty in their houses, 'proviso semper in illa collectione quod nemo quisquam coactus sit contribuere huic peregrinae pro sua exhibitione ultra liberum placitum propriae voluntatis charitatisque suae.'

15 Mar. 1600⁰/₁, Rodolphus Hospinianus wrote a letter of thanks for this kindness (Ma. p. 52 b).

GROWTH OF TESTS IN THE UNIVERSITY.

The accession of Elizabeth revived the old contest about Henry VIII's divorce, and involved all Romanists in the suspicion of disaffection to the Sovereign. The Queen and her Privy Council tried to stamp out Romanism in the country and, by consequence, in the University. No one was to matriculate, no one was to proceed to a degree who had not assented to the Thirty-nine Articles of religion and to the Queen's supremacy.

In the case of degrees this test does not seem to have been rigidly im-

posed till about 1573-1574, when a number of notices indicate the growth of a fresh animus against the Romanists.

The following are the principal notices which are found in connection with these tests :—

21 July 1573, William Barbar (B.A. of sixteen years' standing, fifteen years' a student of Theology) suppl. for B.D. 'Concessa est haec gratia modo subscribat libro regio publicarum precationum.'

— Oct. 1573, 'Gratia petita Domino Torlesse (Torleffe) ad magisterium est negata. Causae hae; religionis suspicio, morum improbitas, et literarum ignoratio :—approbatae.'

— Oct. 1573, 'Gratia petita pro Domino Merideithe ad magisterium est negata. Causa haec, religionis suspicio. Suspicio approbata.'

8 Mar. 157 $\frac{3}{4}$, 'D^s. Thomas Powle, religione suspectus, sequens juramentum in sua propria persona prestitit.'

'I Thomas Powle of Sant Jhons College in Oxford dooe testifie in my conscience y^t I allowe of and beleve all suche articles and poyntes of religion as now are generally held in ye Church of England under thathoritie of the Queenes majestie y^t now is Elizabeth, etc. . . . and that not in the respecte of my degreie or other thyng wchsoever but of a sinceare and sound consyence I dooe fyrmly beleve all suche articles and poynts aforsaid dyrecly to hold wth ye expresse worde of God. In wytnesse wherof upon my othe before this worshipfull howse I testifie my conscience Anno salutis 1573.'

24 Apr. 1574, Richard Wylls, M.A., of Mainz, suppl. to incorporate. Granted, provided he bring testimony of his degree under the University seal, 'atque juramento publico confirmet serenissimam nostram reginam in hoc regno Angliae sub Christo legitimam esse gubernatricem totius Ecclesiae Anglicanae.'

14 Jan. 157 $\frac{4}{5}$, Charles Langforde, M.A., was allowed a preaching license, the condition being that he must first preach in St. Mary's.

18 Jan. 157 $\frac{4}{5}$, Henry Weste, M.A., was allowed a preaching license, 'modo subscribat libro communium precationum in Anglia recepto et usitato.'

9 May 1575, Henry Stanforde, John Chue, Thomas Warren were granted grace for M.A., 'modo fidem suam profiteantur coram Vice-Cancellario et procuratoribus.'

14 May 1575, 'Magna altercatio orta est de gratia Rodolphi Swinburne, quae saepius petita est et negata, allegata causa de quâ non satis conveniret. Nominatisunt ad praedictum Swinburne de papismo graviter suspectum examinandum,' Mr. Cole, Mr. Chalenor, Mr. Browne, Mr. Tomsoone, Mr. Travers.

19 May 1575, they reported to Congregation 'non posse eos salva conscientia ut pium verae et purae religionis cultorem commendare, aut papismi suspicione penitus purgare et liberare, plusque momenti ad persuasionem habere quae contra eum in criminatione quam pro eo in defensione asseverantur, nec ante in eo apparuisse zelum nec jam inesse scientiam quae illam aetatem deceret aut professionem aut literas. Postremum indignum esse qui admitteretur ad gradum suscipiendum.

'Cum multa verba facta fuissent et multum temporis altercationibus consumptum, placuit Vice-Cancellario ipsum pro se dicentem audire.

'Adductus egit causam vehementer, purgare se conatus est, papismum est detestatus, et velle se papam cum ejus corrupta doctrina et vanis atque impiis dogmatibus abjurare professus est.

‘Inde multa disputata sunt in utramque partem num illi juranti credere satis sapiens et tutum esset.

“Non esse”: quidem vehementer affirmarunt, “quod pro principio aliquo suae religionis habeant papistae, fidem datam haeretico non esse servandam: praeterea ipse levis et vanus a delegatis deprehensus fuisset.”

‘Ac multa quidem dicta sunt, sed nihil pro eo confectum est; nec impetrata fuit gratia, sed negata manet et manebit.’

4 July 1575, Ralph Swinburne’s grace for M.A. was again asked; ‘obtulisset in scriptis summam fidei suae.’ Dr. Lawrence Humphrey (Vice-Chancellor), Dr. Toby Mathew, Dr. William James, were appointed to examine him.

8 July, they reported that they had examined him ‘in quibusdam religionis controversiis, et satis dignum judicarunt ut admittetur ad incipiendum.’ His grace was therefore granted, ‘modo subscribat libro articulorum.’

16 June, 1575, ‘Publicata est gratia Hugonis Weston, B.A., adversus quam causae allegatae :

(1) ‘Quod Papismi manifeste convictus est.

(2) ‘Quod scientia minime idoneus.

(3) ‘Quod admonitus a collectoribus in Augustinensibus respondere recusaverit, cujus facti poena in statutis expressa est scilicet ut per duos annos a gradu repellatur.’

His grace was refused, and ordered not to be asked again till two years were past (see 6 July 1577).

3 July 1575, John Parsoones, B.A., was granted grace for M.A., ‘modo purget se papismi suspicione coram Vice-Cancellario.’

2 Apr. 1576, the Chancellor wrote to Convocation in favour of Antonio Corrano, a Spanish preacher in London, who wished the degree of Doctor at Oxford. ‘He is fit for the degree, but he has not much money; and the degree is costly, especially if he take the inferior degrees. Pray excuse him taking the degrees in order, and remit the fees of the Doctorate.’

‘Supplicat Antonius Corranus ad incipiendum in theologia. Concessa, modo purget se haeticarum opinionum.’

20 Apr. 1576, ‘supplicat Petrus Losilierius Villierius, Gallus, doctor in jure civili et theologiae professor, ad incipiendum in theologia et ut liberetur ab omnibus impensis. Causa est quod cum propter religionem exulet tam grandi sumptui solvendo sit impar.’

13 June 1576 (Convocation), ‘in controversiam vocabatur utrum Coranum sine totius universitatis summo dedecore et infamia ad doctoratus gradum jure possit pervenire quod scilicet quidam doctissimi et dignissimi viri subtili et sincero judicio in theologiae diu ac multum versati antedictum Coranum apud Vice-Cancellarium et reliquam Convocationem per literas criminabantur et querebantur illum maximis quibusdam erroribus captum et inflatum teneri fictasque et vanas quasdam opiniones a vera purae religionis pietate prorsus abhorrentes et alienas imbibisse, easdem non solo audacter sed etiam pugnaciter et petulanter tueri, tenere, defendere, non erubuisse.’

Ordered that Corano be not allowed to proceed to his degree till he bring letters testimonial from Edmund <Grindall>, Archbishop of Canterbury, and Edwin <Sandes>, Bishop of London, ‘eum scilicet aut nulla omnino prava et impia opinione unquam ab illo tempore quo primum in Angliam advenit et advolavit imbutum fuisse aut si quam mentem opinionemque a pietate et Christiana religione remotam cum temeritate aliquando susciperet eandem illum causae aequitate et bonitate adductum cum summa animi sui moderatione tandem detestari et penitus deposuisse.

‘Denique dum sese de omnibus et singulis impiis et perversis opinionibus erroribus superstitionibus coram Vice-Cancellario gravissimorumque Theologorum Universitatis Oxon concilio plene purgaverit ante proxime consequentia comitia.’

4 July 1576, Petrus Lozellerius Villerius suppl. for D.D., ‘quem tamen per literas Antonius Coranus haeresios falsarumque opinionum errorum (ut inquit ille) plenissimarum apud Vice-Cancellarium graviter et acerbe (fortasse tamen falsò) accusabat.’

Petrus Villerius was therefore called before Convocation and asked to repel these accusations:—‘Quod quidem tanta eis gravitate et pietate praestitit ut illius a Vice-Cancellario collaudata et a majore parte reliquae Convocationis approbata defensio fuerat.’

This speech of his was allowed to stand instead of responding ‘in comitiis.’

On the same day two other refugees had graces:—

Petrus Regius, Gallus, M.A. of Paris, of twelve years’ standing, suppl. for B.D. He was going back to France.

Aegidius Gualterus, M.A. of Caen, of eight years’ standing, suppl. for B.D.

6 July 1576, Petrus Lozilerius Villerius, D.D., was dispens. ‘pro habitu gradui suo competente ad quem per statuta tenetur inter quindenum comparandum.’ 15 Dec. 1576, Petrus Lozilerius Villerius was allowed to defer his ‘lectiones.’

1 May 1577, Rowland Jencks, bookseller, a privileged person, was accused to the Vice-Chancellor ‘quod familiari sermone suo impie et ingrante non in reipublicae solum (quae quidem hisce temporibus optime constituta) verum etiam in religionis (quae hodie quia vere Christiana est cum ab universa Anglia tum imprimis ab Oxoniensi Academia sancte et sincere colitur, accurate pugnaciterque defenditur) foelicissimum florentissimumque statum incesto ore invectus sit. Cujus quidem vesani hominis petulans et furibunda oratio evidenti pro argumento fuerat religionem puram illam quidem et sinceram (quae, hoc praebente immensa solius Dei bonitate, in animis omnium rectam vivendi viam ingredientium et debitum Deo honorem tribuentium jam altis penitus defixa radicibus insedit et inveteravit) sibi omnino non placere, sed longissime se divini numinis cultu abesse et abhorrere.

‘Verum cum in tam lubrica et scopulosa causa aliquid certi statuere,’ to pronounce judgment or to decide what punishment should be inflicted was a matter for the magistrates and not for the Masters in Convocation.

They believed, however, that ‘totius religionis puritatem nefariis suis sermonibus in summam apud imperitam multitudinem invidiam rapere et adducere gestiat.’ Therefore, with all speed, Rowland Jencks, was ordered to be conveyed by Badger, superior bedell of Theology, to the Earl of Leicester and the Privy Council.

Dr. Mathew, Vice-Chancellor, was directed to write to the Privy Council, stating the charges against Rowland Jencks, and a committee of seven was appointed to go to Jencks’s house and shop and hunt for anything in the way of ‘literae libri bullae aut libelli quod aut religioni aut reipublicae adversetur.’

6 July 1577 (see 16 June 1575), ‘Hugo Weston, papismi suspectus, exhibuit suam ipsius assertionem de articulis subscriptis coram Vice-Cancellario et procuratoribus.’

‘Hugo Weston, accersitus in domum Congregationis palam et publice legebat suam assertionem subscriptam et ulterius profitetur quod ante inchoationem proximi termini palam et publice de his articulis declaraturum opinionem suam.’

‘Ego Hugo Weston coram et publice profiteor quod omnes articulos fidei, et religionis capita in Ecclesia Anglicana hodie approbata cum sacro et sincero Dei verbo consentire ex animo credam, et nominatim quae sequuntur (1) justificari omnes credentes per solam fidem in sanguine Jesu, et non ex operibus legis cujuscunque sive moralis sive ceremonialis sive procedentibus gratiam sive subsequentibus.

(2) ‘Unica oblatione agni immaculati semel facta in ara crucis electos omnes salvos fieri et nullum aliud esse sacrificium propitiatorium sive cruentum sive incruentum quod Deo Patri gratum sit, et proinde missam ut summam impietatem et idolatriam esse detestandam.

(3) ‘Honorabile esse conjugium et thorum immaculatum inter omnes omnium ordinum homines qui ratione sanguinis et legis Mosaicae non prohibentur matrimonium contrahere, et speciatim licere ex verbo Dei ministris verbi uxores ducere, et qui contrarium dogma statuunt ex eorum numero esse qui doctrinam demoniacam docent et cauterio notatas habuerint conscientias ut Apostolus loquitur.

‘In cujus rei testimonium manum meam subscripsi 5 Julii 1577.

‘HUGO WESTON.’

4 July 1578, Mr. Holland, Mr. Baker, Mr. Nycolson, Mr. Sheterden, were appointed to examine D^s. Walthue, of Gloc. H. ‘super articulis fidei et religionis.’

7 July 1578, ‘Litterae missae a ministris ecclesiae Belgicae, ab ecclesia Gallica et ecclesia Hispanica, in quibus singulae ecclesiae perstringunt variis criminibus Dominum Corranum, non sine diversis haeresiôn labeculis notatum. Sed quia praefatus Corranus isti Universitati tam per generales commissionarios regios (qui eum examinaverint) quam per Leicestriae comitem (Universitatis cancellarium) commendatus fuerit, et ipse Corranus diversis publicis lectionibus non solum suam opinionem abunde declaraverit sed se quodam modo ab hujusmodi inustionibus purgatum iri desideraverit, aequum visum est convocationi’ to appoint a committee (Dr. Laurence Humfrey, Dr. Arthur Yeldard, Dr. Lloyd, Mr. Brown, Mr. Chamberlayn, Mr. Reynolds, Corp.) ‘ad conferendum cum Corrano de literis cum libro ad convocationem missis et articulis ex eisdem scriptis.’

10 July 1578, Corranus was brought into Congregation and emitted a declaration of his opinions. He undertook to stay six, five, or four months in the University to confer with all who desired to do so, ‘quibus non dubitat se satisfacturum si candide eum audire voluerint, aut si juste convictus fuerit, libenter se recantaturum. Postremo pollicetur se staturum judicio regionum commissionariorum in causis ecclesiasticis aut doctorum multitudinis in ista Universitate.’

20 Dec. 1578, Dr. Laurence Humfrey, Dr. <Thomas> Bickley, Mr. <Bartholomew> Chamberlayn, B.D., were instructed to correct and enlarge the statute ‘de inquisitione et cautione faciendis contra haereticam pravitatem,’

27 Jan. 1578⁸/₉, the committee presented the statute as amended by them :—

(1) ‘Ad extirpandam haeresim quamcunque et ad informandum in vera pietate juventutem, libros hosce legendos censemus, viz. Catech Alexandri Novelli majorem latine vel graece vel Catechismum Johannis Calvini latine graece aut hebraice vel Elementa Christianae Religionis Andreae Hyperii vel Catechismum Heydelbergensem pro captu auditorum et arbitrio legentium.

(2) ‘His adjungi possunt Henrici Bullingeri Catechesis pro Adultis et Institutiones Calvini vel Apologia Ecclesiae Anglicanae vel Articuli Religionis

in Synodo Londinensi conscripti et autoritate regia editi, cum explicatione locorum communium, testimoniis e sacra scriptura aut interdum a patribus desumptis.

‘Ad primam lectionem juniores, ad secundam provectiores omnes nullo gradu insignitos astringi volumus.

(3) ‘Catechismos omnes sanæ huic doctrinae contrarios aliosque libros superstitiosos et papisticos legi et haberi interdiciamus.

(4) ‘Hanc legendi et interpretandi provinciam demandamus privatim tutoribus, publice alicui catechistae in singulis collegiis et aulis per praefectos assignando.

(5) ‘Quo decretum hoc diligenter observetur, examen habeatur domi per Catechistam aut etiam praefectos, in Academiâ singulis anni terminis per procancellarium adhibitis praelectoribus Sacrae Theologiae qui studiosis convocatis profectus rationem exigant.

(6) ‘Si quis docentium aut discentium negligentior aut alioqui culpabilis deprehendatur, judicio praefectorum aut si opus sit procancellarii corrigatur et puniatur.’

23 Feb. 1578, ‘Quia nemo admitti potest ad lectionem alicujus libri facultatis Artium (i. e. to B.A.) nisi prius subscripserit articulis religionis juxta decretum convocationis, et aliqua suspicio emersit quod multi subscribunt articulis quos non noverint vel non intellexerint, decretum est ut deinceps nemo ad hujusmodi gradum praesentetur nisi praefecti collegiorum vel aularum in quibus hujusmodi praesentandi fuerint affirmaverint eos esse sufficienter in catechismo instructos.’

2 May 1579, all principals of halls or their deputies were called before the Vice-Chancellor to state the number under their charge.

In Alburne Hall (S. Alb. H.) there were fifty-eight on the butler’s book. ‘Adhuc nullum habent catechismum secundum decretum Convocationis sed infra septimanam sunt habituri,’—on the promise of Mr. Slatter, deputy of Mr. (Richard) Ratcliffe, who was absent.

In (S.) Edmund Hall there were thirty commoners on the butler’s book. The ‘lector catechismi’ was Mr. Henry Robinson, the principal; according to the statement of Mr. Cox, his deputy.

In Gloucester Hall, Mr. (Henry) Russell, the principal, had six commoners on the butler’s book. The ‘lector catechismi’ was Coranus.

In Broadgate Hall, Mr. Summester, the principal, had fifty-two commoners on the butler’s book. The ‘lector catechismi’ was Benserius.

In S. Mary Hall, Mr. (Thomas) Philipsun, the principal, had sixty-eight commoners on the butler’s book. The ‘lector catechismi’ was Coranus.

In Hart Hall, Mr. (Philip) Randall, the principal, had fifty-four commoners on the butler’s book. The ‘lector catechismi’ was Coranus.

In Magdalen Hall, Mr. (Robert) Lyster, the principal, had sixty commoners on the butler’s book. The ‘lector catechismi’ was Dō¹ Kinge.

9 Feb. 1579, Congregation decreed that :—‘Juramentum de primatu quod magistri et baccalaurei ad gradum admissi suscipiant et articuli fidei quibus subscribunt hactenus Anglice usurpati in posterum latino sermone traderentur eo quod non minus efficaciter latino sermone exprimi poterint et multo magis dignum Universitate videatur.’ 20 May 1580, this decree was confirmed in Convocation.

8 July 1580, John Keeper, M.A., Louvain, suppl. to be incorpor. ‘graviter

¹ Doctor or Dominus?

superstitionis et papismi suspectus'; and trustworthy evidence being brought against him on some points, the grace was rejected.

14 May 1582, the Chancellor, writing from Court, 7 May 1582, said:—
'Rumours have been spread that Mr. Corrano is detained prisoner. They are a mere slander. Corrano wishes to purge himself of any charges against his doctrine or life, and I intend to hear him on 17 May, having with me some of the French Church and others. Send here any charges you have against him, or any person who is willing to bring charges against him. If there is no clear accusation, let them bring even the cause why they suspect him. Send two or three of your body to hear his defence with me.'

To this letter Dr. Withington, Vice-Chancellor, replied:—

'As regards Corano's doctrine, I never attended his lectures or disputations, and so have nothing to say.

'As regards his life and conversation, I know of no crime which can be charged against him or any of his family.

'On the advice of the heads of houses, I called a Convocation, read your letter, and asked any accuser or suspecter to come forward. Neither then nor since has any one appeared.'

13 Feb. 158²/₃, Congregation appointed a committee to examine Edward Noble. They decided that Noble '*non satis in religionis elementis et rudimentis instructum fuisse*'; and that Noble was not to be allowed to determine till another year, frequenting Mr. Reynoldes in the meantime and being taught by him.

27 June 1589, the Chancellor, writing from London under date 20 June, said:—'Five or six years ago Thomas Crumpton was "suspected for backwardness in religion," and his grace for D.C.L. had been for that reason refused. He was now willing to take the oath of supremacy, and to give proof of his conformity to the established government. His learning was not called in question, as he had performed all the exercises for the Doctorship "with good commendation."'

'The proceedings about his grace "had bin with greater tumult then is agreable with good order and with more eagernes then besemeth that place."'

He suggested that the University should refer the matter to the Vice-Chancellor, the Dean of Ch. Ch., Dr. Reynoldes, Dr. Underhil, Dr. Lilly, Dr. Glasier, Dr. Radcliff, Dr. Drury, Dr. Wood, men 'in religion known sound, to the present government loyallie affected,' and should act upon their report.

Convocation committed to the above-named the consideration of the rejection of Crumpton's grace in Congregation.

16 July 1589, Augustin Pricket, '*de haeresi et proditiōe graviter suspectus eo quod aliquibus de eisdem criminibus condemnatis favere videbatur*,' was publicly in Congregation deprived of the privileges of the University.

PESTILENCE IN OXFORD.

In the dispensations for degrees, mention has been made of epidemics in Oxford as preventing the performance of University exercises. The town was throughout this period in a most unwholesome state. Parts of the colleges and many houses had been built on graveyards; the streets were mere dunghills (see p. 159, and '*Lett. and P. For. and Dom. Hy. VIII.*' vol. vii. § 1596), and food and water were often contaminated.

In the following notices I have brought together some notes of the chief of these epidemics, as an illustration of the frequency with which the University had to be dispersed.

11 Oct. 1563, Mich. Term began; but all disputations, lectures, and scholastic exercises, which fell to be done that Term were postponed till next Term;—‘Causa est pestis praesens.’ — Feb. 156 $\frac{3}{4}$, the regent-masters were dispensed from reading the ‘ordinariae lectiones’ and from disputing till Monday in the fourth week in Lent (i.e. 27 Mar.), ‘propter metum pestis’; and the determining Bachelors were not to begin their disputations before that day. On the same day the ‘Baccalaurei’ and ‘scholares’ of New C. were dispensed to count attendance at college lectures in New C. as equivalent to attendance at the ‘ordinariae lectiones’ during the Vacation caused ‘propter metum pestis’; and the ‘Baccalaurei’ of Ch. Ch. for whom it was necessary to determine that Lent (156 $\frac{3}{4}$, probably being required to do so by their College Statutes) were excused their disputations for determination, because ‘propter metum pestis inviti ab Academia absint.’ 14 Apr. 1564, the proctors were allowed to have their accounts passed by the ‘major pars’ of the auditors, though the statutes required the whole, ‘si omnes commode in hac peste adesse non possint.’ 19 June 1564, Trinity Term began; the Comitia were fixed for 18 Sept., and the Vesperiae for 16 Sept. 3 July 1564, the pestilence still continuing, they were deferred till 16 Oct. and 14 Oct.; and 25 Aug. 1564, the same cause procured their further postponement till 19 Feb. and 17 Feb. 156 $\frac{4}{5}$. On 3 July 1564, the regent-masters were dispensed from reading the ‘ordinariae lectiones’ and from disputing; and all scholastic exercises were deferred till Mich. Term (Convocation might however be summoned by a fifteen days’ notice on the doors of S. Mary’s); and on 10 Oct. 1564 (first day of Mich. Term) all lectures and exercises were further postponed till 7 Nov.

26 Apr. 1571, Term began, but the ‘ordinariae lectiones et publicae lectiones necnon publica et scholastica exercitia in qualibet facultate’ were deferred till the first day of next Term; ‘exercitia ruri interim habenda collegialiter eodem loco censeantur ac si in Academia haberentur’ (Congregations however might be held; and no one was to be prevented from disputing or ‘cursorie legere pro formâ suâ ad incipiendum’). The Comitia were deferred till 11 Feb. 157 $\frac{1}{2}$, because ‘propter pestis grassantis metum habere non possint.’ 7 Dec. 1571, the Comitia were further deferred till the last Monday in March 157 $\frac{1}{2}$, and all public exercises were to be intermitted till the beginning of next Term (Congregations however might be held, etc. (as before)).

In connection with this outbreak may be taken these dispensations.

7 Dec. 1571, John Crakar was allowed to be adm. B.A. when he had been ‘generalis creatus,’ ‘quia commode adhuc non poterit propter ultimam hic grassantem pestem.’

18 Feb. 157 $\frac{1}{2}$, ‘suppl. ven. Congreg. Baccalaurei facultatis artium Collegii Magd. ut gratiose secum dispensetur ne disputationibus publicis interesse teneantur sed toto quadragesimali tempore abesse permittantur. Causa est quod privato edicto interdicuntur ne extra terminos collegii frequenter evagantur, ut pestis contagionem cautius evitent cujus gravitate pari occasione prius percussi fuerint.’

25 Nov. 1575, Convocation decreed ‘ut propter metum ingrassantis in hac Universitate (pestis) et absentiam studiosorum ab eadem, ne quis teneatur ad aliqua exercitia publica obeunda,—sub conditione ne quis praecludatur

ab exercitiis alioqui requisitis, et ut ex legitima causa commissario significanda celebrentur Congregationes,' etc.

25 Nov. 1575, Lewis Swete, B.D., who was by statute required to preach before Christmas to complete his 'form' for that degree, was allowed to defer the sermon till next Term 'propter pestem hic grassantem, Oxoniâ studiosorum absentiam et vacationem a caeteris publicis exercitiis tam disputandi quam concionandi.'

9 Jan. 157 $\frac{5}{8}$, Convocation decided, after a long discussion, not to defer Term but to begin on the usual day, 'e consideratione quod pestis minus saeviat.'

8 Nov. 1578, Convocation ordered a sum of money to be collected and distributed among the poor who were suffering from the plague.

Convocation decreed 'ut, cum aliqui loci a morbi suspitione vacui non essent, nulla admitteretur hominum frequentia publice, sed ut omnia exercitia privatim collegiis haberentur'—till Term begun on the Monday after All Saints' Day.

10 Nov. 1578, 'cum pestis grassari suspicatur,' a sum of money for the relief of the poor was ordered to be raised, and distributed by a meeting of the Heads of Houses.

A decree was passed also 'curam adhiberi ne vici et plateae luto et fimo sordescerent ad magnum incommodum non solum oppidanorum sed etiam academicorum; itaque quosdam officarios quos vocant "scavengers" assignari ad illud munus obeundum qui stipendium expectarent non solum a collegiis sed etiam a caeteris omnibus privilegiatis personis persolvendum.'

27 Jan. 157 $\frac{8}{9}$, Application was made 'ut angiportum inter coll. Exon. ex una parte et coll. Linc. et Aen. Nas. ex altera medium ferens (S. Mildred Lane, afterwards Lincoln Lane, now Brasenose Lane) intercludi publicis Universitatis sumptibus liceat.

'Causa est partim quod sterquiliniis eo undique coniectis publico aspectui deformitas fiat, partim quod a nocturnis grassatoribus nec fenestrae tutae nec studentes securi esse possint.'

'Concessa est, modo praefata collegia Exon. Linc. et Aen. Nas. ostia suis sumptibus fieri procurent.'

14 Mar. 157 $\frac{8}{9}$, Convocation discussed 'de provisione adversus pestem' and 'de iis qui peste laborant in civitate Oxon.' Some wished to act by the 'liber auctoritate regia editus de ea re,' others to follow the decrees formerly made by Convocation. A committee was appointed to decide.

A discussion was also raised 'de purgandis per civitatem Oxon plateis,' but nothing was concluded.

3 Apr. 1579, Convocation discussed 'de peste ingruente.' All public exercises whatsoever were directed to be intermitted till the beginning of next Term 'quia sine periculo confluere tanta multitudo hac tempestate aegre poterat.'

29 Apr. 1579, (1) All public exercises, lectures, and sermons, were discontinued till Whitsuntide (but anyone wishing to complete his 'forma' was to be allowed to perform his exercises).

(2) 'Ut consulatur publicae saluti et munditiei platearum, decernitur ut habeantur "scavengers" ad mundandos vicos, et ut singuli ex Universitate viritim non collegiati solvant annuatim denarium, et quod quodlibet collegium pro rata portione annui redditus pro quibuslibet viginti minis dependat dragmam (?6d.) annuatim.'

28 Nov. 1582, 'Propter pestis suspicionem,' the sermons, lectures, and public exercises at the end of this Term were ordered to be omitted; no

public assembly was to take place, unless it be Congregation summoned by the Vice-Chancellor to grant graces for degrees and to arrange about the Austin disputations.

17 Sept. 1603, 'Vice-Cancellarius significavit pestem magis magisque indies grassari per Universitatem.'

Michaelmas Term next was thereupon deferred by Convocation till 2 Nov.

The Vice-Chancellor and the proctors, with the Heads of colleges and halls were empowered to defer that Term or any following Term still further by affixing a notice to that effect under the Vice-Chancellor's seal to the doors of S. Mary's.

All scholastic exercises to which any persons were bound (either by oath or under penalty of a fine) to perform in the meanwhile were to be held as performed, except the 'conciones ad clerum,' which were to be delivered before Easter.

In the same Convocation this petition was read:—

To the Right Worshipfull the Vice-Chauncelor, Doctors, and Masters of the
Universitie of Oxon.

For as much it hath pleased God at this instant to visite this cittie of Oxon with the most greivous and dolefull sicknes of the plauge, wch through the most lewde and dissolute behaviour of some base and unruly inhabitants is nowe in such sort dispersed that doe the magistrates what they may it is not lykely to make certen stay of further infection; and to releive the diseased (as heretofore we have done), our habilities being allreadye much decayed and shortly in all lykelihooode to be quyte impoverished, it is quite impossible. Wee therefore in the behalfe of our whole bodie and corporacion doe most humbly requeast and intreat youre worshippes that before you dissolve youre colledgs and companies (a thinge moste greivous and lamentable for us to heare of) you will of your charities and goodnes take order for some weekely contribution from youre Universitie towards the releife and keeping in of the diseased wch we shale endeavour to the uttermoste of our powers, and shall dayly make our prayers unto thalmightie for all his good blessing of health and prosperitie to light uppon you all. Oxon this sixtenth of September 1603.

your worships most humble

RICH. BROWN, Maior.

RICH. GOOD, Alderman.

ISAACK BARTLEMEWE, Alderman.

THOMAS COSSAM, Alderman.

JOHN HOLLWAY, Town-Clerk.

The Heads of colleges were asked to consider about the giving a contribution. 25 Oct. 1603, 'propter pestem adhuc ingravescentem et sic valde periculosam,' Michaelmas Term was further deferred till 1 Dec. 1 Dec. 1603, 'propter pestem adhuc in quibusdam locis latitantem et non prorsus extinctam,' Michaelmas Term was deferred till 5 Dec.

25 Feb. 160 $\frac{5}{6}$, Convocation appointed the Vice-Chancellor, proctors, and Heads of houses 'ad deliberandum et determinandum de negotiis quibuscunque et quotiescunque ex occasione pestis aut contagionis quae possint contingere.'

9 Mar. 160 $\frac{5}{6}$, they met and decreed that the determining Bachelors should do their determinations 'privatim in singulis collegiis et aulis,' and that the sermon on Tuesday in S. Mary's should be omitted that week.

14 Mar., these two provisions were renewed, and in addition the Lent afternoon sermons, usually held in S. Peter's in the East, were removed to Ch. Ch.; the 'Augustinenses disputationes' and the 'preces in ecclesia Beatae Mariae pro Baccalaureis' suspended.

19 Mar., all the above provisions were decreed to remain in force till Friday, 25 April 1606.

28 April 1606, the sermons in Ch. Ch. were continued for a fortnight and public exercises were ordered to take place in the Schools.

7 Oct. 1606, on account of the prevalence of the plague, Michaelmas Term was ordered not to begin till 23 Oct. 1606.

IMPOSITION OF CONDITIONS FOR GRACES.

It had been at one time a common practice for Congregation to impose conditions beyond the requirements of the statutes on candidates for degrees, such as the payment of extra fees or the giving of entertainments, and the like. Two sets of these conditions have already been noticed (p. 87) in the conditions imposed on those who desired to leave off the inceptors' dress, or who desired admission to Congregation (p. 88). In the Laudian Code these practices were expressly forbidden by statute. A few examples of the conditions imposed follow.

Jan. 1542²/₃, Robert Wyllanton (*Reg.* I. 195) was allowed grace for B.D.; 'modo habeat unam concionem in Ecclesia Omnium Sanctorum et alteram in Ecclesia Divi Petri in Oriente infra annum.'

Oct. 1544, John Longland (*Reg.* I. 201) was dispensed to be absent from 'exequiae, missae, et generales congregationes' till he took M.A.; on condition of paying 3*s.* 'in usum Academiae.'

Oct. 1545, Richard Bysschop (*Reg.* I. 208) was dispensed from determining, being fevered; on condition of his paying 3*s.* 4*d.*

28 Apr. 1554, William Darrell (*Reg.* I. 224) was allowed to proceed M.A. on payment of £4.

21 Feb. 1554⁴/₅, Robert Burton (*Reg.* I. 226) was allowed B.C.L. after twenty years' study on payment of 20*s.*

June 1556, Thomas Woodcocke, B.A. (*Reg.* I. 232), was allowed B.D. after fourteen years in Theology, on condition of paying 10*s.* 'pro nova cruce emenda.'

11 July 1558, Henry Hybbert (*Reg.* I. 237), 'sacerdos,' after twenty years in Theology and many sermons in many places, was allowed grace for B.D., on condition of paying 20*s.* 'ad restaurationem ornamentorum templi' (i. e. of S. Mary's).

24 Jan. 1558⁸/₉, Thomas Phaer (*Reg.* I. 239), suppl. for Bac. Med. and for lic. to practise Medicine. He had studied Medicine for over twenty years; had made various experiments about poisons and antidotes, and had written a book on the diseases of children and on the plague.

⟨'The Kegiment (sic) of life, whereunto is added a treatyse of the Pestilence with the booke of children newly corrected and enlarged by T. Phayer. Anno 1545.' Bodl. Catal.⟩

6 Feb. 1558⁸/₉, Thomas Phaer asked Med. Doct. The grace was granted provided he gave wine and gloves to the masters then present:—viz.

〈Anthony, *Reg.* I. 223〉 Atkinson ; 〈? Griffin, *Reg.* I. 228〉 Roberts ; 〈Oliver, *Reg.* I. 227〉 Withington ; 〈George, *Reg.* I. 220〉 Caponhurst ; 〈William *Reg.* I. 226〉 Hall ; 〈Roger, *Reg.* I. 226〉 Marbecke ; 〈Nicholas, *Reg.* I. 225〉 Wilson ; 〈George, *Reg.* I. 224〉 Simson ; 〈Christopher, *Reg.* I. 227〉 Gille ; 〈John, *Reg.* I. 220〉 Godwin.

This notice is interesting as showing us the number present in Congregation on that day. Similar information is found also in the two notices following:—

Feb. 15⁵⁹/₆₀, James Good 〈*Reg.* I. 214〉 (e Coll. Medic. Lond.) was allowed grace for M.D., ‘modo chirothecas det Magistris praesentibus’; viz. Doctori White 〈perhaps Thomas, *Reg.* I. 202〉; et Magistris 〈John, *Reg.* I. 226〉 Day ; . . . Bayly ; 〈William, *Reg.* I. 223〉 Chamberlayne ; 〈Humphrey, *Reg.* I. 226 or William, *Reg.* I. 225〉 Hawle ; 〈John, *Reg.* I. 225〉 Broks ; 〈Henry, *Reg.* I. 226〉 Atkyns ; 〈John, *Reg.* I. 227〉 Belly ; 〈John, *Reg.* I. 221〉 Ersden ; 〈John, *Reg.* I. 227〉 Herniman ; . . . Scot ; 〈John, *Reg.* I. 220〉 Godwyn ; 〈Roger, *Reg.* I. 227〉 Crispyn ; 〈Thomas, *Reg.* I. 227〉 Walley ; and 〈William〉 Standishe, the Registrar.

21 May 1560, Bartholomew Blitheman 〈*Reg.* I. 242〉 B.A., after ten years’ study in dialectic, suppl. M.A. on the plea that that degree would open the way ‘ad uberius vivendi genus.’ The grace was granted ‘modo disputet in Augustinensibus et det chirothecas praesentibus in hac Congregatione’ :—viz. Doctori 〈Francis, *Reg.* I. 225〉 Babington 〈the Vice-Chancellor〉 ; 〈Robert, *Reg.* I. 228〉 Leche and 〈Thomas, *Reg.* I. 224〉 Scot 〈the proctors〉 ; et Magistris 〈Roger, *Reg.* I. 232〉 Gifford ; 〈William, *Reg.* I. 232〉 Atkinson ; 〈William, *Reg.* I. 226〉 Man ; 〈John, *Reg.* I. 229〉 Watkins ; 〈William, *Reg.* I. 232〉 Emot ; 〈John, *Reg.* I. 227〉 Gressop ; 〈John, *Reg.* I. 227〉 Bely ; 〈Robert, *Reg.* I. 229〉 Yong ; 〈Edmund, *Reg.* I. 228〉 Perkinson ; 〈Henry, *Reg.* I. 231〉 Doting ; 〈Walter, *Reg.* I. 224〉 Russel ; 〈Thomas, *Reg.* I. 230〉 Fitz-simonds ; 〈Cuthbert, *Reg.* I. 233〉 Vause ; 〈John, *Reg.* I. 226〉 Parker ; 〈James, *Reg.* I. 220〉 Lech ; 〈Edward, *Reg.* I. 230〉 Cradok ; 〈William, *Reg.* I. 230〉 Gressop ; 〈Robert, *Reg.* I. 230〉 Harison ; 〈? John, *Reg.* I. 224〉 Rogers ; 〈John, *Reg.* 216〉 Barwik ; 〈George, *Reg.* 224〉 Rud ; and 〈William〉 Standishe 〈the Registrar〉.

STATUTES ABOUT MATRICULATION, ETC.

The successive statutes about Matriculation are here given. They are followed by some other statutes which touch on more than one point of the University curriculum, and are of sufficient importance to deserve to be brought into one place.

An early statute is given in GG 68. a., ‘ex libro Cancellarii, fol. 29 b.,’ as being enforced in 1552 (? whether then first enacted).

‘Pro pace servanda firmitus et riotis ac maleficiis omnino (?), Deo duce, in Universitate Oxon vitandis ;—ordinatum est ;—(i) ut scholares omnes et scholarium famuli discretionis annos attingentes intra mensem a tempore proximi adventus sui ad Universitatem coram Cancellario ad omnia statuta et privilegia et praecipue de servanda pace illic edita corporaliter jurent quae graduati ibidem jurando subeunt cum gradum honoris recipiunt.

(ii) ‘Item, quod scholares omnes et eorum famuli sint sub gubernatione principalium virorum sufficientium et providorum (?), per Cancellarium et

regentes legitime approbatorum et admissorum, et nullo modo cameras habeant in domibus laicorum sub poena amissionis privilegiorum primo, secundo incarcerationis, et (crescente eorum contumacia) bannitionis in contravenientes debitae exequendae.

(iii) 'Item, quod scholares omnes famulum vel famulos habentes pro illo vel illis manucapiat Cancellarius de pace per eum vel eos servanda, quorum nomina coram dicto cancellario registrentur sub poenis superius expressis.'

16 Dec. 1564,

Drs. <Thomas> White <Reg. I. 202>; <John> Warner <Reg. I. 111>; <Walter> Baylie (senior) <Reg. I. 219>; and

Mri. <John> Manne <Reg. I. 175>; <Thomas> Keye <Reg. I. 143>; <Simon> Parret <Reg. I. 170>; <William> Standishe <Reg. I. 187>; were appointed a committee 'pro excogitatione rationis matriculationis.'

26 Feb. 1564 $\frac{4}{5}$,

Dr. <John> Kennall <Reg. I. 185>; Dr. (? John) Lloide (? Reg. I. 204, 334);

Mri. <John> Man <Reg. I. 175>; <Thomas> Kaie <Reg. I. 143>; <John> Wollei <Reg. I. 222>; <John> Roo <Reg. I. 213>; <Thomas> Randall <Reg. I. 214>;

were appointed a committee 'pro taxandis summis matriculandorum.'

The following statute was the result of the deliberations of these Committees.

MATRICULATION STATUTE <1564 $\frac{4}{5}$ >.

(1) 'Cum multis iisdemque gravissimis de causis sanctissimae nostrae Universitati non minus necessarium quam opere pretium existimatum sit ut certa aliqua ratio ineatur qua facillime nulloque negotio intelligi semper perspicique possit omnium eorum cum numerus tum conditio quos suo aliquando sinu complexa sit atque foverit: idcirco conceptis verbis statuendum novaeque lege sancendum esse duxit ut perpetuis posthac temporibus sit et conservetur penes Cancellarium vel ejus commissarium qui pro tempore existat unum Registrum sive Liber Matriculationis omnium personarum tum studentium quum serventium aut ministrorum eorundem, omniumque aliarum privilegiatarum personarum juribus sive libertatibus ejusdem Universitatis quocunque titulo sive praetextu utentium.

(2) 'Volumus ut hoc Registrum sive Liber Matriculationis in viginti quinque capita dividatur viz. juxta numerum singulorum collegiorum aularum sive domorum studentium in eadem Universitate existentium quibus adjungatur unum aliud caput continens omnes et singulas alias personas privilegiatas infra praecinctum ejusdem Universitatis habentes et commorantes.

(3) 'Tertio decernitur ut omnium studentium qui nunc sunt tum nomina quum cognomina adjectis eorum statu et gradu in idem Registrum inscribantur singularumque etiam personarum privilegiatarum tum nomina quum cognomina adjectis eorum aetate arte parochia et vico in quibus inhabitant per sua capitula particulariter describantur et recenseantur.

(4) 'Omnes studentes et privilegiatae personae tum qui nunc sunt quum qui in posterum sunt futuri cujuscunque conditionis existant dummodo 16 aetatis annum attigerint corporale praestent juramentum coram Cancellario sive ejus Commissario de fidelitate sua Universitati exhibenda et servanda juxta tenorem statuti, et ut omnibus privilegiatis personis qui nunc sunt plane et palam denunciatur ut citra diem primum Aprilis proxime futurum praesentent se coram Cancellario vel ejus Commissario et loco tenenti et corporale

juramentum praestent de fide Universitati servanda et de defendendis eorum libertatibus et privilegiis sub poena amissionis totius suae libertatis beneficii et privilegii in Universitate quicumque id facere recusaverit aut licite admonitus neglexerit.

(5) 'Volumus ut omnes et singuli scholares sparsim infra praecinctum Universitatis commorantes et nullius collegii aut aulae numero accensi sed praetextu paupertatis de eleemosinis collegiorum se ipsos ut moris est sustentantes aliquem habeant magistrum sive tutorem in aliquo collegio sive aula cognitum et continue habitantem cujus ductu et tutela libertatibus et privilegiis Universitatis gaudeant et non alias ; atque ita ut fidelitatem Universitati praestent et eorum nomina in librum matriculationis registrari curent juxta magistrorum sive tutorum suorum capita in aliquo collegio sive aula commorantium.

(6) 'Sexto inhibetur ne quispiam idem libertatibus et privilegiis Universitatis et privilegiis civitatis Oxon simul gaudeat aut utatur : quin, ut primum comperiatur libertates et privilegia civitatis Oxon serio ambiisse et obtinuisse, e vestigio omnibus libertatibus et privilegiis Universitatis in perpetuum excludatur et deprivatur juxta vetus statutum libro procuratorum folio 103 et juramentum impositum folio 102.

(7) 'Decernitur ut omnes et singuli praefecti sive magistri collegiorum aut aularum sive quocunque alio nomine aut titulo cognoscantur aut censeantur virtute hujus decreti teneantur et obligentur ut infra unam septimanam qua aliquis scholarium sive studentium in suum collegium sive aulam fuerit admissus, omni excusatione posthabita, eundem scholarem sive studentem coram cancellario vel ejus commissario aut ejus locum tenente qui pro tempore existet personaliter praesentent sive praesentet vel praesentari faciat requirendo ut suorum scholarium sive studentium tum nomina quum cognomina, aetas, nativitatis locus, praeterea annus mensis et dies sui ad Universitatis accessus in Registrum sive librum matriculationis juxta collegii sive aulae capitulum describantur et diligenter annotentur.

(8) 'Omnes et singuli scholares sic praesentati si quidem 16 aetatis annum attigerint immediate fidem dent Universitati ; sin vero <16> aetatis annum adhuc non attigerint eo usque differatur eorum juramentum dum ad decimum sextum aetatis annum hujusmodi personam vel personas pervenisse pro perspecto compertoque habeatur.

(9) 'Si quis praefectus aut magister alicujus collegii sive aulae aut in ejus absentia suus substitutus et deputatus aliquem scholarem aut studentem in collegium sive aulam cui sic praeficitur admissum cancellario sive ejus commissario et locotenenti qui pro tempore existit ut praefatum est praesentare contemnat sive negligenter omittat, tum omnis praefectus deputatus sive substitutus ut praemittitur sic contemnens aut negligenter omittens pro quolibet die suae delationis iiii. s. ad universitatis usus persolvere compellatur.

(10) 'Decimo ordinatum sit ut quilibet scholaris sive studens cujuscunque aetatis aut conditionis existat die suae matriculationis certam pecuniae summam nomine suae matriculationis fisco universitatis dependat atque persolvat atque id juxta sanguinis et conditionis suae qualitatem viz. ut sequitur.

<The scale of fees is placed at the end.>

(11) 'Itaque ne progressu temporis aliquid injuria evenire possit ut praefatae ordinationes de matriculandis omnibus et singulis tum scholaribus quum privilegiatis personis cum effectum quem optamus in honorem et emolu-

mentum universitatis minime sortiatur volumus ut tres superiores bedelli qui pro tempore existent omnia capita tum collegiorum quum aularum equaliter inter se habeant divisa et ut sub finem cujuslibet septimanae singula collegia sive aulas suae sorti designata personaliter adeant et diligenti ibidem examinatione habita tum libri battelorum quum seneschalli cujuslibet collegii et aulae omnium et singulorum eadem septimana in idem collegium sive aulam admissorum tum nomina quum cognomina in schedulam redigeant eandemque schedulam infra unum diem sequentem commissario sive ejus deputato praesentent sub poena amissionis pro qualibet vice *xiii*d. Et si suum in hac parte munus diligenter exequantur singulis superioribus bedellis ad incrementum sui stipendii *xxs.* hoc nomine annuatim allocentur et persolvantur de summa accrescente Universitati ex matriculatione praedicta.

⟨The scale of fees mentioned above.⟩

	s.	d.
‘Principis, ducis, aut marchionis filius	13	4
Comitis aut vice-comitis filius	10	0
Baronis, episcopi, aut baronetti filius	6	8
Equitis, decani, aut archidiaconi filius	3	4
Armigeri filius	1	8
Generosi filius	1	0
Plebei filius	0	4

‘Itaque singuli servientes et ministri scholarium collegiorum aut Universitatis omnesque et singuli ad privilegia universitatis admittendi solvant nomine suae matriculationis ad minus *2d.*’

[A later hand has written a different scale: ‘Comitis filius,’ *5s.* ‘Baronis,’ *4s. 4d.* ‘Baronetti,’ *4s.* ‘Equitis,’ *1s. 8d.* ‘Armigeri aut doctoris,’ *1s. 4d.*]

⟨Occasionally in the first Matriculation book P. the fees are mentioned, and these vary very considerably. E.g. ‘pauper scholaris’ pays often *4d.*, sometimes *3d.*, often *2d.*; ‘ministri verbi Dei filius,’ who is inserted between pleb. and gen. fil. with a usual charge of *6d.*, sometimes *4d.*; ‘plebei filius’ pays frequently *6d.*; ‘equitis aurati filius’ pays *3s. 4d.*⟩

These statutes are found at the beginning of the first matriculation-register P. fol. 1. Their date is fixed by the beginning of Ch. Ch. (the first of the ‘capita’) matriculation.

‘Nomina et cognomina omnium et singulorum magistrorum scholarium et studentium in Ecclesia Christi Oxon cum ipsorum statu et gradu 20^o die mensis Februarii A.D. millessimo [quingentesimo] sexagesimo quarto (1564⁴/₅) et regni Illustrissimae Principis Elizabethae D.G. Angl. Franc. et Hibern. Reginae F.D. etc 7^o.’ ⟨P. fol. 9.⟩

They were never fully observed, partly because the carrying out of this duty was committed to the Heads¹ of Houses; partly also because Romanist students who came up to Oxford stayed away from matriculation to avoid the subscription and declaration.

In P. after these 1564⁴/₅ statutes there follows another statute, which I give here because I have not found its own date ⟨P. fol. 47⟩.

‘Porro cum non expediat ut aliquis studentium in hac universitate cujusunque conditionis existat privilegiis summo nobis principum favore concessis et indultis ad alicujus fraudem aut injuriam abutatur, serio inhibemus ne alicui scholari sive studenti in aliquo collegio sive aula commoranti per-

¹ See the Chancellor’s letters in the ‘Acta.’

mittatur servientem aliquem licentiose sibi asciscere aut dolose retinere cui per statuta regni aut ordinationes et consuetudines nostrae universitatis servientem habere vel retinere expresse non fuerit concessum et permissum, ne vel quispiam aliquem scholarem colore servitii aut studii apud se detineat nisi de cujus in literis profectu et in moribus modestiâ spondere et polliceri audeat et velit, quorum omnium tum scholarium quum servientium diligentem inquisitionem et censuram haberi volumus seu quolibet anno ad minus sexto proximo die ante computum cistae Universitatis convocatis ad eam censuram omnibus praefectis tum collegiorum quum aularum coram commissario sive ejus locum tenente. In quo conventu et censura examinari etiam volumus omnes schedulas singulis septimanis ejus anni tunc exeuntis per bedellos factas et praesentatas omnium tum personarum matricularum quum pecuniarum summarum ad usum universitatis eo nomine persolutarum aut debitarum, collatis simul schedulis cum Registro sive Libro matriculationis, et si qui scholares aut alii pro privilegiatis se ipsos ostentantes cum re vera non sint nec esse debeant eorum judicio et censura comperiantur, privilegiis universitatis turpiter abusi, aut nomine scholarium et studentium prorsus indigni omni tum universitatis libertate quum matriculationis protinus expungantur et deleantur.

‘Postremo singulis annis infra decem dies ante natalem Domini, tempore computus cistae universitatis coram auditoribus ad id designatis rationem iniri reddique volumus de omnibus pecuniarum summis nomine matriculationis in usus Universitatis anno tunc peracto ad manus commissarii aut sui deputati sive cujuslibet alterius persolutis atque receptis: et summis omnibus tum particularibus quum totalibus diligenter perpensis et examinatis quicquid inde annuatim accreverit in praedictam cistam sub finem ejus computus ad communes usus universitatis reponendum conservandumque fore decrevimus, proviso quod cancellarius sive ejus commissarius praedictus fidelem omnium hujusmodi pecuniarum summarum computum reddat tum per ipsum receptarum quum etiam per aliquem suum substitutum aut locum tenentem ubi honesta illi fiat allocatio pro attentione et custodia praedicti libri matriculationis per discretionem custodum cistae universitatis et auditorum ejusdem computus ut praefertur.’

There are several notices which show a condition of considerable uncertainty on the subject of matriculation. The undated statute given above may be the result of some one of the committees and discussions mentioned here.

21 Dec. 1568, a committee was appointed ‘in negotio Matriculationis.’

16 Jan. 157 $\frac{3}{4}$, matriculation was discussed in Convocation, and severe strictures were made on the Heads of colleges and halls because the bedells ‘toties et frustra exigere tenentur summas debitas Universitati ratione Matriculationis.’

Feb. 157 $\frac{4}{5}$, Convocation discussed the matriculation of those ‘qui recens in Academiam insiti sunt.’ But no conclusion was reached.

14 Dec. 1579, Convocation decreed that ‘Scholares in oppido victitantes ad magnum Universitatis incommodum’ should be brought into the colleges and halls—as required by the statutes.

27 June 1580, Convocation ordered—

(1) That ‘Scholares’ residing in the town ‘ad grave scandalum et incommodum Academiae’ should be brought into the colleges and halls as required by the statutes.

(2) That no one should be promoted to any degree nor have his grace

proposed unless at that very time he were an 'alumnus' of some hall or college and had his name entered in 'libro matriculationis.'

(3) That no one shall ask a grace for any scholar or graduate without mentioning the name of the candidate's college or hall.

(4) That no one shall ask a grace for any one unless he himself be of the candidate's college or hall ; and that no one shall ask a grace without stating whether it is asked for the first, second, third, or fourth time.

14 NOV. 1581, MATRICULATION STATUTE, <KK. 340. A.>

(1) No student beinge of the age of 16 or upward and unmatriculat beinge all redye admitted in to any colledge or haule of this Universytie shall there any longer abide then the Fridaye sennight after the publication heare of, unlesse he have under the Vicechauncellors hande for the time beinge a certificat of his subscription both to the articles of religion, her Maisties supremacye, and allso to observe the orders and statutes of this Universytie and have his name regestred in the matriculation-book.

(2) No student heare after to be admitted (ut supra) shall longer staye then untill the next fridaye sennight after his admission unlesse he performe all thinges in such sorte as are above specified; except the sayde scholler or student ether now beinge or heare after to be admitted be not full 16 yeares of age but beinge betwene 12 and 16 he shall but subscribe and be matriculat and beinge under 12 he shall be matriculat onelye and so continue untill he or they be of yeares sufficient to performe the rest above specified, provided allwayes y^t the saide student or scholler y^t is to performe any thinge above specified shall attend uppon fridayes in tearme time at the Vice-Chancellor's court and at all other times at his lodginge.

(3) If the heade of any colledge or haule or in his absens the senior or vice-head or governor do suffer in his house any student or scholler by him admitted not performinge the thinges above specified he shall forfeit twentye shillings and the scholler fortye for every weeke 'toties quoties.'

(4) All privat tutors or readers heare after shall be alowed by the consent of the Vicechauncellor, the head of the same howse wheare of he or theye shall be and allso the consent of twoo doctors or twoo bachilors of devinitye or to preachers at the least. And no tutor or reader now beinge y^t is or shall be by othe detected of vehement suspicion of poperye shall after the Nativitye of Christ next insuinge retaine any pupill or scholler unlesse he do, beinge thar unto requirid, purge himself be fore the Vicechauncellor and the proctors by his owne oth and the hands of three preachers in this University —provided allwayes that nether this statut be prejudiciall to the statuts of any privat howse nor yet the cause aleged by the head of the howse avaylable to the impeachment of the tutor unless the same be alowed by the other thre.

(5) Disputacions in devinitye shall be kepte in the same order of senioritye and under the same penalty if default be made y^t nowe is used, y^t is ten times everye yeare viz. the first and last Thursdaye of everye tearme wth Thursdaye next before Advent and the Thursdaye next before Quadragesima.

(6) No scholler whatsoever under the sunn and heyer of a knight shall stand covered in any common assemblye wheare in Do^r M^r of Art or bachiler of the Civill lawe is present nor yet any bachiler of art shall stand covered in the presens of them or any of the above named except in the philosophye schooles being theare in his ornaments answerable to his degre and not

otherwise, and if any scholler or bachiler shall offend in any point contrary to this statut and being theare of lawfully convicted before the Vicechauncellor and the proctors the same conviction shall be a cause sufficient for the stainge of the grace of ether scholler or bachilor ether in congregation or convocation for the space of one whole quarter of a year for every such offence unlesse uppon submission made unto the Do^r M^r or bachiler of lawe so contemptiously abused the convocation do dispense with the offendant or otherwise to be punished by the Vicechauncellor or proctors for the time beinge.

(7) The Vice-chauncellor shall exacte the othe of the tounsemen for the observeinge of the statu(t)es and liberties of this University to be taken wth out excepcion or condicion for the observeinge of such privileges as concern the towne liberties beinge repugnant unto the liberties of this Universitye; and in like sort that the Shrive of Oxfordshere do take the like othe at his first entringe into his office; and also y^t the undershrive at his cumminge to take possession of the castell, as the manner is according to o^r charter.

(8) The profites growinge owte of the matriculacion shall be devided in fower equall parts wheare of the squire bedell of Divinitye shall receive twoo partes, the squire bedell of Lawe to receive the 3rd parte, and the 4th parte to remayne unto the Vice-chauncellor for the time beinge for makinge the certificat 'et pro custodia libri matriculationis,' as it is in the former orders expressed.

(9) her ma^{ties} lectures apointed to be read in this Universitye shall be diligently read in the tearme time, the profession of the tungen and all other lectures publique, or ells the penaltye to be exacted accordingelye and if any of the professors ether by sicknesse or other infirmitye cannot by them selves discharge y^t dutye then the place to be supplied by sum fittst man of the universitye as well for his degree as learninge and to receive such consideracion as shall be thought sufficient for his paines takinge.

12 Oct. 1583. <The page is torn, but the sense is,> (i) The Vice-Chancellor was directed to enforce the statutes against all persons who received students into their houses, excepting at his discretion poor scholars having a tutor in the University and conducting themselves well and making progress in learning.

A special grant was made to Mr. Case <see Part II. p. 45>.

(ii) All places designed for scholars studying in the University in which they had resided for a year and a day 'perpetuo ad Academicorum usus convertantur': to be governed by principals, paying an annual rent to the tenant or proprietor on a scale to be fixed from five years to five years.

(iii) Many people sought dispensations for degrees from Convocation without keeping terms or performing exercises or giving the regent-masters opportunity of knowing their character and learning, and as a result Convocation was often called together for trivial matters:—ordered that no one ask a dispensation from Convocation unless it be such that on its being granted the grace for the degree will be proposed and passed in Congregation.

(iv) The Vice-Chancellor and proctors were to call in help to read through the statutes, and to determine about the assignment of the £15 allowed for that purpose <by a former vote of Convocation>.

(v) The old statutes allowed *any* regent-master 'pro arbitrio suo' to deny a grace for a degree. Ordered that if a grace be denied thrice by one or more regents—a probable cause for the denial must be mentioned to the Vice-Chancellor and proctors. In the ensuing Congregation, the cause must

be published, without mention of the name of the regent who alleged it. If Congregation found it just, the grace was to be refused for a year. If not, the grace was to be pronounced granted when it was asked the fourth time, unless a majority of Congregation voted against it.

(vi) A dispensation granted by Convocation was not sufficient to proceed to a degree. The grace must, after the obtaining of the dispensation, be asked in Congregation.

10 Jan. 1588⁸, the Bishop of Hereford (Herbert Westphaling) had written saying that certain unlearned and ignorant men had been allowed to graduate to the disgrace of the University. A committee was appointed to try to remedy this.

17 Jan. 1588⁸, the committee met and determined—

(1) No 'scholaris' is to be made B.A., nor B.A. to be made M.A. unless he can 'memoriter recitare articulos fidei et religionis atque eorum secundum sensum scripturarum rationem sufficientem reddere' before the Vice-Chancellor, proctors, and regent-masters.

This trial is to take place either before the asking of the grace for a degree or when the grace is asked.

(2) No grace is to be asked, unless the candidate be personally present in S. Mary's when the bell stops and before the entrance of the Vice-Chancellor, proctors, and regent-masters, and stay there during the whole time that the Congregation lasts, being ready to submit himself to the 'oppositiones' of the Vice-Chancellor, proctors, and regent-masters 'non solum in articulis fidei et religionis sed etiam in humanioribus disciplinis, quaestionibus cuilibet gradui convenientibus semper observatis, videlicet cum scholaribus in grammaticilibus et logicalibus (ut vetera statuta loquuntur) et cum Bacchalaureis in quaestionibus philosophicis moralibus aut naturalibus.'

This is to be done at the first, second, and third asking of the grace.

(3) No student or Bachelor of Law or Medicine who has omitted to take the inferior degrees and to be regent in Arts, is to be promoted to his degree, unless he has observed the above provisions.

(4) Bachelors of Law and Medicine desiring to incept are to submit themselves to 'oppositiones' in their own faculties in the manner described.

QUAESTIONES IN VESPERIIS. QUÆSTIONES IN COMITIIS.

It is possible to give many of the questions actually discussed for in-ception in Arts, Law, Medicine, and Theology. They throw a great deal of light on the aims and results of University studies at this period.

They were called indifferently 'Quaestiones,' or 'Theses,' according as they were expressed in form of a question or put as a statement. Two sets are given in each year—(i) those discussed in the Vespers, (ii) those discussed in the Comitia or Act. It will be noticed that, while in Arts (both in Vespers and Comitia) the same three questions were debated by all the Inceptors; in Law, Medicine, and Theology, each Inceptor had a different set of questions in the Vespers, but all the Inceptors in a faculty debated the three questions of their faculty in the Comitia.

QUAESTIONES PHILOSOPHICAE.

The first set given are those in the faculty of Arts. The studies for M.A. were said to be 'in philosophia,' or 'in utraque philosophia' (i. e. moral and natural), and hence they are called 'Quaestiones (*or* Theses) Philosophicae (*or* Philosophorum).' It will be noticed that most of them come from treatises of Aristotle. A few of the most obvious of these have been indicated as examples. The 'comic' aim of some of them has been already explained (see p. 84). What strikes one most is their singular barrenness in contemporary allusions. See however obvious allusions to contemporary incidents in the years 1588 (Vesperies), 1589 (Vesperies), 1597 (Comitia), 1606 (Comitia), 1608 (Vesperies), 1609 (Comitia); to contemporary art and literature 1594 (Vesperies), 1600 (Comitia); to the drama, (?) 1584 (Vesperies); to Shakespeare's 'Taming of the Shrew' (?) 1600 (Comitia); to Ascham's 'Schole-master' (?) 1601 (Comitia); to some idea of an additional University, 1609 (Vesperies).

1576.

I. In Vesperiiis.

1. 'An mare sit salsum?'
2. 'An morbi animi sint graviores quam corporis?'
3. 'An terra quiescat in medio mundi?'

II. In Comitiiis.

1. 'An putrefactio fiat ab externo calore?'
2. 'An mares sint diuturnioris vitae quam foeminae?'
3. 'An contentiones sint a bono principe inter cives serendae?'

Approved by Congregation 26 June 1576 for discussion in the approaching Vesperies and Comitia (9 July).

1581.

I. In Vesperiiis.

1. 'An materia sit in coelo?'
2. 'An foeminae sint literis instruendae?'
3. 'An ulla sit in rebus humanis astrologiae divinitricis certa et non fallax veritas?'

II. In Comitiiis (13 July).

1. 'An divinatio fiat per insomnia?'
2. 'An mater plus diligat prolem quam pater?'
3. 'An plures sint aut esse possint mundi?'

1583.

I. In Vesperiiis.

1. 'An ingeniosi sint melancholici?'
2. 'An homines nunc dierum sint perinde heroici ac priscorum temporum?'
3. 'An visus sit extramittendo?'

II. In Comitiiis (8 July).

1. 'An nobilitas virtute parta sit avita praestantior?'

2. 'An exteri sint admittendi ad gubernacula reipublicae?'
3. 'An sint tantum quattuor elementa?'

1584.

I. In Vesperiis.

1. 'Utrum ex naturali philosophia ratio redi possit sympathiae et antipathiae vel occultis in rebus qualitatibus?'
2. 'Utrum humores an demones sint furoris causae?'
3. 'Utrum ludi scenici in bene instituta civitate probandi sint?'

II. In Comitiis (13 July).

1. 'Utrum factiones in republica sint nutriendae?'
2. 'Utrum cometa sit noxia vel salutaris?'
3. 'Utrum omnes terrae partes sint habitabiles?'

1585.

I. In Vesperiis.

1. 'An domestici vel extranei sint capitaliores hostes?'
2. 'An natura intendat foeminam?'
3. 'An expediat principi subditos esse divites magis quam pauperes?'

II. In Comitiis (10 July).

1. 'An Australes vel Boreales sint ingeniosiores?'
2. 'An melius sit hostes invadere in ipsorum regionibus an expectare dum nos in nostra invadant?' [*Altered to*—'An expediat principi magis invadere quam invadi?']
3. 'An conversiones imperiorum sint fatales?' [*Altered to*—'An rerum periodi et conversiones sint fatales?']

1586.

I. In Vesperiis.

1. 'An armati sint togatis praeferendi?'
2. 'An ulla sit vis incantationis?'
3. 'An omnia constant opinione?'

II. In Comitiis (11 July).

1. 'An possit esse civis bonus qui non est vir bonus?'
2. 'An difficilius <sit> irae quam voluptati resistere¹?'
3. 'An ex ignobilioribus metallis aurum possit confici?'

1587.

I. In Vesperiis.

1. 'An rectum sit iudex sui et obliqui, obliquum vero neutrius?'
2. 'An omnis scientia sit utilis?'
3. 'An sit e republica cives peregrinari?'

II. In Comitiis (11 July).

1. 'An mater ardentius diligat prolem quam pater?'
2. 'An ex bonis parentibus semper nascantur boni liberi?'
3. 'An luna sit causa fluxus et refluxus maris?'

1588.

I. In Vesperiis.

1. 'An visa sunt auditis jucundiora?'
2. 'An principi conveniat subditis alienis oppressis opem ferre?'
3. 'An sint plures mundi?'

¹ Taken from Arist. Eth. Nic. II. 3. § 10.

II. In Comitiis (8 July).

1. 'An sit se ipsum nosce difficilius quam alium?'
2. 'An regnum ferro partum sit ferro tuendum?'
3. 'An parrhesia de principibus viris sit cuique concedenda?'

1589.

I. In Vesperiis.

1. 'An patriae leges sint mutandae?'
2. 'An Angli sint validiores Hispanis ex influenza coelesti¹?'
3. 'An liceat patriae fines bello propagare?'

II. In Comitiis (14 July).

1. 'An ostracismus sit conveniens reipublicae?'
2. 'An phantasmata vigilantium fortiora sit insomnientium phantasmatibus?'
3. 'An docta nequitia sit indocta nocentior?'

1590.

I. In Vesperiis.

1. 'An acuta ingenia sint reipublicae aptiora quam tarda?'
2. 'An odii materia tam ex laude quam ex vituperio peti possit?'
3. 'An intemperantia cibi quam potus sit nocentior?'

II. In Comitiis (13 July).

1. 'An obtrectatio sit nocentior reipublicae quam adulatio?'
2. 'An foeminarum ingenia sint acutiora quam virorum?'
3. 'An divinatio astrologica sit probanda?'

1591.

I. In Vesperiis.

1. 'An asyla in bene morata reipublicae sint statuenda?'
2. 'An difficultates vitae sint graviores quam difficultates mortis?'
3. 'An philosophi sit suas literis cogitationes mandare?'

II. In Comitiis (12 July).

1. 'Utrum sorte an suffragio magistratus sint eligendi?'
2. 'Utrum praeteritorum memoria an futurorum spes sit jucundior?'
3. 'Utrum honestum natura an lege constat²?'

1592.

I. In Vesperiis.

1. 'An reipublicae consultum sit literarum disciplinam vulgo tradi?'—Aff.
2. 'An difficilius sit adversam quam secundam fortunam ferre?'—Aff.
3. 'An majoris sit moderationis a voluptatibus expetitis abstinere quam easdem omnino non expetere?'—Aff.

II. In Comitiis (10 July).

1. 'An in bene instituta republica terrarum possessiones debeant esse haereditariae?'—Aff.
2. 'An in civili dissentione alterutri parti sit adhaerescendum?'—Aff.
3. 'An ex optimo academico fiat optimus aulicus?'—Neg.

In this year there are first given directions as to how the 'quaestio' is to be determined ;—'Aff.' = affirmativè, 'Neg.' = negativè.

¹ Since last Comitia the Spanish Armada had been shattered.

² Taken from Arist. Eth. Nic. I. 3. § 2.

1593.

I. In Vesperiiis.

1. 'An musae plus debeant honori quam honor musis?'—Neg.
2. 'An politia sequatur temperiem coeli?'—Aff.
3. 'An chymicus sit philosophus?'—Neg.

II. In Comitiis (9 July).

1. 'An exteri sint permittendi in civitate?'—Aff.
2. 'An homo sit suae fortunae faber?'—Aff.
3. 'An contradicere sit summa scientia?'—Neg.

1594.

I. In Vesperiiis.

1. 'An foeminae jucundius vivant quam viri?'—Aff.
2. 'An artifices hujus temporis sint praestantiores artificibus prisci temporis?'—Aff.
3. 'An studium gloriae sit indicium infirmi animi?'

II. In Comitiis (8 July).

1. 'An metropolis sit opportunior sedes Academiis constituendis quam ignobilius oppidum?'—Aff.
2. 'An luxuria circa victum vel vestitum sit perniciosior?'—Aff.
3. 'An excellens indoles plus possit in litteris cum educatione tenui quam hebes ingenium cum magna industria?'—Neg.

1595.

I. In Vesperiiis.

1. 'An cibus aut potus majorem afferat delectationem?'—'Potus.'
2. 'An formosi vel deformes magis sunt ingeniosi?'—'Formosi.'
3. 'An multitudo literatorum prosit reipublicae?'—Neg.

II. In Comitiis (14 July).

1. 'An impudentia sit tolerabilior verecundia?'—Aff.
2. 'An dunsii magis obscurant quam illustrent?'—Aff.
3. 'An sit certa rerum scientia?'—Aff.

1596.

I. In Vesperiiis.

1. 'Rerum publicarum conversiones non sunt a fato sed ab affectionibus hominum.'
2. 'Omnis actio humana est syllogistica.'
3. 'Literati potius exoptandi sunt in republica quam armati.'

II. In Comitiis.

1. 'Factiones non sunt alendae in republica.'
2. 'Foeminae esse debent literatae.'
3. 'Lauta convivia in Academiis celebranda.'

Theses approved by Congregation 26 June 1596 for discussion in the approaching Vespers and Comitia (12 July).

1597.

I. In Vesperiiis.

1. 'Majus est naturae artificium in rebus parvis quam magnis.'
2. 'Deductio coloniarum corroborat potius quam enervat rem publicam.'
3. 'Parendi et imperandi ratio est a natura.'

II. In Comitiiis.

1. 'Custodes rerum publicarum debent opibus abundare.'
2. 'Delatores sunt tolerandi in republica.'
3. 'Praestat in una arte primas tenere quam in multis mediocriter sapere.'

Approved by Congregation 1 June 1597 for discussion in the approaching Vesperies and Comitia (11 July).

1599.

I. In Vesperiiis.

1. 'An vita humana arte possit perpetuari?'—Neg.
2. 'An aemuli sint inimici?'—Neg.
3. 'An Sylla bene fecerit quod dictaturam deposuerit¹?'—Aff.

II. In Comitiiis.

1. 'An phantasia possit morbum efficere?'—Aff.
2. 'An formosissimi sint ingeniosissimi?'—Aff.
3. 'An utilissimum sit esse infortunatum?'—Aff.

Approved by Congregation 23 June 1599 for discussion in the approaching Vesperies and Comitia (9 July).

1600.

I. In Vesperiiis.

1. 'An aliqua vis sit in verbis et numeris?'—Neg.
2. 'An peregrinatio conducat ad philosophandum?'—Aff.
3. 'An multitudo amicorum sit praeferenda paucitati?'—Neg.

II. In Comitiiis.

1. 'An sit fascinatio per oculos?'—Aff.
2. 'An uxor perversa humanitate potius quam asperitate sanetur?'—Aff.
3. 'An literae plus debeant praesenti quam prisco saeculo?'—Aff.

Approved by Congregation 8 May 1600 for discussion in the approaching Vesperies and Comitia (13 July).

1601.

I. In Vesperiiis.

1. 'An melius sit praescire futura mala quam ignorare?'
2. 'An debilitas rerum arguit mundi senectam?'
3. 'An nationum vitia ad disciplinam corruptam sint referenda potius quam ad coelum et naturam locorum?'

II. In Comitiiis.

1. 'An adolescentes majori cura sint regendi quam pueri²?'
2. 'An bonus a malo in somno differat³?'
3. 'An recte fecerint Graeci et Persae qui inter pocula deliberarint?'

Approved by Congregation 8 May 1601 for discussion in the approaching Vesperies and Comitia (13 July).

1602.

I. In Vesperiiis.

1. 'An librorum varietas officiat magis quam prosit?'—Neg.
2. 'An ingeniorum dijudicatio melior sit ex insomniis quam ex conviviis?'—Aff.
3. 'An peregrinatio aulico quam academico magis conveniat?'—Neg.

¹ Suggested by Juv. Sat. I. 16.

² Discussed in Ascham's Scholemaster (publ. 1570).

³ Suggested by Arist. Eth. Nic. I. 13 §§ 12, 13.

II. In Comitiis.

1. 'An polita studiosorum scientia sit plebeis communicanda?'—Neg.
2. 'An depravati Alcibiadis mores ad parentes magis quam ad praeceptores sint referendi?'—Aff.
3. 'An melius tueri acquisita quam ambire nova?'

Approved by Congregation 26 Apr. 1602 for discussion in the approaching Vespers and Comitium (14 July).

1603.

I. In Vesperis.

1. 'An in judiciis bene moratae reipublicae auditorum affectus sint commovendi?'
2. 'An <sit> sufficiens ratio in naturalibus assignare sympathiam et antipathiam?'—Aff.
3. 'An generosissimi sint ingeniosissimi?'—Aff.

II. In Comitiis (11 July).

1. 'An sterilitas fecunditate sit felicior?'—Neg.
2. 'An memoriae quam ingenii felicitas sit optabilior?'—Aff.
3. 'An rectius Democritus humanas ineptias riserit quam Heraclitus deflexerit?'—Neg.

1604.

I. In Vesperis.

1. 'An aemulatio inter finitimos sit nativa?'—Neg.
2. 'An philautia sit utilis ingenis?'—Aff.
3. 'An ignorantis sit admirari?'—Aff.

II. In Comitiis (9 July).

1. 'An librorum compendia literarum damno scripta sunt?'—Aff.
2. 'An critici e republica literaria sint expellendi?'—Neg.
3. 'An omnia constant opinione?'—Neg.

1605.

I. In Vesperis.

1. 'Utrum pacis an belli artes sint nobiliores?'—Aff.
2. 'Utrum praestet in omnibus scientiis mediocrem esse quam in una aliqua singularem?'—Neg.
3. 'Utrum fama faveat optimis?'—Aff.

II. In Comitiis.

1. 'Utrum perturbationes per se possint esse integrae morborum causae?'—Aff.
2. 'Utrum maxima ingenia maxime ad vita perpendeant?'—Neg.
3. 'Utrum Academia sit anima politiae?'—Aff.

Approved by Congregation 27 Apr. 1605 for discussion in the approaching Vespers and Comitium (8 July).

1606.

I. In Vesperis.

1. 'An mens proprio instinctu sit praesaga imminentis mali?'
2. 'An cum melancholico aut cholero potius convivendum?'
3. 'An difficilius sit prosperam fortunam regere quam adversam ferre?'

II. In Comitiis.

1. 'An inventio pulveris tormentarii faciat magis ad perniciem quam ad salutem rerumpublicarum¹?'

¹ A reference to Gunpowder Plot.

2. 'An societati humanae infestiores sint aperte perjurii quam vafre amphibologi?'
3. 'An reprehendendus sit Aristoteles quia inter bona felicitis bonam uxorem non commemoravit¹?'

Approved by Congregation 12 May 1606 for discussion in the next Vesperies and Comitia (14 July).

1607.

I. In Vesperiiis.

1. 'An ut corporis sic mentis sit senectus?'—Neg.
2. 'An major sit varietas ingeniorum quam formarum?'—Aff.
3. 'An magna foelicitas magna sit miseria?'—Aff.

II. In Comitiiis (13 July).

1. 'An scientia plus habet delectationis quam anxietatis?'—Aff.
2. 'An mores Britannici sint mixti ex omnibus Europaeis?'—Neg.
3. 'An literarum studia omnibus ex aequo patere debeant?'—Neg.

1608.

I. In Vesperiiis.

1. 'An una lingua per totum orbem melior sit variis linguis diversarum gentium?'
2. 'An recens aquarum inundatio magis periculosa fuerit quam congelatio?'
3. 'An quisquam sibi stultus videatur?'

II. In Comitiiis.

1. 'An ignorantia sit mater arrogantiae?'
2. 'An terra sit naturae magneticae?'
3. 'An foemina sit idonea auditrix moralis philosophiae²?'

Approved by Congregation 11 May 1608 for discussion in the next Vesperies and Comitia (11 July).

1609.

I. In Vesperiiis.

1. 'An morbi mentis sint graviores quam morbi corporis?'—Aff.
2. 'An tertia Academia Anglicana sit erigenda?'—Neg.
3. 'An Anglia ex bombycibus innatis aliquid lucretur?'—Aff.

II. In Comitiiis.

1. 'An expeditio nostratium ad Virgineam sit reipublicae utilis?'
2. 'An omnis gens habeat suos peculiare mores?'
3. 'An ex aula vel academia belli duces sint eligendi?'

Approved by Congregation 10 May 1609 for discussion in the next Vesperies and Comitia (10 July).

1610.

I. In Vesperiiis.

1. 'An callidiores sophistas pariant civium officinae quam Academiæ scholæ?'—Aff.
2. 'An in delectu studii unusquisque suo genio relinquendus sit?'—Aff.
3. 'An singulari certamine dirimendae sint simultates?'—Neg.

II. In Comitiiis.

1. 'An dignitati humanae animae fabrica sui corporis respondeat?'—Aff.
2. 'An literae plus debeant musæis quam ambulacris?'—Aff.

¹ A reference probably to Arist. Eth. Nic. I. 8. § 16.

² Suggested by Arist. Eth. Nic. I. 3. § 5.

3. 'An cogitata sua aptius enarret Scotus quam Tullius?'—Aff.

Approved by Congregation 2 May 1610 for discussion in the next Vespers and Comitia (9 July).

1611.

I. In Vesperiiis.

1. 'An ingenia tardiora sint feliciora?'—Aff.
2. 'An moriones docti sint moriones pessimi?'—Aff.
3. 'An fato magis quam praelectione amemus?'—Aff.

II. In Comitiis.

1. 'An luna sit habitabilis?'—Neg.
2. 'An artes magis corruptae sint quam olim?'—Neg.
3. 'An disciplina militaris vigeat magis praesenti quam praeterito seculo?'—Aff.

Approved by Congregation 29 Apr. 1611 for discussion in the next Vespers and Comitia (8 July).

1612.

I. In Vesperiiis.

1. 'An satius sit verum ignorare quam falsum docere?'—Aff.
2. 'An voluntas semper praesupponat iudicium?'—Aff.
3. 'An natura prius in otioso quam in industrio deficiat?' Aff.

II. In Comitiis.

1. 'An sit aliquod ominosum in rerum natura?'—Aff.
2. 'An omnes animae intellectivae sint aequaliter perfectae?'—Aff.
3. 'An scientiae sint infusae?'—Neg.

Approved by Congregation 11 May 1612 for discussion in the next Vespers and Comitia (13 July).

1613.

I. In Vesperiiis.

1. 'An doctior quisque fuerit in scribendo parcissimus?'—Aff.
2. 'An mali ignoratio sit utilior quam cognitio?'—Neg.
3. 'An in servo alia esse debeat quam heri prudentia?'—Neg.

II. In Comitiis.

1. 'An inventoribus quam perfectioribus artium major debeatur gratia?'—Neg.
2. 'An anima corpori plus debeat quam corpus animae?'—Neg.
3. 'An septentrio sit mundi pars mascula?'—Aff.

Approved by Congregation 12 May 1613 for discussion in the next Vespers and Comitia (12 July).

1614.

I. In Vesperiiis.

1. 'An mundus inferior regatur a superiore?'—Aff.
2. 'An ex observatione siderum de futuris dari possit conjectura?'—Neg.
3. 'An Jesuitae corruperint omnes scientias?'—Aff.

II. In Comitiis.

1. 'An intellectus gaudeat quiete?'—Neg.
2. 'An sit defectus in operibus naturae qui arguat mundi senectam?'—Neg.
3. 'An anima sit tabula rasa?'—Aff.

Approved by Congregation 12 May 1614 for discussion in the next Vespers and Comitia (11 July).

1615.

I. In Vesperiiis.

1. 'An intellectus sit facultas independens a corpore?'—Aff.
2. 'An phisiognomiae signa aliquid certi praedicant?'—Neg.
3. 'An fletu ac gemitu minuatur dolor?'—Aff.

II. In Comitiis.

1. 'An pulchritudo sit potius ex symmetria quam ex arte?'—Aff.
2. 'An anima seipsam intelligat?'—Aff.
3. 'An voluntas feratur ad impossibilia?'—Neg.

Approved by Congregation 9 May 1615 for discussion in the next Vesperies and Comitia (10 July).

1616.

I. In Vesperiiis.

1. 'An materia semper meditetur maleficium?'—Aff.
2. 'An natura sit indocta?'—Aff.
3. 'An vita possit aeternari?'—Neg.

II. In Comitiis (8 July).

1. 'An anima recedat a corpore invita?'—Aff.
2. 'An vi phantasiae sensuum dolor excludi possit?'—Aff.
3. 'An Britannia carere possit exoticis?'—Aff.

1617.

I. In Vesperiiis.

1. 'Stylus mores scribentis non indicat.'
2. 'Satyrarum scribendi licentia in alienam rempublicam non est impune ferenda.'
3. 'Errores naturae non faciunt ad ornatum mundi.'

II. In Comitiis (14 July).

1. 'Criticorum labor est occupatissima vanitas.'
2. 'Literae plus debeant industriae quam ingenio.'
3. 'Systemata litterarum incremento obicem posuerunt.'

1618.

I. In Vesperiiis.

1. 'An primogeniti sint naturaliter maxime ingeniosi?'—Aff.
2. 'An duodecim signa Zodiaci dominantur partibus corporis humani?'—Neg.
3. 'An unicuique saeculo suus insit genius?'—Aff.

II. In Comitiis.

1. 'An ingenia feliciora sint ad studiorum patientiam ineptiora?'—Aff.
2. 'An Minerva vel Natura sit fecundior parens monstrorum?'—Aff.
3. 'An in nuptiis contrahendis habenda sit ratio graduum et aetatum?'—Aff.

Approved by Congregation 5 May 1618 for discussion in the next Comitia (13 July).

1619.

I. In Vesperiiis.

1. 'An sit in anima humana quiddam irrationale?'—Neg.
2. 'An liceat artis secreta communicare¹?'—Neg.
3. 'An compositio re ipsa supponat in partibus indigentiam?'—Aff.

¹ For this was substituted on 4 May by Congregation, 'An Academia unicuique pateat?'

II. In Comitiis.

1. 'An errorem individue comitetur complacentia?'—Aff.
2. 'An maxima sit animae delectatio in sensibilibus?'—Neg.
3. 'An ἀπαθεια¹ sit possibilis?'—Neg.

Approved by Congregation 30 Apr. 1619 for discussion in the next Vespers and Comitia (12 July).

1620.

I. In Vesperis.

1. 'An terra sit ornatior coelo?'—Aff.
2. 'An liceat Academicis negotiari?'—Neg.
3. 'An amor concilietur philtis?'—Neg.

II. In Comitiis.

1. 'An subtilissima ingenia sunt praecipitio proxima?'—Aff.
2. 'An contingat simul amare et sapere?'—Neg.
3. 'An sexuum transmutatio sit possibilis?'—Neg.

Approved by Congregation 10 May 1620 for discussion in the next Vespers and Comitia (12 July).

1621.

I. In Vesperis.

1. 'An artium initia magis debeantur rationi quam casui?'—Aff.
2. 'An speculationes metaphisicae sint quaesitissima studiorum tormenta?'—Neg.
3. 'An natura sit immortalitatis aemula?'

II. In Comitiis (9 July).

1. 'An cometae sint mutationum in republicâ praesagi?'—Aff.
2. 'An melius meriti sint de hominum vita Panegirici quam Satirici?'—Aff.
3. 'An scientia sit fecundior errorum mater quam ignorantia?'—Aff.

1622.

I. In Vesperis.

1. 'An rerum civilium scientia a philosophis sit tradenda²?'—Neg.
2. 'An animus concitatus praestantiora edat opera quam quietus?'—Neg.
3. 'An artes liberales aliquo usque tantum sunt discendae?'—Aff.

II. In Comitiis (8 July).

1. 'An artium principia rationis potius esse debeant quam autoritatis?'—Neg.
2. 'An linguarum studium obicem posuerit incremento literarum?'—Neg.
3. 'An pertinacius amemus ingenii subolem quam corporis?'

QUESTIONS DISCUSSED FOR THE DEGREE OF D.C.L.

These Quaestiones or Theses are styled 'Quaestiones Juristarum,' or 'Quaestiones Juris Civilis,' or 'Quaestiones in Facultate Juris,' or 'Quaestiones Juridicae,' or 'in Jure Civili.' In consequence probably of the small number of persons incepting in the Faculties of Law, Medicine, and

¹ The first use of Greek letters in these lists; formerly the word was written in Latin letters (see p. 175). The word is written without accent.

² For this was substituted by Congregation on 6 June, 'An philosophi possint rebus civilibus sufficere?'—Neg.

Theology, a somewhat different system was followed than in the arrangement of the questions for inception in Arts. In Arts the questions both in Vesperies and in the Comitia were fixed by Congregation, and were the same for all. In the other faculties the persons desiring to incept proposed each his own set of questions for his Vesperies. These had to obtain the ratification of Congregation, which also had to approve the questions in the Comitia. It frequently happened that Congregation or Convocation nominated some one to undertake the duty of responding to the Doctors in the Comitia. The reasons for this have been given above (p. 120), as also some of the instances of it. More instances follow.

1584.

1. 'An filius interfectoris a defuncto haeres institutus ab haereditate repelli possit si mortem defuncti non vindicaverit, patrem de homicidio accusando? Casus: Gaius Lucium Titium mortifere vulneravit qui tunc dum ex eo vulnere laboravit in extremis filium Gaii interfectoris haeredem instituit. Quaeritur utrum dictus haeres repellatur ab haereditate si mortem, etc.' 'Puto non repelli.'

2. 'An in venditione vendita omnia praestantur quae traduntur cum re vendita? Casus:—Mercator quidam ex Hispania certam cerae detulit quantitatem in qua decem aureos incluserat quam ceram quum domi detulerat statim nocte sequenti mortuus est. Haeres mercatoris ignarus pecuniae reconditae ceram vendidit Gaio. Hic cum eam per triennium possiderat. Seio vendidit, qui pecuniam invenit. Quaeritur cujus fuerat.' 'Dicendum ad filium mercatoris pertinere.'

3. 'Lex praemium alicui primo aliquid facienti proponens, quid velle putetur si duo simul faciant? Lex Castrensis ita scripsit "qui primus muros ascenderit decem aureos habeat." Gaius et Seius eo instanti ascenderunt. Quaeritur an ambobus vel uni vel nulli debeatur.'—'Puto nulli deberi.'

1585.

I. In Vesperiiis.

1. 'An represaliae sint licitae?'

2. 'An rectores ecclesiae possint praescribere per tempus quod omnem superat memoriam aliam ecclesiam tanquam suae ecclesiae unitam?'

3. 'An media pensionis pars praescribi possit?'

II. In Comitiiis (10 July).

1. 'An liceat interficere aggressorem patris?'

2. 'An princeps possit dispensare cum jure naturali vel divino?'

3. 'An princeps possit dispensare cum jure humano?'

1586.

I. In Vesperiiis (A).

1. 'An legatarii testimonium valeat in testamento?'

2. 'An consilium fraudulentum sit obligatorium?'

3. 'An teneatur injuriarum Titius Sempronium foeneratorem contumeliose vocans?'

In Vesperiiis (B).

1. 'An liceat principi leges rite promulgatas tollere et mutare?'

2. 'An aliquis factus pubes possit testificari de eis quae vidit in pullari aetate?'
3. 'An dominium rei legatae transeat in legatarium statim a tempore mortis testatoris?'

II. In Comitiis (11 July).

1. 'An successio primogenitorum in universa parentum haereditate sit contra jus naturae?'
2. 'An qui dat consilium delinquendi teneatur?'
3. 'An filius teneatur pro delicto patris?'

1588.

1. 'An bellum possit esse justum ex utraque parte?'
2. 'An in civilibus bellis sit jus legationum?'
3. 'An subdito diversae religionis liceat militiam agere principi suo bellum gerenti contra principem qui ejus religionis sit cujus est ipse subditus?'

1589.

I. In Vesperiiis Johannis Estmonde (12 July 1589).

1. 'An legatarius testimonium ferre possit ad probationem testamenti in quo legatum ipsi relinquitur?—Aff.

L. qui testo. ff. de testa. Instit. de testa. § legatariis et ibi D.D.

2. 'An gesta per servum qui liber esse putatur valeant?—Aff.

L. Barbarius Philippus ff. de officio praetorio.

3. 'An matrimonium contractum ob defectum paterni consensus sit dirimendum?—Neg.

Alex. de Imol. consilio lxxxvii Cano. c. 1 de despons. impub. ff. de spons.

1. sed ea quae l. 2^a ff. de ritu nupta et l. nuptiae inter ff. eo.

Quaestiones Hugonis Floid in Vesperiiis.

1. 'An qui foedus cum duobus fecit priori foederato potius quam posteriori obligetur?—'Priori.'

2. 'An condemnatio ex judicio medici prolata contrario peritorum judicio possit revocari?—Aff.

3. 'An is cui judex ordinarius commisit causae alicujus cognitionem possit eam definire?'

In Vesperiiis Henrici Manninge.

1. 'An ex judiciis ferenda sit sententia in causa criminali?'

2. 'An mutuae injuriae tollantur compensatione?'

3. 'An error personae sit justa causa recedendi a conjugio contracto?'

In Vesperiiis Gulielmi Cager.

1. 'An qui tacet in judiciis consentire videtur?—Neg.

2. 'An liceat judici mutare sententiam suam?—Neg.

3. 'An semel absolutus eodem crimine iterum accusari possit?—Neg.

In Vesperiiis Johannis Benett.

1. 'An ebrius recte contrahit matrimonium?—Neg.

2. 'An susceptus per adulterium legitimetur sequenti matrimonio?—Neg.

3. 'An nobilitas adoptione queratur?—Neg.

In Vesperiiis <Thomae> Crumpton.

1. 'An in regno patris aut fratris permortui filius avo succedat?'

2. 'An in aperto laesae majestatis crimine deprehensus sine sententia puniatur?—Aff.

3. 'An concessa alicui et haeredibus certa et expressa de causa, non servata ab haeredibus conditione, poterint revocari?'

II. In Comitiis (14 July).

1. 'An magistratus possit ulcisci injuriam suam?'—Aff.
2. 'An legatis querantur dona vel principi?'—Legatis.
3. 'An bello recepta prioribus dominis restituantur?'—Neg.

1591.

1. 'Utrum populus possit deponere principem religionis causa?'
2. 'Utrum liceat uti veneno in bello?'
3. 'Utrum raptus Sabinorum (sic) sit licitus?'
1. 'An mater secundo nubens possit esse tutrix filii prioris mariti?'—Neg.
2. 'An tutor qui propria autoritate pupillum de manibus alterius eripuit teneatur de violentia inde sequuta?'—Neg.
3. 'An judex a quo, suffectus in locum judicis ad quem, sit appellatum possit de eadem causa cognoscere?'—Neg.
1. 'Utrum foederatus duobus priori debeat auxilia contra posteriorem?'—Aff.
2. 'Utrum legatum factum cancellario transmittatur ad successorem?'—Aff.
3. 'Utrum talio obtineat contra eum qui accusationem non probavit sed reum adegit ad purgationem?'—Aff.

On 4 June 1591, William Aubrey of Ch. Ch. was dispensed that he might moderate in the Vesperies and respond in the Comitia (12 July) in Civil Law and count this as his 'forma' for B.C.L.

1592.

I. In Vesperiiis Johannis Favour.

1. 'Medicus Titium a podagra liberare promisit, liberavit quidem, sed duobus post annis reversa est infirmitas:—quaeritur an liberetur medicus debeatque totum habere et retinere salarium.'—Q.¹ sic.
2. 'Judex, ad dictum medicorum deponentium vulnus a Titio inflictum fuisse mortale, condemnat Titium de occiso. Titius dicens medicos falsum dixisse petit ante sepulturam occisi peritiores medicos adhiberi. q. duplex, an debeant admitti, et si contrarium dixerint an retractari debeat sententia prius lata.'—Q. Non.
3. 'Judicium, an sit sufficiens ad torturam, si vulneratus sanguinem e vulneribus emisit.'—Aff.

In Vesperiiis Francisci Betts.

1. 'An filius patriam defendens possit patri violentas manus inferre?'—Aff.
2. 'An uxor fugiens propter saevitiam mariti debeat ab eo ali?'—Aff.
3. 'An sigilli amissio aut remotio fidem instrumenti minuat?'—Neg.

In Vesperiiis Henrici Martin.

1. 'An justum conjugium solo partium sui juris consensu contrahatur?'—'Non videtur.'
2. 'An aetas apta nuptiis contrahendis recte definiatur a jure civili?'—'Videtur.'

¹ Quaeritur.

3. 'An consensus parentum in nuptiis utriusque sexus liberorum sit simpliciter necessarius ita ut, citra eundem, matrimonium sit plane nullum?'—'Non videtur.'

II. In Comitiiis (10 July, James Husee being respondent).

1. 'An filius teneatur pro patris delicto?'—Neg.
2. 'An bellum possit esse justum ex utraque parte?'—Neg.
3. 'An exteri principes jure possint aliorum principum subditos contra manifestam illorum principum tyrannidem vi et armis defendere?'—Aff.

1593.

I. In Vesperiiis <Evani> Morris.

1. 'An legatus possit recuperare damna a principe à quo missus?'
2. 'An superveniens privilegium eximat quemquam a jurisdictione?'
3. 'An minor deceptus in causa matrimoniali ratione aetatis debeat restitui?'

II. In Comitiiis (9 July, Griffin Powel being respondent).

1. 'An Manlius Torquatus filium suum jure interfecerit?'—'Jure.'
2. 'An histriones sint infames?'—'Sunt.'
3. 'An viduae privilegiatorum sint privilegiatae?'—'Sunt.'

1595.

II. In Comitiiis (14 July, John Budden responding).

1. 'An proscriptorum bona sint reipublicae potius quam propinquis dijudicanda?'
2. 'An qui in mare aedificant superiorem agnoscant?'
3. 'An vulgaris in singulari certamine purgatio sit permissa legibus?'

1597.

I. In Vesperiiis Gulielmi Awbrey.

1. 'An liberi duorum fratrum vel duarum sororum possint matrimonio conjungi?'—Aff.
2. 'An res quaesitae ab hostibus et recuperatae sint restituendae priori domino?'—Aff.
3. 'An nudum pactum pariat actionem?'—Neg.

II. In Comitiiis (11 July).

1. 'An res ecclesiasticae alienari possint?'—Neg.
2. 'An judicandum sit secundum leges scriptas potius quam ad arbitrium boni viri?'—Aff.
3. 'An foedus ineundum sit cum infidelibus?'—Neg.

1599.

I. In Vesperiiis Jacobi Baily.

1. 'Si testator coepit facere testamentum et non perfecit, an valeat id quod disposuit?'—Neg.
2. 'Si testator interrogatus utrum talem haeredem suum instituere velit, dicat expresse quod sic; an valeat institutio?'—Aff.
3. 'Si testator aegrotus dicat "si ex hac infirmitate decessero, instituo talem haeredem" et evasit ab illa infirmitate, an valeat illa institutio?'—Aff.

In Vesperiiis Edmundi Pope.

1. 'An possit appellari a summo principe?'—Neg.

2. 'An a iudice male informato ad eundem melius informandum appellare liceat?'—Aff.
3. 'An appellatio prohiberi vel etiam tolli possit?'—Aff.

In Vesperiiis Zachariae Babington.

1. 'An iudex teneatur secundum allegata et probata judicare vel secundum privatam suam notitiam?'—Aff.
2. 'An in causa matrimoniali ubi plusquam semi plene probatum est utpote per duos testes quorum alter est omni exceptione major, alter laesae fidei, locus sit, pro matrimonio, juramento suppletorio?'—Aff.
3. 'An probatio in genere fieri potest per testes singulares?'—Aff.

In Vesperiiis Bartholomaei Jesop.

1. 'An iudici liceat uti simulatione aliqua ut a reo actoreve veritatem rei apud ipsum dubiae extorqueat?'—Aff.
2. 'An iudex possit delatum de crimine ad poenam damnare ex sola confessione quam ab eo promissa criminis impunitate extorsit?'—Neg.
3. 'An iudex teneatur reo impunitatis promissionem servare cujus causa reus crimen fassus est?'—Neg.

II. In Comitiis (9 July, Griffin Powell being respondent).

1. 'An iudex in poenis arbitrariis possit imponere poenam mortis naturalis?'—'Existimo non posse.'
2. 'An iudex debeat judicare secundum allegata et probata vel an secundum conscientiam suam?'—'Puto secundum allegata et probata.'
3. 'An semel de crimine accusatus et absolutus possit iterum de eodem crimine accusari?'—'Arbitror non posse.'

1601.

I. In Vesperiiis Jacobi Hussee.

1. 'An liceat subdito ex ulla causa in principem arma tollere?'—Neg.
2. 'An constitutiones posteriores sint antiquioribus praeferendae?'—Aff.
3. 'An dictum testis si non reddat rationem dicti valeat?'—Neg.

Approved by Congregation on 25 June.

II. In Comitiis (13 July, John Sunnibanke being respondent).

1. 'An bellum possit esse justum ex utraque parte?'—Neg.
2. 'An filius patriam defendens jure possit patri violentas manus inferre?'—Aff.
3. 'An matris confessione improbetur filiatio?'—Neg.

1602.

I. In Vesperiiis Sampsonis Husee.

1. 'An princeps privilegium a praedecessoribus concessum jure potest ex causa dissolvere?'—Aff.
2. 'Si pecunia usui in quem legata est non sufficiat an in alium possit converti?'—Aff.
3. 'An aliquis possit sibi jus dicere?'—Aff.

In Vesperiiis Oliveri Floid.

1. 'Utrum liceat raptorem ob tutelam rerum occidere?'—Aff.
2. 'Utrum res ab hostibus recuperatae prioribus dominis sint restituendae?'—Aff.
3. 'Utrum conductor, re conducta impeditus uti, pensione liberetur?'—Aff.

In Vesperiiis Johannis Budden.

1. 'Principi non subditus laesae majestatis crimen in eum non admittit.'
2. 'Delicta extra territorium sunt punienda.'
3. 'Privilegia paucis concessa qui postea in magnam multitudinem excrescunt non sunt revocanda.'

1603.

I. In Vesperiiis Eitzo Tiardae.

1. 'Pacta non servanti bellum juste fieri.'
2. 'Bellantibus contra fidifragos juste auxilium fieri.'
3. 'Causa religionis bellum justum non esse.'

II. In Comitiis (11 July, <Francis> Alexander of New Coll. being respondent).

1. 'An si aliqui tantum adversus inducias egerint, ob id induciae prorsus et in totum censeantur dissolutae etiam quo ad caeteros qui non contravenerunt?'—Neg.
2. 'An fides a privato hosti data sit servanda?'—Aff.
3. 'Utrum statutum disponens de filio locum habeat in nepote pronepote et deinceps?'—Neg.

1605.

I. In Vesperiiis <Hugonis> Barker.

1. 'An legatum annuum alicui relictum in certam aetatem alterius, puta haeredis testatoris, mortuo haerede antequam illam aetatem compleret, nihilominus legatario debeatur in tempus illud quo si vixisset haeres illam aetatem complevisset?'—'Debetur.'
2. 'An legatum annuum alicui relictum in certam aetatem alterius, puta haeredis testatoris, mortuo legatario antequam ad illam aetatem haeres pervenerit, sit transmissibile ad haeredes legatarii, donec haeres testatoris ad illam aetatem perveniat?'—'Non est.'
3. 'An si post diem legati cedentem, tamen ante diem legati venientem legatarius decesserit, is cui tale legatum per legatarium praedictum relinquitur illud petere possit ante diem quo legatarius ipse si vixisset petere potuisset?'—'Non potest.'

II. In Comitiis (8 July, George Blagrove being respondent).

1. 'An judex in poenis arbitrariis sententiam extendere possit usque ad mortem?'—Aff.
2. 'An quae jure non nisi a libero geri potuissent de facto gesta per servum qui communiter liber putatur valeant tanquam gesta per liberum?'—Aff.
3. 'An actio injuriarum dissimulatione tollatur?'—Aff.

1608.

I. In Vesperiiis <Thomae> Glyn (more correctly, Gwyn).

1. 'An represaliae licitae sint?'—Aff.
2. 'An cautio juratoria licita sit?'—Aff.
3. 'An foenus nauticum licitum sit?'—Aff.

In Vesperiiis Jacobi Cooke.

1. Utrum subditus, etiam sacerdos, quoquo modo, etiam per confessionem sacramentalem, sciens conjurationem contra principem obstinate susceptum et non revelans, poena capitis sit afficiendus?'—Aff.
2. Utrum subditi omnes, sive clerici sunt sive laici, qui supremam regis in omnibus causis et in omnes personas potestatem impugnant,

maxime qui extraneum superiorem inducunt, laesae majestatis rei sint et ut tales puniendi?'—Aff.

3. Utrum de majestate causam dicenti advocatus sive patronus dandus sit?'—Neg.

II. In Comitiis (11 July).

1. 'An liceat marito uxorem verberare?'—Aff.
2. 'An liceat patri filium exhaeredare?'—Aff.
3. 'An liceat privato magistratui resistere?'—Neg.

Dr. Thomas Gwin of All So. was the respondent in the Comitia, although incepting. The statutes required that each inceptor in the Comitia should oppose; but Convocation on 27 June 1608 granted a dispensation that Gwin might respond, there being no one else to do so.

1609.

II. In Comitiis (10 July).

- 'An qui mentiri mentientem dixerit teneatur injuriarum?'—Aff.
 'An civitas pro rebelli habenda quae metu coacta potestati hostis se subjecerit?'—Neg.
 'An nobilitas amittatur per mercaturam?'—Aff.

The 'respondent' was Nathaniel Brent, who on 16 June was dispensed by Convocation that he might moderate in the Vesperies of the Doctors incepting in Law and respond to them in the Comitia, and that he should count this 'pro formâ' for his B.C.L.

1610.

I. In Vesperiis Francisci Alexander.

1. 'An statutum poenam deminuens ad delictum ante commissum trahatur?'—Aff.
2. 'An fides a privato hosti data servanda?'—Aff.
3. 'An victor civitatis alicujus universalis etiam jurium ipsius dominus sit?'—Aff.

Approved by Congregation 22 May.

In Vesperiis Thomae Ryves.

1. 'An secundis nuptiis continuo post prioris viri mortem celebratis, decimo demum ab ejus obitu mense natus, primi secundi neutrius an utriusque viri filius et haeres in jure censeri debeat?'
 'Respondetur quod secundi tantum.'
2. 'An stante statuto ne mulier in regno succedat ejus filius per hoc a regno excludatur?'—Neg.
3. 'An minus sufficienter ab uno judice punitus ab alio judice iterum et gravius puniri possit?'—Aff.

Approved by Congregation on 25 June.

II. In Comitiis (9 July).

1. 'An levis fama de marito mortuo uxori valeat ad secundas nuptias?'—Neg.
2. 'An pax facta per adulterium violatur?'—Aff.
3. 'An ab hostibus recuperata priori domino sint restituenda?'

6 July 1610, Nicholas Dorell, B.C.L., of New C., was allowed to moderate in Vesperies and respond to the Doctors in the Comitia.

1612.

I. In Vesperiiis Inceptoris Nathanielis Harris.

1. 'An liceat principi superiorem non agnoscenti prohibere piscationem in mari territorio suo adjacente?'—Aff.
2. 'An liceat bellum inferre infidelibus eo quod sint infideles?'—Neg.
3. 'An reprisaliae sint licitae?'—Aff.

In Vesperiiis Basilii Wood.

1. 'An venditio medico ab infirmo facta rescindi debeat?'—Aff.
2. 'An carius vendi res debeant pecunia credita quam numerata?'—Neg.
3. 'An suspensus ab officio sit eo ipso suspensus a beneficio?'—Neg.

Approved by Congregation 3 July.

In Vesperiiis Arthuri Duck.

1. 'An legatus delinquens in regno ejus principis ad quem missus est possit ab eo puniri?'—Neg.
2. 'An juri navigationis in mari possit praescribi?'—Neg.
3. 'An duellum sit licitum?'—Neg.

II. In Comitiis (13 July).

1. 'An uxor amittat dotem propter osculum?'—Neg.
2. 'An causae marinae per fictionem trahi possint ad jus municipale?'—Neg.
3. 'An impensae factae a patre filio studiis agenti sint illi a caeteris fratribus tempore divisionis imputandae?'—Neg.

1 July 1612, Francis Capps, B.C.L., of New C., was allowed to moderate in the Vesperies and respond in the Comitia to the Doctors in Law.

1613.

I. In Vesperiiis Johannis Hoskins.

1. 'An dominus domicilium scholis extendendis idoneum justo pretio vendere cogatur?'—Aff.
2. 'An pater scholaris filium invisens in loco studii possit arrestari?'—Neg.
3. 'An scholaris et a studiis et a scholis semper feriatus gaudeat privilegiis scholaris?'—Neg.

In Vesperiiis Caroli Caesar.

1. 'An effodiens alicui oculum ob caecatum teneatur poenâ statuti "de eruente oculum?"'—Neg.
2. 'An mulier praegnans quae peperit in navi teneatur solvere naulum pro partu?'—Neg.
3. 'An bravium¹ debeatur equo primum venienti ad metam sine sessore?'—Neg.

II. In Comitiis (12 July).

1. 'An pro defensione honoris licitum sit alium interficere?'
2. 'An amor excusat in delictis?'
3. 'An caupo teneatur de sarcina subrepta in ejus hospitio?'

Approved by Congregation 7 June 1613.

22 May 1613 John Philipson, M.A., Mert., was to respond to the Doctors in Law in the Comitia and count this for his B.C.L.

1615.

I. In Vesperiiis Nicolai Dorrell.

1. 'Utrum socius criminis sit idoneus testis [contra ejusdem criminis participem]?'—Neg.

¹ I. e. 'victoriae praemium.'

2. 'Utrum qui pecuniam mutuo accepit ad nummos ejusdem generis an valoris persolvendum teneatur?' 'Ad nummos ejusdem valoris?'
3. 'Utrum reus cogi possit actori edere instrumenta [quibus contra se utatur]?—Neg.

The words in brackets are scored out.

II. In Comitiis (10 July, Richard Zouch, B.C.L., being respondent).

1. 'Utrum quae amatorium poculum dederit unde mors secuta est teneatur homicidii?'—Aff.
2. 'Utrum legatum ad certos usus in alios converti possit?'—Aff.
3. 'Utrum sponsalia propter amissam pudicitiam ante contractum sint solvenda?'—Neg.

It had been arranged on 9 Dec. 1614 that Nicholas Dorell should respond to the Doctors in Law in the Comitia, but when the time came Zouch had to be substituted since Dorell was the only Inceptor in Law.

1617.

I. In Vesperiiis Johannis Craddock.

1. 'An fides hosti data aut foedus initum cum infideli sit servandum?'—Aff.
2. 'An secundum jus pontificium fides iis sit servanda qui in causa fidei a Romana ecclesia decesserint?'—Neg.
3. 'An salvus conductus simpliciter datus ut quis ire possit intelligatur ut possit redire?'—Aff.

II. In Comitiis (14 July).

1. 'An legato liceat mandati fines etiam in melius transgredi?'—Neg.
2. 'An liceat aliquando in causis criminalibus ab exequutione (?) inchoare?'—Aff.
3. 'An suspensus si rupto fune in terram cadat incolumis liberari debeat?'—Neg.

1618.

I. In Vesperiiis Caroli Twisden.

1. 'An nuda matris assertio praejudicet filio quoad filiationem?'—Neg.
2. 'An libri rationum et privatae annotationes mercatorum nostrorum plenam fidem faciant?'—Neg.
3. 'An quis in ea causa cui patrociniū praestitit perduci possit testis?'—Neg.

II. In Comitiis (13 July, Charles Crook being respondent).

1. 'An quod quis publice promisit privatim retractare queat?'—Neg.
2. 'An puella ad nuptias quas semel pacta est perficiendas sit compellenda?'—Aff.
3. 'An alea sit legitimus acquirendi modus?'—Neg.

Approved by Congregation 18 June 1618.

1619.

I. In Vesperiiis Ricardi Clarke.

1. 'An liceat contrahentibus se invicem circumvenire?'—Aff.
2. 'An principes possint prohibere venationem in locis publicis?'—Aff.
3. 'An superioris mandatum excuset in delictis?'—Aff.

Approved by Congregation 5 July 1619.

In Vesperiiis Ricardi Zouch.

1. 'An in communi periculo dispendium unius aliorum contributione sit resarciendum?'—Aff.

2. 'An pensio sit remittenda pro re conducta qua uti non potuit?'—Aff.
3. 'An unius delicti a pluribus admissi a singulis sit repetenda?'—Aff.

II. In Comitiiis (12 July, Richard Zouch being respondent).

1. 'An qui famosum libellum scripsit nec dum in lucem edidit teneatur injuriarum?'—Aff.
2. 'An filio detur actio contra eum qui defunctum patrem contumelia affecerit?'—Aff.
3. 'An qui principem convitiis insectatur sit reus laesae majestatis?'—Aff.

1622.

I. In Vesperiiis Martini Ailworth.

1. 'An condicio de nubendo posita in alieno arbitrio si deficiat perimat legatum?'—Neg.
2. 'An adjecta condicio vitiet contractum conjugalem?'—Neg.
3. 'An uni desponsata possit invito sponso cum alio contrahere matrimonium?'—Aff.

In Vesperiiis Gulielmi Steed.

1. 'An delinquens gravius quam destinaverat teneatur de delicto admissio non tantum de constituto?'—Aff.
2. 'An ex adulterio utriusque conjugum tollatur mutua accusatio?'—Aff.
3. 'An occidens aggressorem a cujus impetu se divertere potuit teneatur de homicidio?'—Aff.

In Vesperiiis Gulielmi Juxon.

1. 'An veritas convicii excuset conviciantem?'—Aff.
2. 'An verbis injuriis praemissa protestatio injuriam removeat?'—Neg.
3. 'An testis, qui testimonii gratia pecuniam accepit, si verum testimonium dixerit, poena falsi sit afficiendus?'—Aff.

In Vesperiiis Gulielmi Bird.

1. 'An judex possit augere vel diminuere poenam a lege statutam?'—Aff.
2. 'An in poenis arbitrariis judex possit imponere poenam mortis?'—Neg.
3. 'An legatum uxori relictum transeat ad secundam uxorem si testator superstes primae uxori aliam duxerit, et non mutato testamento discesserit?'—Neg.

II. In Comitiiis (8 July).

1. 'An ornamenta uxoris repeti possint ab haeredibus mariti?'—Aff.
2. 'An error qualitatis vitiet matrimonium?'—Neg.
3. 'An sciens conjurationem contra principem, nec revelans, teneatur laesae majestatis?'—Aff.

QUESTIONS DISCUSSED FOR INCEPTION IN MEDICINE.

Called 'Quaestiones medicae, medicorum, in re medica, in medicina.'

1583.

1. 'An omnis curatio instituatur per contraria?'
2. 'An corpora non pura sint copiose nutrienda?'
3. 'An vita possit prorogari artis medicae operâ?'

2 July 1583, a dispensation was granted that Henry Ashworth should respond in the Comitia (8 July) in Medicine, there being no M.D. or M.B. to do it.

1589.

In Vesperiiis.

1. 'An tenuia alimenta sint prius ingerenda?'
2. 'An concoctio melior fiat in somno?'
3. 'An digestio sequens precedentem possit emendare?'

In Comitiis (14 July).

1. 'An demones possint inferre morbos?'
2. 'An demones possint curare morbos quos non intulerunt?'
3. 'An curatio fiat per contraria?'

1590.

Quaenstioes in Medicina.

I. In Vesperiiis Johannis Case.

1. 'An medicina purgans similitudine substantiae distinctos humores attrahat?'
2. 'An materiam crudam purgare liceat?'
3. 'An cervisia sit salubrior lupulato potu?'

(I. e. ale than beer.)

In Vesperiiis Gulielmi Clarkeson.

1. 'An sit spiritus naturalis in doctrina Galeni?'
2. 'An victus humidus conferat febricantibus?'
3. 'An senes facillime ferant jejunium?'

II. In Comitiis (13 July).

1. 'An phantasia in morbis curandis melancholicis plus valeat quam medicina?'
2. 'An amor insanus curetur medicinis?'
3. 'An vinum Gallicum seu claretum potius sumenda sit cum cibo quam album?'

5 June 1590, Matthew Gwinne was allowed to respond in the Comitia in Medicine and to count this as the exercise for M.B.

1594.

I. In Vesperiiis <Bartholomaei> Warner.

1. 'An in omni febre putrida mittendus sanguis?—Aff.
2. 'An in accessionis die purgare liceat?—Neg.
3. 'An victus humidus conveniat febricitantibus?—Aff.

II. In Comitiis (8 July, 'Dris. Guin respondentis').

1. 'An majorem afferat perniciem contagium ex contactu ex fomite an ex aere?—'Ex aere.'
2. 'An frequens haustio nicotianae (quae vulgo dicitur Tabaco) faciat ad salutem?—Aff.
3. 'An et medicis et medicamentis utendum potius domesticis quam peregrinis?—Aff.

1599.

I. In Vesperiiis <Johannis> Gyfford.

1. 'Utrum omnis febris habet adjunctum calorem praeter naturalem cordis?—Aff.
2. 'Utrum medicamenta cathartica ducant humorem proprium an quemlibet sine discrimine, et si per proprium utrum actione qualitatis, formae, aut totius substantiae?' 'Affirmative, ratione totius substantiae.'

3. 'Utrum cibi concoctu faciliores an duriores sint prima mensa comedendi?' 'Duriores sunt in prima mensa comedendi.'

II. In Comitiiis (9 July, John Evley, responding).

1. 'An in febre pestilentiali venae sectio conveniat?'—Neg.
2. 'An pro minoranda materia in eadem conveniat pharmacia?'—Neg.
3. 'An in praecautione calculi diuretica sint exhibenda?'—Neg.

1605.

I. In Vesperiiis Roberti Fludd.

1. 'Frequens usus purgantium medicamentorum non accelerat senium.'
2. 'Chymicum extractum minus molestiae et periculi affert quam quod integrum et naturale.'
3. 'Senes facilius inediam ferunt quam pueri.'

II. In Comitiiis (8 July, Edward Lapworth responding).

1. 'Incantatio non valet ad curam morbi.'
2. 'In mensa prius edendum quam bibendum.'
3. 'Vinum cum carne ferina comesta convenit.'

1608.

I. In Vesperiiis <Edmundi> Deane.

1. 'An vita hominis sine respiratione consistere possit?'—Aff.
2. 'An homo possit vivere ultra septimum diem sine cibo et potu?'—Aff.
3. 'An laxitiva medicamenta conveniant in principiis morborum?'—Aff.

In Vesperiiis Gulielmi Barker.

1. 'An calor et humor redundans sint causae calculi et podagrae?'—Neg.
2. 'An calculus vesicae habeat rudimentum in vesica?'—Neg.
3. 'An morbi articulares sive podagra sive chiragra sint sua natura incurabiles?'—Neg.

In Vesperiiis Ricardi Andrewes.

1. 'An omnes corporis partes sanguine nutriantur?'—Neg.
2. 'An pus empyricorum per sinistrum cordis ventriculum possit expurgari?'—Neg.
3. 'An morbi acuti intra 14 dies indicentur?'—Aff.

In Vesperiiis Gulielmi Turner.

1. 'An pastus unicus in die sufficiat homini sano?'—Neg.
2. 'An alimenta liquida prius assumenda sint solidis?'—Aff.
3. 'An coena prandio debet esse liberalior?'—Aff.

II. In Comitiiis (11 July).

1. 'An salubre sit vinum aquâ dilutum bibere?'—Neg.
2. 'An bellariorum et fructuum usus in secundis mensis sit admitendus?'—Neg.
3. 'An fuci et decocationes faciei interius inficiant corpus?'—Aff.

The 'respondent' was Thomas Johnson, M.A., Oriel, who was dispensed by Convoc. on 30 May that he might respond in the Comitia to the Doctors incepting in Medicine, and count this as his disputation for M.B.

1609.

I. In Vesperiiis (28 June).

1. 'An stata diaeta sit periculosa?'—Aff.
2. 'An otium cum abstinencia potius quam cum exercitatione plenitudo vitam producat?'—Aff.
3. 'An recte vinum sit mulieribus interdictum?'—Neg.

II. In Comitiis (1 July).

1. 'An pestis semper ex venenata qualitate non simplici putredine nascatur?'—Aff.
2. 'An potus intemperantia sit corpori perniciosior quam cibi?'—Aff.
3. 'An in morbi principio ante humorum concoctionem turgente materia competat evacuatio?'—Aff.

16 June 1609, Robert Vilvaine, Exet., who had obtained grace for M.B., was dispensed to take M.D. on responding to the Doctors in the Comitia, there being no one to undertake the duty.

1610.

I. In Vesperiiis Theodori Gulson.

1. 'Non datur nova morborum suboles quam quae fuit apud prisci temporis homines.'
2. 'In acutis morbis licet sanguinem mittere post quartum diem.'
3. 'Morbi recidivi sunt iidem cum origine sua.'

Approved by Congregation on 24 May.

II. In Comitiis (9 July).

1. 'Humana vita sustentari potest ad plures annos sine cibo et potu.'
2. 'Potest aliquis vi consuetudinis veneno nutriri.'
3. 'Eadem est curatio amantium et amentium.'

Approved by Congregation on 27 June.

On 6 July 1610 Convocation dispensed Simon Baskerville, M.A., of Exet., on completion of his exercises for M.B., to respond in Medicine in the Comitia and to count this as exercises for M.D.

1611.

I. In Vesperiiis Thomae Clayton.

1. 'In pica est appetitus contrariorum.'
2. 'Paralysis dextra est curatu difficilior sinistra.'
3. 'Medicamenta non sunt cibis commiscenda.'

Approved by Congregation 26 June.

In Vesperiiis Edvardi Lapworth.

1. 'Lac phthisicis convenit.'
2. 'In variolis et morbillis venam secare licet.'
3. 'Lui Indicae thermarum usus conducit.'

Approved by Congregation 28 June.

In Vesperiiis Roberti Vilvaine.

1. 'Non dantur venena quae sola qualitate manifesta interimunt.'
2. 'Pharmaca purgantia proprios humores attrahunt per sympathiam.'
3. 'Sanis liberaliori coena quam prandio uti expedit.'

Approved by Congregation 28 June.

In Vesperiiis Simonis Baskerville.

1. 'In febris interpolata humor non putrescit extra venas.'
2. 'Eadem materia non facit rigorem et febrim.'
3. 'In omni febris putrida convenit sanguinis missio.'

Approved by Congregation 3 July.

II. In Comitia (8 July).

1. 'Vitiatae consuetudini in cura morborum est indulgendum.'
2. 'Aegri opinio de medico facit ad salutem.'
3. 'Qui medice vivit non vivit misere.'

Approved by Congregation 1 July.

On 28 June 1611, Convocation dispensed John Saunders, M.A., Oriel, to respond in Medicine in the Comitia, and to count this for M.B.

1613.

I. In Vesperiiis Tobiae Venner.

1. 'An a solis medicis licentiatis recte medicina exerceatur?'—Aff.
2. 'An in podagrae initio conveniat purgatio?'—Aff.
3. 'An in febribus putridis absque plenitudine sanguinem mittere liceat?'—Neg.

II. In Comitiiis (12 July).

1. 'An complexio innata possit mutari?'—Aff.
2. 'An curatio incipienda sit a lenioribus?'—Aff.
3. 'An liceat morbum morbo curare?'

28 June 1613, Convocation dispensed Antonius Olevianus, a German, to respond to the Doctors in Medicine in the Comitia, and to count this as exercises for M.B. and for lic. to pract. med.

1615.

I. In Vesperiiis <Petri> Browne (more correctly, Bowne).

1. 'Nulli morbi procedunt a malis geniis.'
2. 'Omnis epilepsia est in se curabilis.'
3. 'Medicamentis exoticis carere non possumus.'

Approved by Congregation 3 July.

In Vesperiiis Clementis Westcombe.

1. 'Tempore crisis non est evacuandum.'
2. 'Assumpto pharmaco non est dormiendum.'
3. 'Ad expurgationem est expectanda perfecta concoctio.'

II. In Comitiiis (10 July, Thomas Grent responding).

1. 'An ciborum varietas sit praeferenda cibo simplici?'—Neg.
2. 'An extremis morbis extrema convenient remedia?'—Aff.
3. 'An mors contingat in declinatione morbi?'—Neg.

1618.

I. In Vesperiiis Rodolphi Baylie.

1. 'An flatus in melancholicis a causa calida potius quam frigida oriatur?'—Aff.
2. 'An in febris purpurata maculis apparentibus vena sit secanda?'—Neg.
3. 'An in praegnantibus liceat sanguinem mittere?'—Aff.

In Vesperiiis Andreae Bird.

1. 'An mixtura variorum diversae speciei in eodem remedio sit probanda?'—Aff.
2. 'An mulieres a melancholia magis vexentur quam viri?'—Aff.
3. 'An aeger in declinatione morbi possit perire?'—Neg.

In Vesperiiis Georgii Raleighe.

1. 'An cibi liquidi sint prius sumendi?'—Aff.
2. 'An morbus imminens possit provideri?'—Aff.
3. 'An purgantia proprios humores trahant?'—Aff.

II. In Comitiiis (13 July).

1. 'An corpora temperatiora sint minus obnoxia morbis?'—Aff.
2. 'An febricitantibus in paroxismo potus sit affatim trahendus?'—Aff.
3. 'An frigescere post cibos sit signum sanitatis?'—Aff.

1620.

I. In Vesperiiis Danielis Oxenbridge.

1. 'An pharmaca convenient sanis?'—Neg.
2. 'An consuetudo auxiliorum afferat illorum necessitatem?'—Neg.
3. 'An aliquis possit febricare ex fame?'—Aff.

Approved by Congregation 19 June.

In Vesperiiis Francisci Banister.

1. 'An febris essentia sit in calore?'—Aff.
2. 'An lien nutriatur melancholia?'—Aff.
3. 'An in pruritu sit phlebotomandum?'—Aff.

II. In Comitiis (12 July).

1. 'An solum datum Regi Gallorum strumas curare?'—Neg.
2. 'An amor sit morbus?'—Aff.
3. 'An anceps remedium sit melius quam nullum?'—Aff.

1622.

I. In Vesperiiis Ricardi Spicer.

1. 'An melancholia hypocondrica unicum tantum habeat locum affectum?'—Aff.
2. 'An omnis scorbutus fiat vitio lienis?'—Aff.
3. 'An conveniat aegroto plures habere medicos?'—Aff.

II. In Comitiis (8 July, George Beard, M.A., responding).

1. 'An detur temperamentum ad pondus?'—Neg.
2. 'An influentiae moveant humores?'—Aff.
3. 'An complexio innata possit mutari?'—Aff.

QUESTIONS DISCUSSED FOR INCEPTION IN THEOLOGY.

Called 'Quaestiones (or Theses) Theologorum, Theologicae, in Theologia.' They will be found to be generally either Theses on points occurring in the XXXIX Articles, or to exhibit the intense hatred and suspicion of Romanism which characterised the age. The fondness of the time for discussions on freewill and predestination is also largely reflected in these questions.

1576.

I. In Vesperiiis Adami Squier (7 July).

1. 'An sit purgatorium?'—Non.
2. 'An sit orandum pro defunctis?'—Non.
3. 'An Spiritus Sanctus hominem peccantem electum tamen prorsus et omnino deserat tempore peccati?'—Non.

II. In Comitiis (9 July).

1. 'Lex non potest servari.'
2. 'Sola fides justificat.'
3. 'Infidelium opera sunt peccata.'

1581.

I. In Vesperiiis Roberti Hovenden.

1. 'An Papa errare possit?'
2. 'An Romanus Pontifex sit caput Ecclesiae Universalis?'

3. 'An Papa sit Anti-Christus?'

Approved by Congregation 7 July.

In Vesperiiis Edmundi Lilly.

1. 'An Papismus sit haeresis?'

2. 'An haeretici sint cogendi ad religionem?'

3. 'An liceat pontificiorum sacris interesse?'

In Vesperiiis Nicholai Bond.

1. 'An voluntas Dei sit causa peccati?'

2. 'An voluntas Dei sit mutabilis?'

3. 'An voluntas Dei impediri possit?'

In Vesperiiis Joannis Underhill.

1. 'An Christus, ut homo, sit ubique aut in multis locis?'

2. 'An Christus solus sit unicum caput Universalis Ecclesiae?'

3. 'An Christus solus sit mediator?'

In Vesperiiis Thomae Sparke.

1. 'An sacra coena sub utraque specie laicis sit ministranda?'

2. 'An conjugium ministrorum sit licitum?'

3. 'An Liturgia sit vernaculo sermone habenda?'

II. In Comitiiis (13 July).

1. 'Non est Eucharistia realis praesentia carnis Christi, absoluta substantia panis et vini.'

2. 'Christi caro in Eucharistia non est adoranda.'

3. 'Mali non manducant veram Christi carnem.'

1582.

I. In Vesperiiis Jacobi Cottington.

1. 'Scriptura majorem vim habet ad confutandos haereticos quam traditio.'

2. 'Scriptura complectitur omnia ad salutem necessaria.'

3. 'Scriptura majorem habet auctoritatem quam Ecclesia.'

In Vesperiiis Gulielmi Souch.

1. 'Sanctorum electio gratuita est.'

2. 'Electorum nemo perire potest.'

3. 'Electorum quisque certus fieri potest de sui ad aeternam vitam electione.'

In Vesperiiis Johannis Garbrand.

1. 'Ministris ecclesiarum licet uxorem ducere.'

2. 'Votum perpetuae castitatis est illicitum.'

3. 'Matrimonium non est sacramentum.'

In Vesperiiis Meredith Hanmer.

1. 'Missa non est sacrificium propitiatorium.'

2. 'Non est sacrificium offerendum pro defunctis.'

3. 'Sancti in illo sacrificio non sunt invocandi.'

1583.

1. 'An sit liberum arbitrium?'

2. 'An sola fides justificat?'

3. 'An opera infidelium sint peccata?'

27 Apr. 1583, Martin Heton, M.A., Ch. Ch., was dispensed to respond to the inceptors in Theology, and to count this as exercises for B.D.

1584.

In Comitiis (13 July).

1. 'An corpus Christi sit ubique?'
2. 'An corpus Christi naturale sit in sacramento?'
3. 'An sit transubstantiatio in Coena Domini?'

1585.

1. 'Nemo potest legem implere nisi solus Christus.'
2. 'Communio sacra est administranda sub utraque specie.'
3. 'Ecclesiae reformatio spectat ad pios principes.'

Approved by Congregation 20 June 1585.

1586.

I. In Vesperiiis (A).

1. 'An confessio auricularis sit juris divini?'
2. 'An peccata soli Deo sint confitenda?'
3. 'An sacerdotes habeant potestatem dimittendi peccata ex se?'

In Vesperiiis (B).

1. 'An sacramenta sint nuda tantum signa Christianae professionis?'
2. 'An sacramenta conferant gratiam ex opere operato?'
3. 'An duo sint tantum novi testamenti sacramenta?'

II. In Comitiis (11 July).

1. 'An infantes sint baptizandi?'
2. 'An infantes mortui sine baptismo sint damnati?'
3. 'An laicis aut mulieribus baptizare liceat?'

1589.

I. In Vesperiiis Ricardi Eedes.

1. 'Sacra scriptura continet omnia ad salutem necessaria.'
2. 'Sacra scriptura est in quamvis passim linguam transferenda.'
3. 'Sacrae scripturae lectio est laicis permittenda.'

In Vesperiiis Johannis Primi.

1. 'Nemo potest implere legem.'
2. 'Nemo potest satisfacere pro eo quod non implet.'
3. 'Christus est impletio legis et satisfactio pro nobis.'

II. In Comitiis (14 July).

1. 'Sua cuique fidei certo constare potest electio.'
2. 'Vere sanctis sua fides nunquam prorsus excidit.'
3. 'Matrimonium nec ab infideli nec invitis parentibus est contrahendum.'

1590.

I. In Vesperiiis.

1. 'An electi justificantur fide per gratiam absque operibus?'
2. 'An fideles renovantur ad sanctificationem inchoatam in hac vita?'
3. 'An sancti glorificantur immerentes secundum opera?'

II. In Comitiis (13 July).

1. 'Christus non continetur vere realiter substantialiter sub specie panis et vini in Eucharistia.'
2. 'Panis et vinum in Eucharistia non transubstantiantur in corpus et sanguinem Christi.'
3. 'Cultus latriae non exhibendus sacramento Eucharistiae.'

1591.

I. In Vesperiiis.

1. 'An concupiscentia in renatis sit peccatum?'
2. 'An sit in homine liberum arbitrium?'
3. 'An sit meritum aliquod bonorum operum?'

II. In Comitiis (12 July).

1. 'An opera bona sint causae praedestinationis nostrae?'
2. 'An fides sola justificet?'
3. 'An opera sint necessaria ad salutem?'

4 June 1591, a dispensation was granted to John Kinge, M.A., Ch. Ch., that responding in Theology in the Comitia should count as exercises for B.D. He was to take B.D. before doing so, because it was more seemly that a B.D. should respond.

1593.

I. In Vesperiiis Leonardi Tayler.

1. 'Missa privata est illicita.'
2. 'Sacramentum Eucharistiae sub utraque specie laicis et clericis non conficientibus participandum est.'
3. 'Concilia possunt errare.'

In Vesperiiis Georgii Clarke.

1. 'An omnia infidelium opera sint peccata?'—Aff.
2. 'An praestantissima regeneratorum opera sint perfecta?'—Neg.
3. 'An peccata mortalia excutiant Spiritum?'—Neg.

II. In Comitiis (9 July).

1. 'An aliqua sit inhaerens justitia justificans in hominibus?'—Neg.
2. 'An Christi justitia sit causa formalis justificationis nostrae?'—Aff.
3. 'An aliquod sit meritum de congruo et condigno?'—Neg.

1594.

I. In Vesperiiis Henrici Ball.

1. 'Fides sola justificat.'
2. 'Fides justificans nunquam sejungitur a charitate.'
3. 'Fides conjuncta cum charitate nunquam extinguitur.'

II. In Comitiis (8 July).

1. 'Vulgata Latina Editio Veteris et Novi Testamenti non est authentica.'
2. 'Aequalitas ministrorum in Ecclesia jure divino non constat.'
3. 'Christianae religionis mysteria non sunt ratione examinanda sed fide credenda.'

7 June 1594, Richard Latewarr, S. Jo., was dispensed to respond in Theology in the Comitia, and to count this for B.D.

1596.

I. Quaestiones Vesperiales D. Johannis Luidi.

1. 'Scholastica diaparatriba corrumpit doctrinam pietatis.'
2. 'Scholastica diaparatriba doctrinas daemoniorum complectitur.'
3. 'Vulgata Latina est longe corruptissima.'

Quaestiones Vesperiales D. Rogeri Hacket.

1. 'Deus pro voluntate sua homines aliquos repudiabit.'
2. 'Reprobi ab omni spe aeternae salutis exclusi sunt necessario perituri.'
3. 'Voluntarie simul et necessario peccavit Adam.'

1596.

In Vesperiiis Henrici Parry.

1. 'Justus non potest amittere fidem finaliter.'
2. 'Justus non potest ad tempus amittere.'
3. 'Justus de hac fidei suae perpetuitate esse certus potest.'

In Vesperiiis Johannis Dove.

1. 'An baptismus tollat originale peccatum?'—Aff.
2. 'An concupiscentia in renatis sit peccatum?'—Aff.
3. 'An infantes sint baptizandi?'—Aff.

Quaestiones Ricardi Kilbie in Vesperiiis.

1. 'An voluntas nostra in omnibus divinae voluntati sit conformanda?'—Aff.
2. 'An eadem sit fides antiquorum patrum et nostri.'—Aff.
3. 'An antiquis patribus sufficeret ea solum credere quae ad Christi divinitatem spectarent?'—Neg.

In Vesperiiis Jacobi Bisse.

1. 'Opera non justificant.'
2. 'Opera non sunt meritoria.'
3. 'Lex divina impleri non potest.'

In Vesperiiis Thomae Ravis.

1. 'An concupiscentia sit peccatum proprie dictum in renatis?'—Aff.
2. 'An renati possint implere legem Dei perfecte?'—Neg.
3. 'An tota renatorum salus sit omnino gratuita?'—Aff.

In Vesperiiis Edmundi Watts.

1. 'Opera infidelium sunt peccata.'
2. 'Opera renatorum legi Dei plene non satisfaciunt.'
3. 'Concupiscentia est peccatum.'

In Vesperiiis Johannis Bourne.

1. 'Sancti defuncti non cognoscunt particulares actiones hominum in terris.'
2. 'Sancti defuncti non orant pro nobis.'
3. 'Sancti defuncti non sunt invocandi a nobis.'

In Vesperiiis Henrici Caesar.

1. 'An liceat ecclesiae ministris matrimonium contrahere?'—Aff.
2. 'An sint septem sacramenta?'—Neg.
3. 'An matrimonium sit sacramentum?'—Neg.

In Vesperiiis Johannis Perin.

1. 'Post consecrationem sola non manent accidentia et species absque subjecto et substantia panis et vini.'
2. 'Si quid sacramenti residuum sit, in conopeo suspensum reservari non debet.'
3. 'Interdicta esse non debet plebi vernacula scripturarum lectio.'

In Vesperiiis Rodolphi Ravens.

1. 'Nihil credendum necessario vel faciendum in causa religionis quod apertum Sacrae Scripturae testimonium non habet.'
2. 'Sacrae Scripturae complectuntur omnia quae sunt ad nostram salutem necessaria.'
3. 'Religio Dei vera traditionibus Patrum conservari non potest.'

In Vesperiiis Arturi Awbrey.

1. 'Romanus pontifex non est caput visibilis ecclesiae.'

2. 'Romanus pontifex non potest remittere peccata per indulgentias.'

3. 'Romanus pontifex est ille Anti-Christus.'

In Vesperiiis Francisci Godwyn.

1. 'Astrologiae judiciariae usus non prohibetur in sacris literis.'

2. 'Non licet consulere mortuos.'

3. 'Non licet divinare per sortes.'

In Vesperiiis Johannis Baber.

1. 'Christus descendit ad inferos.'

2. 'Locus inferni est subterraneus.'

3. 'Ignis inferni est corporeus.'

II. In Comitiiis (12 July, William Jolliffe responding).

1. 'An electio sit gratuita sine operibus provisus?'—Aff.

2. 'An justificatio sit ex sola fide?'—Aff.

3. 'An opera mereantur vitam aeternam?'—Neg.

1597.

I. In Vesperiiis Johannis Harding.

1. 'Latina vetus vulgata editio non est scriptura authentica, sed hebraicus contextus in veteri testamento et graecus in novo.'

2. 'Vernaculae versiones scripturarum sunt omnibus promiscue proponendae.'

3. 'Preces publicae non sunt lingua tantum Latina habendae sed vernacula quarumvis gentium.'

Approved by Congregation 1 June.

In Vesperiiis Ricardi Feild.

1. 'Doctrina praedestinationis olim tradita ab Augustino et nostris temporibus a Calvino eadem est nec quicquam continet Catholicae veritati aut fidei regulae contrarium.'

2. 'Praescientia Dei aeterno decreto omnia ordinantis non pugnavit cum arbitrii libertate primis parentibus concessa.'

3. 'Orthodoxi patres qui arbitrium liberum esse dixerunt et qui hodie servum esse dicunt idem sentiunt.'

In Vesperiiis Georgii Abbott.

1. 'Ad ecclesiam aedificandam Petro non erat praerogativa major quam reliquis Apostolis.'

2. 'Petrus neque vivus neque moriens extraordinarium aliquid sedi Romanae commendavit.'

3. 'Generalis autoritas quam pontifices usurpant, ex principum indulgentia et Romani Episcopi ambitiosa astutia crevit, non ex Apostolica traditione.'

Approved by Congregation 23 June 1597.

In Vesperiiis Roberti Abbott.

1. 'Aeterna Dei praedestinatione alii ad vitam alii ad mortem ordinantur.'

2. 'Electorum salus certissima est.'

3. 'Electi non possunt in hac vita implere legem Dei.'

In Vesperiiis Radulphi Kettle.

1. 'Male pontificii docent bona opera esse facienda intuitu mercedis aeternae.'

2. 'Non recte statuitur a pontificiis fiduciam in meritis esse collocandam.'

3. 'Bona justorum opera non sunt meritoria ratione operum.'

In Vesperiiis Ricardi Latewarr.

1. 'Christus Deus et homo secundum utramque naturam est mediator.'
2. 'Christus, quâ Deus, est a seipso.'
3. 'Christus, quâ homo, a Patre magis diligitur quam totum genus humanum.'

In Vesperiiis Gulielmi Vaughan.

1. 'Animae defunctorum falso dicuntur a pontificiis in terris vagari et hominibus apparere.'
2. 'Animæ fidelium ante adventum Christi erant in coelo.'
3. 'Invocatio Sanctorum a pontificiis male statuitur.'

Approved by Congregation 9 July 1597.

In Vesperiiis Roberti Inkforbee.

1. 'Papa est Anti-Christus.'
2. 'Roma est Babylon.'
3. 'Roma ante secundum Christi adventum est ruitura.'

In Vesperiiis Johannis Buckerige.

1. 'Regimen ecclesiae non est monarchicum.'
2. 'Plebs non est consulenda nomine ecclesiae.'
3. 'Princeps civilis habet auctoritatem in ecclesiasticis.'

II. In Comitiiis (11 July).

The following theses were approved by Congregation on 1 June 1597, for discussion in the Comitia.

1. 'Peccatum originale non esse depravata hominis natura vel substantia sed prava tantum qualitas.'
2. 'Politia seu regimen Ecclesiae Anglicanae cum jure divino non pugnat.'
3. 'Transubstantiatio nullum habet in sacra pagina fundamentum.'

In Congreg. 8 June, the following were substituted for the above :—

1. (Same as 2 supra.)
2. 'In eodem regno diversae religiones non sunt ferendae.'
3. 'Inconsultis parentibus, nec contractus fieri oportet nec conjugia.'

1598.

I. In Vesperiiis Thomae Singleton.

1. 'An lex humana, ecclesiastica vel civilis, imponat necessitatem Christianis in foro conscientiae?'—Neg.
2. 'An majorum instituta pro lege tenenda sint in eis de quibus scriptura divina nihil certi statuit?'—Aff.
3. 'An magistratibus obediendum sit propter conscientiam?'—Aff.

In Vesperiiis Roberti Wright.

1. 'Sacra scriptura continet omnia ad salutem necessaria.'
2. 'Laicis est permittenda scripturarum lectio.'
3. 'Nemo potest implere legem.'

In Vesperiiis Johannis Williams.

1. 'An sit aliqua inhaerens justitia quae deum severum judicem ferre possit?'—Neg.
2. 'An Christi justitia justi simus?'—Aff.
3. 'An aliqua sint operum merita?'—Neg.

In Vesperiiis Ricardi Parrey.

1. 'Non est in homine liberum arbitrium ad bonum.'—Neg.
2. 'Arbitrium liberatum non sufficit ad dominica praecepta implenda.'

3. 'Opera renatorum non sunt meritoria.'

II. In Comitiiis.

1. 'An religiosae pietatis sit ecclesiam Christi privilegiis et possessionibus ditare?'—Aff.
2. 'An pastoribus ecclesiae pie ad munus Evangelii delectis debitae sunt decimae jure divino?'—Aff.
3. 'An fides justificans, quam reformatae ecclesiae docent, possit esse sine charitate et operibus bonis, ut calumniantur Romanenses?'—Neg.

Approved by Congregation 17 June 1598.

1599.

I. In Vesperiiis Georgii Rives.

1. 'Utrum bona opera renatorum legi divinae in hac vita perfecte satisfaciant?'—Neg.
2. 'Utrum formalis causa justificationis nostrae coram deo sit justitia in nobis inhaerens?'—Neg.
3. 'Utrum omne peccatum sit mortale?'—Aff.

Approved by Congregation 28 June 1599.

In Vesperiiis Aegidii Robinson.

1. 'An justificati fide debent habere certam fiduciam gratiae et spem salutis?'—Aff.
2. 'An fides justificans quae non est sine charitate justificat sine charitate?'—Aff.
3. 'An vetus vulgata editio latina Biblicorum corrigenda sit per fontes Hebraicos in Veteri Testamento, per Graecos in Novo?'—Aff.

II. In Comitiiis (9 July, Charles Rives responding).

1. 'Utrum post hanc vitam sint aliquae poenae satisfactoriae pro peccatis luendae?'—Neg.
2. 'Utrum sancti sint invocandi?'—Neg.
3. 'Utrum Episcopatus sit jure divino?'—Aff.

1600.

I. In Vesperiiis Leonardi Hutton.

1. 'Concupiscentia in renatis est peccatum.'
2. 'Renati non possunt perfecte implere legem Dei.'
3. 'Bona opera renatorum non merentur coram (sic ?) (? gratiam) Dei.'

In Vesperiiis Henrici Airay.

1. 'Christi corpus non offertur vere et proprie in coena.'
2. 'Christi corpus non est vere et proprie in coena.'
3. 'Christi corpus non potest esse vere et proprie in coena.'

In Vesperiiis Johannis Aglionby.

1. 'Originalis justitia fuit naturalis primo homini.'
2. 'Concupiscentia non fuit naturalis primo homini.'
3. 'Naturalia corrupta sunt post lapsum primi hominis.'

In Vesperiiis Ricardi Brooke.

1. 'Matrimonium ministris verbi est legitimum.'
2. 'Non licet vovere coelibatum.'
3. 'Christus est justitia nostra.'

In Vesperiiis Nathanielis Dod.

1. 'Ministerium in ecclesia nostra legitimum est.'
2. 'Verus Dei cultus ad canonem Scripturae exigendus est.'
3. 'Ad ecclesias, in quibus est verus Dei cultus, cogendi sint refractarii.'

In Vesperiiis Roberti Tinley.

1. 'Sancti non sunt adorandi.'
2. 'Sancti pro nobis non orant in particulari.'
3. 'Sancti non sunt invocandi.'

II. In Comitiis (13 July, Edward Gee, Bras., responding).

1. 'Nulla veritas philosophica contradicit veritati religionis.'
2. 'Corpus Christi glorificatum non potest pluribus in locis simul existere.'
3. 'Per solam fidem, Christus et ipsius merita nobis applicantur.'

Approved by Congregation 21 June 1600.

1602.

I. In Vesperiiis Gulielmi Thomas.

1. 'Testamenti veteris libri Hebraice conscripti soline sint authentici?'—Aff.
2. 'Novi Graecique Testamenti librine aliqui sint apocryphi?'—Neg.
3. 'Scriptura veteris novique testamenti canonica omniane contineat ad salutem necessaria?'—Aff.

In Vesperiiis Caroli Langford.

1. 'Non licet facere imaginem Dei.'
2. 'Imagines non sunt adorandi.'
3. 'Sancti defuncti non sunt adorandi.'

In Vesperiiis Aegidii Tomson.

1. 'An quisquam esse possit simpliciter Atheos?'—Neg.
2. 'An fides sit homini necessaria ad finem suum assequendum?'—Aff.
3. 'An homo se possit ad fidem praeparare sine gratia?'—Neg.

In Vesperiiis Joannis Williams.

1. 'An sancti sint adorandi et invocandi?'—Neg.
2. 'An sanctorum reliquiae et imagines sint colendae?'—Neg.
3. 'An templa festa et peregrinationes in honorem sanctorum fieri debeant?'—Neg.

In Vesperiiis Gulielmi Godwin.

1. 'Concupiscentia in renatis peccatum est.'
2. 'Nemo potest in hac mortali vita perfecte legem Dei implere.'
3. 'Justitia nostra qua coram Deo justificamur imputativa est.'

In Vesperiiis Caroli Rives.

1. 'Utrum omnia peccata sint mortalia nec tamen paria?'—Aff.
2. 'Utrum fuga sit licita in persecutione?'—Aff.
3. 'Omnia opera infidelium sint peccata?'—Aff.

In Vesperiiis Johannis Kinge.

1. 'An "hoc est corpus meum" sit figurata locutio?'—Aff.
2. 'An elementa transubstantientur in Eucharistia?'—Neg.
3. 'An sit vera participatio corporis et sanguinis Christi?'—Aff.

In Vesperiiis Johannis Spenser.

1. 'Voluntas hominis ex sua vi naturali libere velle potest quodcumque ipsi apparet bonum.'
2. 'Voluntas hominis animae ex sua vi propria moveri non potest ad verum bonum.'
3. 'Quod voluntas nostra verum bonum velit totum est a regenerante gratia.'

In Vesperiiis Gulielmi Swaddon.

1. 'An sacrae scripturae auctoritas pendeat ab ecclesia?'—Neg.
2. 'An ecclesia possit errare?'—Aff.
3. 'An episcopatus in ecclesia sit ab institutione divina?'—Aff.

In Vesperiiis Rogeri Bradshawe.

1. 'Nemo justificatur justitia inhaerenti.'
2. 'Christus solus implevit legem.'
3. 'Leges humanae obligant conscientiam.'

In Vesperiiis Johannis Howson.

1. 'An matrimonium sit sacramentum?'
2. 'An licet causa adulterii uxorem dimittere?'
3. 'An uxore adultera dimissa liceat aliam superinducere?'

In Vesperiiis Roberti Newman.

1. 'An sacrae scripturae in linguas vernaculas liciter transferantur?'—Aff.
2. 'An in linguis vernaculis sacra publice sint peragenda?'—Aff.
3. 'An omnibus sine discrimine permittenda sit scripturarum lectio?'—Aff.

II. In Comitiis (14 July, George Hockins, B.D., responding).

The following theses were approved by Congregation on 11 May 1602.

1. 'In republica Christiana unica tantum ferenda est religio.'
2. 'Aequivocatio Jesuitica in juramentis <non> est licita.'
3. 'Evangelici non sunt schismatici.'

But on 2 June the following were substituted.

1. 'Panis et vinum in coena non transubstantiantur in corpus et sanguinem Christi.'
2. 'Missa papistica nullam habet auctoritatem ex sacra scriptura.'
3. 'Communio est administranda sub utraque specie omnibus fidelibus.'

1603.

I. In Vesperiiis Johannis Childerley.

1. 'Sacrae Scripturae omnia continent ad salutem necessaria.'
2. 'Sensus scripturae a scripturis est hauriendus.'
3. 'Humanae constitutiones non obligent conscientiam.'

In Vesperiiis Inceptoris Nicholai Higgs.

1. 'Princeps politicus Christianus non est mere laicus sed curam religionis ex jure divino debet suscipere.'
2. 'Princeps non debet diversas religiones in sua republica tolerare.'
3. 'Protestantium et Papistarum religio non potest reconciliari.'

II. In Comitiis (11 July, Cadwallader Owens, Oriel, responding).

1. 'An tota salus electorum sit mere gratuita?'
2. 'An electi debeant esse et tandem vere sint ejusdem salutis suae certi?'
3. 'An reprobis quisque sua solius pereat malitia?'

1605.

I. In Vesperiiis Ricardi Fones.

1. 'Utrum ecclesia auctoritatem habet de novo condendi ceremonias?'—Aff.
2. 'Utrum minister ecclesiae cogendus sit ad adiaphora?'—Aff.
3. 'Utrum minister ecclesiae propter adiaphora debeat relinquere ministerium?'—Neg.

In Vesperiiis Johannis Harmar.

1. 'Utrum Christus sit mediator secundum utramque naturam?'—Aff.
2. 'Utrum justitia imputata an inhaerente justificemur?' 'Justitia imputata.'
3. 'Utrum vere fidelis excidere possit a gratia?'—Neg.

In Vesperiiis Arturi Lake.

1. 'Utrum sacri ordines sint sacramentum?'—Neg.
2. 'Utrum ordines Ecclesiae Anglicanae sint legitimi?'—Aff.
3. 'Utrum sacri ordines conferant spiritum sanctum?'—Neg.

In Vesperiiis Thomae Sanderson.

1. 'An sola fides justificet?'—Aff.
2. 'An bona opera sint ad salutem necessaria?'—Aff.
3. 'An bona opera sint meritoria?'—Neg.

In Vesperiiis Gulielmi Hill.

1. 'An papa sit Antichristus?'—Aff.
2. 'An Roma sit sedes Antichristi?'—Aff.
3. 'An Antichristus sit ex Judaeis oriundus?'—Neg.

In Vesperiiis Ricardi Brett.

1. 'Vulgata editio Latina non est habenda authentica.'
2. 'Non est ipsis fontibus aequanda nedum praeferenda.'
3. 'Non est ad eam in communi scripturarum usu recurrendum.'

In Vesperiiis Benjamin Heiden.

1. 'An legis impletio sit possibilis?'—Neg.
2. 'An opera mereantur vitam aeternam?'—Neg.
3. 'An sint opera supererogationis?'—Neg.

In Vesperiiis Rowlandi Searchfield.

1. 'Utrum unica fides diversas toleret religiones?'—Neg.
2. 'Utrum aliquis fide aliena possit servari?'—Neg.
3. 'Utrum haeretici ad externum Dei cultum sint cogendi?'—Aff.

II. In Comitiiis (8 July).

1. 'Ecclesia Anglicana est verum membrum Ecclesiae Catholicae.'
2. 'Auctoritas episcoporum est in Ecclesia necessaria.'
3. 'Atheoi sunt morte plectendi.'

1607.

I. In Vesperiiis Garardi Williamson.

1. 'Omnia peccata sunt mortalia.'
2. 'Omnia peccata non sunt paria.'
3. 'Bona opera infidelium sunt peccata.'

In Vesperiiis Gulielmi Fisher.

1. 'Sola sacrosancta scriptura est fidei Canon.'
2. 'Sola fides est justitiae atque salutis in Christo organon.'
3. 'Solus Christus Jesus est Dei hominisque mediator.'

In Vesperiiis Mathaei Davis.

1. 'Quod, remissâ culpâ, poena etiam temporalis a Deo remittatur.'
2. 'Quod nullis operibus Deo satisfieri possit pro redimenda poena temporali.'
3. 'Quod nullius Sanctorum opera possint alteri imputari sive communicari ad redimendam poenam temporalem.'

In Vesperiiis Georgii Benson.

1. 'Sacra Scriptura continet omnia ad salutem necessaria.'

2. 'Sacra Scriptura est vertenda in linguas vernaculas ad usus privatos et publicos.'

3. 'Sacra publica sunt peragenda lingua vernacula.'

II. In Comitiiis (13 July).

1. 'Papa solus non est summus controversiarum iudex in causa fidei.'

2. 'Sacra scriptura et sanctorum patrum scripta corrupta sunt variis in locis a pontificiis ad stabiliendum papatum.'

3. 'Indices expurgatorii a pontificiis cum auctoritate editi sunt a vera Ecclesia damnandi.'

29 June 1607, Thomas James, M.A., New C., was dispensed to respond in Theology in the Comitiiis, and to count this 'pro formâ' for B.D.

1608.

I. In Vesperiiis Ricardi Colfe.

1. 'An sancti defuncti sint invocandi?'—Neg.

2. 'An sanctorum imagines sint adorandae?'—Neg.

3. 'An Papa habet auctoritatem canonizandi sanctos?'—Neg.

In Vesperiiis Nicholai Simpson.

1. 'An quis in hac vita salutis suae certus esse possit?'—Aff.

2. 'An qui in Christo sunt perire possint?'—Neg.

3. 'An certi de salute sua omnes salventur?'—Aff.

In Vesperiiis Sebastiani Benefield.

1. 'Deus non est author peccati.'

2. 'Non licet facere imaginem Dei.'

3. 'Imagines Christi et sanctorum non recte coluntur.'

No. 3 was substituted for 'Deus non vult singulos homines salvos fieri.'

In Vesperiiis Georgii Darrell.

1. 'Sacra coena Dominica est administranda laicis sub utraque specie.'

2. 'Minister efficacius remittet peccata quam laicus.'

3. 'Advocato non licet causam quam novit falsam defendere.'

In Vesperiiis Thomae Higgons.

1. 'An indulgentiae vim aliquem habeant ad relaxandas poenas vivorum et mortuorum?'—Neg.

2. 'An animae fidelium defunctorum admittantur ad beatificam Dei visionem ante resurrectionem corporum?'—Aff.

3. 'An sit purgatorium?'—Neg.

In Vesperiiis Johannis Browne.

1. 'In papatu est ecclesia sed papatus non est ecclesia.'

2. 'Papismus est haeresis.'

3. 'Fides sola justificat sed sine bonis operibus non salvat.'

In Vesperiiis Christopheri Sutton.

1. 'An discessio Ecclesiae Anglicanae a jurisdictione pontificis Romani sit schisma?'—Neg.

2. 'An doctrina Ecclesiae Anglicanae sit vere Catholica?'—Aff.

3. 'An differentiae in hujus temporis controversiis protestantibus attributae sint haeresis?'—Neg.

In Vesperiiis Thomae Alleyne.

1. 'Concupiscentia in renatis est peccatum.'

2. 'Non est liberum arbitrium.'

3. 'Sancti non possunt excidere gratiâ.'

In Vesperiiis Ricardi Thornton.

1. 'An concupiscentia in renatis sit vere et proprie peccatum?'—Aff.

2. 'An renati possint perfecte implere legem Dei?'—Neg.
3. 'An bona opera renatorum mereantur vitam aeternam?'—Neg.

In Vesperiiis Gulielmi Laude.

1. 'An episcopus tantum possit ordines conferre?'—Aff.
2. 'An episcopatus sit ordo distinctus a presbyteriatu eoque superior jure divino?'—Aff.
3. 'An debeat esse ordo in ecclesia?'—Aff.

In Vesperiiis Johannis Lee.

1. 'Sola fides justificat.'
2. 'Fideles possunt certa fide statuere sibi remissa esse peccata.'
3. 'Vere fideles non possunt finaliter excidere statu gratiae.'

In Vesperiiis Edvardi Wickam.

1. 'Ecclesia militans potest errare moribus et doctrina.'
2. 'Ecclesia non est semper visibilis.'
3. 'Ecclesia Romana non est solum membrum Ecclesiae Catholicae.'

II. In Comitiiis (11 July).

1. 'Efficacia sacramentorum ex opere operato, et eorum septenarius numerus nec scripturis possunt nec ratione stabiliri.'
2. 'Omnis usura et bonorum ecclesiasticorum nundinatio sunt illicitae et utroque genere peccantes obligantur ad restitutionem.'
3. 'Aequivocatio et omne genus mendacii prohibentur verbo Dei.'

The respondent was Thomas Peacock, M.A., Bras. On 30 May he was dispensed by Convocation that he might respond in the Comitia to the Doctors incepting in Theology, and that this should count as his disputation for B.D.

1609.

I. In Vesperiiis Gerardi Massie.

1. 'Opera non sunt aeternae vitae meritoria.'
2. 'Nemo potest implere legem Dei.'
3. 'Sola fides justificat.'

In Vesperiiis Gulielmi Leonard.

- | | | |
|----------------------------|---|---|
| 1. 'Episcopus oecumenicus' | } | 'nec sunt nec esse debent in Ecclesia Christi.' |
| 2. 'Episcoporum orbitas' | | |
| 3. 'Ministrorum paritas' | | |

In Vesperiiis David Ellyse.

1. 'In ipso regenerationis actu voluntas humana se habet mere passive.'
2. 'Omnia infidelium opera sunt peccata.'
3. 'Delicta nostra operibus supererogationis compensari non possunt.'

In Vesperiiis Gulielmi Osburne.

1. 'Ecclesia seu generale concilium non est summus iudex in controversiis fidei.'
2. 'Ecclesia seu generale concilium errare potest in fide.'
3. 'Ecclesia militans errare potest.'

In Vesperiiis Ricardi Mocket.

1. 'Romanus Pontifex non habet directe temporalem potestatem in totum orbem.'
2. 'Romanus Pontifex non habet indirecte temporalem potestatem in totum orbem Christianum.'
3. 'Principis excommunicati subditi ei civilem obedientiam praestare tenentur.'

II. In Comitiiis (10 July).

1. 'Papa non est summum de fidei controversiis iudicium.'
2. 'Papa non habet jure divino auctoritatem privandi imperio principes.'
3. 'Asserere Christum corporaliter praesentem in coelo simul et sacramento contradictio est.'

16 June 1609, Simon Jucks, M.A., Ch. Ch., was dispensed to respond to the Inceptors in Theology in the Comitia, and to count this for B.D. 'ac si in schola theologica opposuisset et respondisset.'

1610.

I. In Vesperiiis Gualteri Bennet.

1. 'Christus est mediator secundum utramque naturam.'
2. 'Solus Christus est mediator noster.'
3. 'Solus homo Christum habet mediatorem.'

Approved by Congregation 11 June.

In Vesperiiis Rodolphi Barlowe.

1. 'Ministerium Ecclesiae Anglicanae est legitimum.'
2. 'Ministerium Ecclesiarum Reformatarum est legitimum.'
3. 'Ministerium Ecclesiae Romanae et separistarum secundum eorum doctrinam non est legitimum.'

Approved by Congregation 12 June.

In Vesperiiis Roberti Clay.

1. 'An sancti defuncti sint invocandi?'—Neg.
2. 'An sancti defuncti cognoscant cogitationes cordium?'—Neg.
3. 'An sancti defuncti sint colendi?'—Neg.

Approved by Congregation 18 June.

In Vesperiiis Johannis Bancrofte.

1. 'Major est autoritas Scripturae quam Ecclesiae.'
2. 'Episcopus Romanus non debet habere jurisdictionem in Universam Ecclesiam.'
3. 'Romanus Pontifex non est simul episcopus Ecclesiae et princeps civilis neque directe neque indirecte.'

Approved by Congregation 25 June.

In Vesperiiis Silvani Griffithes.

1. 'An major sit perfectio in praeceptis quam consiliis evangelicis?'—Aff.
2. 'An presbyterium clero-laicum sit verbo Dei consonum?'—Neg.
3. 'An decimae sint jure divino debitae?'—Aff.

In Vesperiiis Gulielmi Laughton.

1. 'Pontifex Romanus non est Ecclesiae Universalis Christianae caput.'
2. 'Principes Christiani a Romano Pontifice excommunicati non excidunt regnis suis.'
3. 'Pontificis Romani iudicium in controversiis fidei non est infallibile.'

Approved by Congregation 3 July.

In Vesperiiis Johannis Parkhurst.

1. 'Christus non est praesens realiter in sacramento coenae per transubstantiationem.'
2. 'Missa non est sacrificium propitiatorium pro vivis et defunctis.'
3. 'Non est purgatorium.'

In Vesperiiis Francisci Kerrie.

1. 'Canonici libri sacrae scripturae testimonium habent ab Ecclesia, non auctoritatem.'
2. 'Soli canonici libri sunt quos pro canonicis habent Ecclesiae protestantium.'
3. 'In rebus fidei soli canonici libri sunt indubitatae veritatis.'

Approved by Congregation 7 July.

In Vesperiiis Johannis Best.

1. 'Magistratus civilis habet auctoritatem in Ecclesiae causis.'
2. 'Magistratus civilis habet auctoritatem in personas ecclesiasticas.'
3. 'Papa non potest deponere principes.'

II. In Comitiis (9 July).

1. 'Sigillum confessionis aliquando debet reserari.'
2. 'Aequivocatio papistica est contra verbum Dei.'
3. 'Societas Jesuitarum nullo modo ferenda est neque in ecclesia neque in republica Christiana.'

Approved by Congregation 23 June.

12 June 1610, William Peirce, M.A., Ch. Ch., was dispensed to respond to the Inceptors in Theology in the Comitia, and to count this for the B.D.

1611.

I. In Vesperiiis Samuelis Page.

1. 'An Beata Mater Domini concepta fuit sine peccato?'—Neg.
2. 'An Reformatae religionis professores honorem aliquem Beatae Virginis negent?'—Neg.
3. 'An liturgia Anglicana aliquid in se contineat contrarium verbo Dei?'—Neg.

Approved by Congregation 6 June.

In Vesperiiis <Johannis> Denison.

1. 'Sancti defuncti non sunt invocandi.'
2. 'Preces viventium non prosunt defunctis.'
3. 'Defuncti non revertuntur ad terram ante diem judicii.'

Approved by Congregation 17 June.

In Vesperiiis Richardi Kinge.

1. 'Episcopatus est de jure divino.'
2. 'Episcopatus est immediate a Christo, non mediante Papa.'
3. 'Cardinalis Presbiter non est superior Episcopo non Cardinali.'

In Vesperiiis Christopher Hooke.

1. 'An sit purgatorium post hanc vitam?'—Neg.
2. 'An Christi corpus sit ubique?'—Neg.
3. 'An defunctorum animae oberrent in terra?'—Neg.

Approved by Congregation 3 July.

In Vesperiiis Georgii Hakewill.

1. 'An diversae religiones in eodem regno sub eodem rege non sint tolerandae?'—Neg.
2. 'An haeretici quâ haeretici non sint morte puniendi?'—Neg.
3. 'An haeretici quâ haeretici sint coercendi?'—Aff.

II. In Comitiis (8 July).

1. 'Ecclesia protestantium non est nova.'
2. 'Non potest conciliari cum pontificia.'
3. 'Non licitae sunt nuptiae in religione dispari.'

3 May 1611, John Prideaux, M.A., Exet., was dispensed to respond in the Comitia in Theology, and to count this for his B.D.

1612.

I. In Vesperis Johannis Prideaux.

1. 'An gratia sufficiens ad salutem omnibus concedatur?'—Neg.
2. 'An renati possint gratiâ penitus excidere?'—Neg.
3. 'An sacramenta conferant gratiam ex opere operato?'—Neg.

In Vesperis Johannis Whetcomb.

1. 'An sit aliquod peccatum sua natura venale?'—Neg.
2. 'An sit purgatorium?'—Neg.
3. 'An liceat orare pro defunctis?'—Neg.

In Vesperis Gulielmi White.

1. 'An sola fide justificamur?'—Aff.
2. 'An justitia inhaerens sit causa justificationis?'—Neg.
3. 'An fide justificati sint certi de salute?'—Aff.

II. In Comitiiis (13 July).

1. 'An in missa offeratur sacrificium vere propitiatorium?'—Neg.
2. 'An Christus sit unicus sacerdos Novi Testamenti?'—Aff.
3. 'An adoratio hostiae pontificiae sit idololatria?'—Aff.

1 July 1612, Roger Bates, M.A., Trin., was dispensed to respond in the Comitia in Theology, and to count this for B.D.

1613.

I. In Vesperis Johannis Abbott.

1. 'Sacra scriptura docet Ecclesiam quicquid necessarium est ad salutem.'
2. 'Supremum judicium pro controversiis fidei terminandis penes sacram scripturam est.'
3. 'Sacra scriptura a laicis legenda est.'

In Vesperis Danielis Price.

1. 'Statuendus non est totius Ecclesiae visibilis monarcha.'
2. 'Reformatio religionis est penes principes.'
3. 'Papistica religio in libera protestantium republica non est toleranda.'

In Vesperis Ludovici Bayley.

1. 'An fuerit limbus patrum?'—Neg.
2. 'An sit purgatorium?'—Neg.
3. 'An prosit sanctorum invocatio?'—Neg.

In Vesperis Johannis Brookes.

1. 'Rex habet primatum in ecclesiasticis.'
2. 'Papa non habet temporalem potestatem in principes.'
3. 'Regi de facto excommunicato debetur a populo fides et subjectio.'

In Vesperis Gulielmi Simons.

1. 'An Italica politia sit pellex ecclesiastica?'—Aff.
2. 'An principes seculares teneantur vi papatum abolere?'—Aff.
3. 'An felicius futura sit Ecclesia, extincto papatu?'—Aff.

II. In Comitiiis (12 July).

1. 'An clavium potestas sit mere spiritualis?'—Aff.
2. 'An potestas regia sit immediata a Deo?'—Aff.
3. 'An leges humanae per se obligent conscientiam?'—Neg.

26 Apr. 1613, Thomas Holloway, M.A., Ball., was dispensed to respond to the Doctors in Theology in the Comitia, and to count this for B.D.

1614.

I. In Vesperiiis Johannis Wilkinson.

1. 'Est peccatum in nobis reliquum.'
2. 'Subditi motus ad quos non accedit consensus sunt peccata.'
3. 'Omnia non-renatorum opera sunt peccata.'

In Vesperiiis Johannis Simpson.

1. 'Sancti in coelis non intelligunt hominum cogitationes in terris.'
2. 'Sancti non sunt invocandi.'
3. 'Festos dies in sanctorum memoriam celebrare licet.'

In Vesperiiis Francisci James.

1. 'An clerici a judice politico possint puniri?'—Aff.
2. 'An bona clericorum sint libera a tributis principum?'—Neg.
3. 'An coelibatus sit recte annexus sacris ordinibus?'—Neg.

In Vesperiiis Gulielmi Westerman.

1. 'Templa sanctis non sunt erigenda.'
2. 'Templa superstitionibus olim contaminata possunt converti ad divinum cultum.'
3. 'Imagines in templis non sunt collocandae.'

In Vesperiiis Roberti Say.

1. 'An papa possit constituere novos cultus religiosos?'—Neg.
2. 'An princeps possit imperare novos ritus ceremoniales?'—Aff.
3. 'An papa possit ordinare universales ritus in omni ecclesia?'—Neg.

In Vesperiiis Johannis Charlett.

1. 'An renati possint excidere a gratia?'—Neg.
2. 'An praedestinatio ad vitam aeternam sit mere gratuitam?'—Aff.
3. 'An Deus ex solo beneplacito reprobarit aliquem ab aeterno?'—Aff.

In Vesperiiis Johannis Flemyng.

1. 'An Angli sint schismatici quod ab Ecclesia Romana desciverint?'—Neg.
2. 'An rex haereticus sit a Papa suo regno privandus?'—Neg.
3. 'An ad saecularem magistratum pertineat summa potestas procurandae religionis?'—Aff.

In Vesperiiis Gulielmi Ballowe.

1. 'Monarchia Pontificis Romani in universam Ecclesiam est mere impostura.'
2. 'Exemptio clericorum a potestate saeculari non est justa aut legitima.'
3. 'Unius regni una esse debet publice habita ac recepta (orthodoxa) religio.'

In Vesperiiis Edvardi James.

1. 'An fideles sint certi de salute sua?'
2. 'Fides semel habita amitti non potest.'
3. 'Opera bona non merentur vitam aeternam.'

In Vesperiiis Gulielmi Twisse.

1. 'Quod absque gratia regenerante nemo possit recte uti suis naturalibus.'
2. 'Quod inita sit lex communis secundum quam, scientibus quod in se est, Deus conferat auxilia regenerantis gratiae.'
3. 'Quod gratia salutaris nemini exhibeatur quae non sit efficax.'

In Vesperiiis Thomae Anyan.

1. 'An peccata dimissa per poenitentiam redeant per sequentem culpam?'—Neg.

2. 'An uno peccato remisso remittantur omnia?'—Aff.
3. 'An sit remissio peccatorum post hanc vitam?'—Neg.

In Vesperiiis Adam Wilson.

1. 'An qui se non subjiciunt authoritati Papae in rebus fidei pro haereticis sint habendi?'—Neg.
2. 'An haeretici proprie dicantur esse de Ecclesia?'—Neg.
3. 'An haeretici sint tolerandi in Ecclesia?'—Neg.

In Vesperiiis Gulielmi Peirce.

1. 'An omnes Jesuitae quatenus Jesuitae sint proditores?'—Aff.
2. 'An distinctio Jesuitarum de directa et indirecta potestate in temporalibus praeter falsitatem sit ludus?'—Aff.
3. 'An dogma Pontificum de Enocho et Elia viventibus in carne mortali et redituris ad pugnam contra Antichristum sit fabula?'—Aff.

In Vesperiiis Nicholai Love.

1. 'An sint concilia evangelica?'—Neg.
2. 'An papa qua papa ullam habeat in temporalia regum vel directe vel indirecte jurisdictionem?'—Neg.
3. 'An papa possit leges condere quae obligent conscientias?'—Neg.

In Vesperiiis Thomae James.

1. 'Scriptura transferenda est in linguam vulgarem.'
2. 'Eucharistia danda est laicis sub utraque specie.'
3. 'Imagines non sunt aliquo genere religiosi cultus persequendae.'

In Vesperiiis Theodori Price.

1. 'Praescientia Dei non pugnat cum arbitrii libertate primis parentibus concessa.'
2. 'Renati non possunt perfecte legem Dei implere in hac vita.'
3. 'Indulgentiarum usus est illicitus.'

In Vesperiiis Roberti More.

1. 'An scriptura contineat omnia ad salutem necessaria?'—Aff.
2. 'An papa sit supremus judex controversiarum fidei?'—Neg.
3. 'An concilia per pontificem Romanum confirmata possint errare?'—Aff.

In Vesperiiis Thomae Wiat.

1. 'An regimen Ecclesiae visibilis sit monarchicum?'—Neg.
2. 'An Petrus fuerit Ecclesiae monarcha Christo institutus?'—Neg.
3. 'An Pontifex Romanus successerit Petro in primatu?'—Neg.

II. In Comitiiis (11 July, Thomas James responding).

1. 'In scripturis continetur expresse tota doctrina necessaria ad salutem.'
2. 'Neque transubstantiatio neque realis in signis praesentia inotuit primitivae Ecclesiae.'
3. 'Primum pontificum Romanorum non agnoverunt Ecclesiae primitivae patres.'

1615.

I. In Vesperiiis Samuelis Radcliffe.

1. 'An papa sit judex controversiarum?'—Neg.
2. 'An certitudo salutis sit praesumptio haeretica?'—Neg.
3. 'An fidelis possit excidere a gratia?'

In Vesperiiis Johannis Barnston.

1. 'An Romana Ecclesia sit idololatrica?'—Aff.

2. 'An Christi Ecclesia sit invisibilis?'—Aff.

3. 'An sit sub una tantum specie communicandum?'—Neg.

In Vesperiiis Barnabae Potter.

1. 'An fideles vita functi expientur poenis purgatoriis?'—Neg.

2. 'An mortui juventur vivorum suffragiis?'—Neg.

3. 'An concupiscentia in renatis residua sit peccatum?'—Aff.

II. In Comitiiis (10 July).

1. 'An sinodi Tridentinae judicium sit infallibile?'—Neg.

2. 'An Tridentini possint cum vere Catholicis conciliari?'—Neg.

3. 'An contra Tridentinos citra haeresin liceat asserere homines justificari sola imputatione justitiae Christi?'—Aff.

13 Apr. 1615, Samuel Lane, M.A., Mert., was dispensed to respond to the Doctors in Theology in the Comitia, and to count this for B.D.

1616.

I. In Vesperiiis Johannis Hamden.

1. 'An homo possit praeparare se ad gratiam accipiendam?'—Neg.

2. 'An homo post acceptam gratiam sit arbitrii vere liberi?'—Neg.

3. 'An homo possit scire se habere gratiam?'—Aff.

In Vesperiiis, Thomae Holloway.

1. 'An, culpâ remissâ, justitia divina poenam exigit satisfactoriam?'—Neg.

2. 'An extet in Ecclesia thesaurus passionum Christi et sanctorum per indulgentias dispensandus?'—Neg.

3. 'An sancti defuncti ante diem judicii beatifica Dei fruantur visione?'—Neg.

Approved by Congregation 4 June; on 1 July Congregation sanctioned the change of two of the above.

1. 'An possit homo satisfacere Deo pro reatu poenae?'—Neg.

2. 'An extet in Ecclesia thesaurus e superfluentibus Christi et sanctorum passionibus conflatus?'—Neg.

In Vesperiiis Gulielmi Kingsley.

1. 'An matrimonium sit sacramentum?'—Neg.

2. 'An presbyter possit contrahere matrimonium?'—Aff.

3. 'An votum coelibatus a. presbytero susceptum jure divino possit dirimi?'—Aff.

In Vesperiiis Johannis Barkham.

1. 'An scriptura sit lex et judex in fidei controversiis?'—Aff.

2. 'An scriptura adjudicet papae temporalem potestatem?'—Neg.

3. 'An scriptura lecta et audita habeat fidei ingenerandae promissionem?'—Aff.

In Vesperiiis Samuelis Clarke.

1. 'An regia potestas sit immediate a Deo?'—Aff.

2. 'An papa habeat auctoritatem deponendi principes?'—Neg.

3. 'An papa possit absolvere subditum a juramento fidelitatis?'—Neg.

In Vesperiiis Johannis Flavell.

1. 'An sola fides justificat?'—Aff.

2. 'An aliquis possit fide penitus excidere?'—Neg.

3. 'An opera infidelium sint peccata?'—Aff.

In Vesperiiis Henrici Seward.

1. 'An pontifex Romanus debeat esse episcopus oecumenicus?'—Neg.

2. 'An clerus debeat esse subditus civili principi?'—Aff.

3. 'An in principe laico sit potestas ecclesiastica?'—Aff.

In Vesperiiis Jaspar Swift.

1. 'An detur purgatorium?'—Neg.

2. 'An sancti sint invocandi?'—Neg.

3. 'An imagines sint colendae?'—Neg.

In Vesperiiis Johannis Davis.

1. 'An regimen Ecclesiae sit monarchicum?'—Neg.

2. 'An Petrus fuerit monarcha et caput Ecclesiae?'—Neg.

3. 'An peccantibus post baptismum, remissa culpa, maneat poena?'—Neg.

In Vesperiiis Johannis Warner.

1. 'An haeretici quâ haeretici sint morte puniendi?'—Neg.

2. 'An qui Pontifici Romano se minus subijciant sint pro haeticis habendi?'—Neg.

3. 'An sacramentum Eucharistiae sit flexibus genibus accipiendum?'—Aff.

II. In Comitiis (8 July).

1. 'An cura religionis pertineat ad principem?'—Aff.

2. 'An haeretici cogi possunt ad Ecclesias orthodoxorum?'—Aff.

3. 'An liberis liceat ingredi religionem, invitis parentibus?'—Neg.

1617.

I. In Vesperiiis Edvardi Chetwind.

1. 'Praeceptum Sabbati est morale.'

2. 'Diei Dominici observatio constat divinâ institutione.'

3. 'Praeter Dominicum, alii dies festi sunt in Ecclesia Christiana observandi.'

In Vesperiiis Henrici Beaumont.

1. 'Ecclesia Romana nec est Catholica nec vera Ecclesia.'

2. 'Papismus est verus Antichristianismus.'

3. 'Qui ab ipso Antichristianismo secessionem fecerunt non sunt schismatici.'

In Vesperiiis Ricardi Carpenter.

1. 'Papa non est oecumenicus episcopus.'

2. 'Papa potest errare in rebus fidei.'

3. 'Cura religionis spectat ad principes.'

In Vesperiiis Ricardi Corbett.

1. 'Duo sunt tantum sacramenta novae legis.'

2. 'Sacramenta non conferunt gratiam ex opere operato.'

3. 'Sacrificium Missae non est propitiatorium.'

In Vesperiiis Gulielmi Osbaston.

1. 'Sola fides justificat.'

2. 'Justificationis forma est justitiae Christi imputatio.'

3. 'Bona opera non sunt necessaria ad salutem ratione efficientiae.'

In Vesperiiis Edvardi Gee.

1. 'Quilibet locus Scripturae unum habet sensum eumque literalem.'

2. 'Non Protestantium sed Pontificiorum Ecclesia est haeretica.'

3. 'Originale peccatum non est mera privatio justitiae originalis sed aliquid positivum.'

In Vesperiiis Sampsonis Price.

1. 'Non est purgatorium.'
2. 'Non est orandum pro defunctis.'
3. 'Sancti defuncti ante diem judicii beatificâ Dei visione fruuntur.'

In Vesperiiis Johannis Holt.

1. 'Christus est mediator secundum utramque naturam.'
2. 'Christus est redemptor secundum utramque naturam.'
3. 'Christus nihil meruit propter se.'

1618.

I. In Vesperiiis Francisci Gibbons.

1. 'An Episcopus distinguatur a presbytero jure divino?'—Aff.
2. 'An Episcopi Anglicani differant ab Episcopis primitivae Ecclesiae?'—Neg.
3. 'An concilium Tridentinum sit oecumenicum?'—Neg.

Approved by Congregation 21 May.

In Vesperiiis Gulielmi Loe.

1. 'An sancti sint invocandi?'—Neg.
2. 'An papa sit "ille homo peccati?"'—Aff.
3. 'An sit purgatorium post hanc vitam pro expiatione peccati?'—Neg.

Approved by Congregation 8 June.

In Vesperiiis Simonis Jucks.

1. 'An corporis Christi praesentia in coelo simul et sacramento sit possibilis?'—Neg.
2. 'An voluntas in prima conversione habeat se tantum passive?'—Aff.
3. 'An sanctorum resurgentium futura sit par gloria?'—Neg.

In Vesperiiis Edmundi Jackson.

1. 'An sola Scriptura sit norma in controversiis fidei dirimendis?'—Aff.
2. 'An omnia ad salutem necessaria contineantur in Scriptura?'—Aff.
3. 'An scriptura sit transferenda in illam linguam quam populus intelligit?'—Aff.

In Vesperiiis Ricardi Etkins.

1. 'An opera infidelium sint peccata?'—Aff.
2. 'An reconciliatio per mortem Christi sit singulis hominibus impetrata?'—Neg.
3. 'An aliquis possit finaliter excidere a gratia?'—Neg.

In Vesperiiis Thomae Otes.

1. 'An Romani pontificis judicium sit infallibile?'—Neg.
2. 'An verus Samuel apparuerit Sauli?'—Neg.
3. 'An votum paupertatis pugnet cum Evangelio?'—Aff.

II. In Comitiis (13 July, Thomas Marler, M.A., responding).

1. 'An justitia originalis Adamo fuerit ante lapsum naturalis?'—Aff.
2. 'An lapsus Adami diverso respectu dici possit necessarius et contingens?'—Aff.
3. 'An ex nostra sententia (?) Deus author peccati statuatur?'—Neg.

1619.

I. In Vesperiiis Evani Vaughan.

1. 'An liceat ministris matrimonium contrahere?'—Aff.
2. 'An bigami possint ad sacros ordines admitti?'—Aff.
3. 'An polygamia sit licita?'—Neg.

In Vesperiiis Henrici Watkins.

1. 'An sacramenta conferant gratiam ex opere operato?'—Neg.
2. 'An sacramenta novi et veteris Testamenti inter se differant?'—Neg.
3. 'An quaedam sacramenta imprimant characterem indelibilem?'—Neg.

In Vesperiiis Ricardi Astley.

1. 'An sancti defuncti sint invocandi?'—Neg.
2. 'An papae sit sanctos canonizare?'—Neg.
3. 'An diversa sit gloria sanctorum resurgentium?'—Aff.

In Vesperiiis Gulielmi Dolben.

1. 'An decimae debeantur ministris Evangelii jure divino?'—Aff.
2. 'An bona opera sunt ad salutem necessaria?'—Neg.
3. 'An bonis operibus legem impleamus?'—Neg.

In Vesperiiis Roberti Pincke.

1. 'An Ecclesia sit semper visibilis?'—Neg.
2. 'An Ecclesia visibilis possit deficere?'—Aff.
3. 'An Ecclesia Protestantium conciliari possit cum Pontificia?'—Neg.

In Vesperiiis Gulielmi Smith.

1. 'An principum sit concilia generalia indicere?'—Aff.
2. 'An proprium munus sit papae generalibus conciliis praesidere?'—Neg.
3. 'An major sit autoritas Concilii quam Scripturae?'—Neg.

In Vesperiiis Ricardi Parker.

1. 'An, remissa culpa, maneat debitum luendae poenae?'—Neg.
2. 'An extet in Ecclesia thesaurus satisfactionum qui sit fundamentum indulgentiarum?'—Neg.
3. 'An sancti defuncti ante diem judicii beatifica Dei fruantur visione?'—Aff.

In Vesperiiis Ricardi Clewet.

1. 'An post Adami lapsum libertas ad bonum sit prorsus amissa?'—Aff.
2. 'An propter unionem hypostaticam facta sit proprietatum communicatio?'—Neg.
3. 'An baptizati omnes sint justificati?'—Neg.

In Vesperiiis Rogeri Bates.

1. 'An vere fideles possint a fide deficere?'—Neg.
2. 'An vera fides possit esse absque dilectione aliisque virtutibus?'—Neg.
3. 'An justitia qua sumus formaliter justi sit inhaerens?'—Neg.

II. In Comitiis (12 July).

1. 'An Christus vere et integre pro peccatis nostris satisfecerit?'—Aff.
2. 'An ipse actus fidei nobis imputatur pro justitia legis sensu proprio?'—Neg.
3. 'An fides et justitia fidei sint propria electorum?'—Aff.

The above three questions were approved by Congregation on 15 June; they were changed on 8 July. Thomas Worrall was the respondent.

1620.

I. In Vesperiiis Edvardi Chaloner.

1. 'An Ecclesiae nostrae ministri sint legitime ordinati?'—Aff.
2. 'An sacrificii proprie dicti et propitiatorii oblatio sit pars ministerii evangelici?'—Neg.
3. 'An absolutio ministri sit actus judicialis?'

In Vesperiiis Edvardi Bruncker.

1. 'An dies festi a Christianis sint celebrandi?'—Aff.
2. 'An successor Petri possit e Cathedrâ haeresim docere?'—Aff.
3. 'An haeretici quâ haeretici sint morte puniendi?'—Neg.

In Vesperiiis Antonii Morgan.

1. 'An major sit Ecclesiae quam Scripturae autoritas?'—Neg.
2. 'An aliquis mortalis potest esse caput Ecclesiae?'—Neg.
3. 'An liceat interesse missae Pontificiae?'—Neg.

In Vesperiiis Thomae Sutton.

1. 'An justificati possint implere legem Dei?'
2. 'An bona piorum opera sint perfecta?'
3. 'An omne peccatum sit mortale?'

II. In Comitiis (12 July).

1. 'An futura condicionata a Deo praesciantur scientiâ mediâ?'—Neg.
2. 'An Christus sit mediator merito et efficacia?'—Aff.
3. 'An resurrectio mortuorum contradicat principiis philosophiae?'—Neg.

1621.

I. In Vesperiiis Richardi Hall.

1. 'An confessio auricularis sit necessaria ad remissionem peccatorum?'—Neg.
2. 'An confirmatio sit sacramentum ex instituto divino Ecclesiae absolute necessarium?'—Neg.
3. 'An sancti defuncti ante diem iudicii beatifica dei fruuntur visione?'—Aff.

In Vesperiiis Pauli Godwin.

1. 'An indulgentiae papales sint ex verbo Dei?'—Neg.
2. 'An Ecclesia sit thesaurus supererogationum?'—Neg.
3. 'An Scripturae testentur Petrum fuisse Romae vel Romae Episcopum?'—Neg.

In Vesperiiis Roberti Godwin.

1. 'An purgatorium possit probari ex verbo Dei?'—Neg.
2. 'An oratio pro defunctis possit probari ex verbo Dei?'—Neg.
3. 'An preces publicae sint lingua vernacula concipiendae?'—Aff.

In Vesperiiis Roberti Robotham.

1. 'An renatus possit fidem penitus amittere?'—Neg.
2. 'An sola fides justificet?'—Aff.
3. 'An bona opera sint meritoria?'—Neg.

In Vesperiiis Johannis Hughes.

1. 'An sancti sint invocandi?'—Neg.
2. 'An sanctorum imagines sint adorandae?'—Neg.
3. 'An sanctorum animae ante Christi ascensum fuissent in limbo?'—Neg.

II. In Comitiis (9 July).

1. 'An conscientia erronea obliget?'
2. 'An dubitatio impediat vel interrumpat actionem?'—Aff.
3. 'An subditus teneatur et aliquando debeat a propria sententia recedere ut obediat superiori?'—Aff.

1622.

I. In Vesperiiis Christophəri Greene.

1. 'Caeca Jesuitarum obedientia est diabolica.'
2. 'Animarum pastoribus obedientia debetur in aliquibus, in quibus ratio mandati non constat iis a quibus obedientia exigitur.'
3. 'In publicis Ecclesiae aut Reipublicae corruptionibus quaedam tolerari possunt mala ubi sine majore dispendio curari non possunt.'

In Vesperiiis Thomae Jackson.

1. 'An liceat sanctos defunctos orare ut pro nobis orent?'—Neg.
2. 'An pontificii honorem soli Deo debitum sanctis deferant?'—Aff.
3. 'An sanctorum resurgentium futura sit par gloria?'—Neg.

In Vesperiiis Johannis Harris.

1. 'An humanitas Christi sit ubique?'—Neg.
2. 'An sit transubstantio elementorum in coena Domini?'—Neg.
3. 'An artolatria sit idololatria?'—Aff.

In Vesperiiis Johannis Tolson.

1. 'An sit aliquid peccatum ex natura sua veniale?'—Neg.
2. 'An concupiscentia in renatis sit proprie peccatum?'—Aff.
3. 'An remissa culpa maneat debitum luendae poenae?'—Aff.

II. In Comitiis (8 July).

1. 'An peccatum originale contineat in se aliquid positivi?'—Aff.
2. 'An peccatum originale liberum arbitrium in Adamo et ipsius posteris penitus extinxerit?'—Aff.
3. 'An voluntas hominis lapsi sit libera quoad actum conversionis ad Deum?'—Neg.

FEES FOR DEGREES.

The fees paid for different degrees would be of interest as throwing some light on the expenses of a University course. It is, however, a matter of some difficulty to determine them. The notices about them are scanty, and show frequent changes. Indeed, to meet any exceptional circumstances the University would raise particular fees 'pro hac vice.' E. g. 25 June 1579, as the proctors for the year had had more than the usual expenditure and less than the usual income, each Master incepting in the Comitia was ordered to pay 8s. 'pro scholis.'

The fees were divided among various officials—the Vice-Chancellor, the Proctors, the Registrar, the Bedells; and there were constant complaints from both sides: graduates e. g. complaining that the proctors charged too much, and the Registrar and the bedells petitioning Convocation for an increase in their fees. Several revisions of parts of the scale seem to have taken place between 1586 and 1600, and a complete revision was made in 160 $\frac{1}{2}$. This is fortunately registered at great length (M.a. fol. 128 foll.) and gives us the scale of fees (except those for degrees in Law) then put in force. This scale may be taken as a typical one for this period, but represents a slight increase on the scale previously in use. It also brings out very clearly the distinction mentioned (p. 63) between ordinary graduates, petty compounders, and grand compounders.

SCALE OF DEGREE FEES¹ IN 160½.**1. Bachelor of Grammar** (see p. 8).

The fees of a Bac. Gram. amount to 7*s.* 8*d.*

The items are (i) 'pro cumulatione praesentatoris,' 3*s.* 4*d.*; (ii) 'pro comuniis,' 6*d.*; (iii) 'pro scriba Universitatis,' 6*d.*; (iv) 'pro camera,' 4*d.*; (v) 'pro cumulatione² quattuor annorum,' 1*s.* 4*d.*; (vi) 'pro anno instanti,' 8*d.*; (vii) 'pro horologio,' 2*d.*; (viii) 'pro loco,' 2*d.*; (ix) 'pro libro matriculationis,' 2*d.* (One item of 6*d.* is wanting³; perhaps 'pro inferiore bedello artium,' 6*d.*)

A petty compounder for Bac. Gram. pays an additional 7*s.* 4*d.* 'pro vino,' and gives to the bedells of his faculty 6*d.* if he does not give 'convivium.'

2. Bachelor of Arts.

The fees of a B.A. are as follows :—

(A) At admission :—6*s.* 6*d.* if an ordinary B.A.; 17*s.* 2*d.* if a petty compounder; and £13 6*s.* 8*d.*⁴ if a grand compounder.

The items are (i) for half-commons, 6*d.*; (ii) to the Registrar, 6*d.*; (iii) 'pro cumulatione² quattuor annorum,' 1*s.* 4*d.*; (iv) 'pro circuitu,' 1*s.*; (v) 'pro camera,' 4*d.*; (vi) 'pro horologio,' 2*d.*; (vii) 'pro libro matriculationis,' 2*d.*; (viii) 'pro anno instanti,' 8*d.*; (ix) 'pro infer. bed. art.,' 6*d.*; (x) 'pro ingressu in scholas,' 2*d.*; (xi) 'pro. inf. bed. theol. et juris,' 8*d.*; (xii) 'pro prandio,' 6*d.* :—'Summa,' 6*s.* 6*d.*

The above are the fees at admission of an ordinary B.A. The petty compounder (beneficed or having patrimony to the value of 5*s.* per annum) pays the above fees; and in addition (a)⁵ to the Vice-Chancellor, 3*s.*; to each proctor, 2*s.*; to the bedell, 4*d.*; (b) 'pro cumulatione' to the Master who presents him, 3*s.* 4*d.*—i. e. an additional 10*s.* 8*d.*

The grand compounder pays several of the above items on a higher scale : (i) 1*s.* 8*d.*, (ii) 3*s.* 4*d.*, (iii) 13*s.* 4*d.*, (iv) 5*s.*, (vi) 4*d.*, (viii) 6*s.* 8*d.*, (xi) 1*s.* 4*d.*—representing 24*s.* 10*d.* additional. He pays also (a) 'pro vino,' 7*s.* 4*d.*; (b) 'pro cumulatione magistri praesentatoris,' 6*s.* 8*d.*; (c) 'pro praesentatione' (to the bedell of his faculty), 10*s.*; (d) to the University clerk, 8*d.*; (e) 'pro determinationibus,' 10*s.*; (f.) 'pro habitu,' 26*s.* 8*d.*; (g) 'liveries,' viz. 26*s.* 8*d.* each to the Vice-Chancellor and the two proctors; 13*s.* 4*d.* each to the 'Sacerdos Universitatis' (i. e. to the Librarian) and the three superior bedells; and 10*s.* each to the 'Librarius' (i. e. the University stationer) and the three inferior bedells.

[If the candidate be of New C. he pays in addition to all other fees 2*s.* 8*d.*, 'pro munificentia domus.' (This was charged to a New C. man at presentation to any degree, but need be mentioned only here.)]

(B) At determining :—5*s.* 2*d.*

The fees are paid on the Wedn. before Egg-Saturday, and include (i) to the 'sup. bed. art.,' 12*d.*; (ii) to the Registrar, 10*d.*; (iii) to the 'inf. bed. art.,'

¹ Except the fees for degrees in Law, which I have not found.

² The fees called 'culett.' See p. 108.

³ It will be found in several cases that the totals, as given in the Register, and the sums of the items do not tally.

⁴ On fly-leaves of later books (S. 13 a. and K reversed) there are jottings which put this fee at £13 19*s.* 2*d.*, and (later) at £14 5*s.* 10*d.*

⁵ These three items make up 7*s.* 4*d.*, and are no doubt the item of 7*s.* 4*d.* 'pro vino' (called in English 'wine-silver'), which all compounders pay.

8*d.*; (iv) 'parocho Universitatis,' 6*d.*; (v) to the Vicar (of S. Mary's), 4*d.*; (vi) to the University clerk, 6*d.*; (vii) to the parish (S. Mary's) clerk, 3*d.*; (viii) 'pro honestate domus,' 5*d.*; (ix) to the 'inf. bed.' of div. and law, 8*d.*

⟨A grand compounder at determination was charged 10*s.*¹⟩

Fees of a B.A. incorporating:—

If an ordinary B.A., 10*s.* 8*d.*²; if a petty compounder, 10*s.* 8*d.*, together with 7*s.* 4*d.* 'pro vino'; if a grand compounder, £11 19*s.* 6*d.* (including 'liveries' as above).

3. Master of Arts.

The fees of an M.A. are:—

(A) At his presentation;—8*s.* 7*d.* if an ordinary M.A.; 19*s.* 3*d.* if a petty compounder; £18 1*s.* 8*d.* in money besides other expenses if a grand compounder.

The items are (i) 'pro integris communiis,' 12*d.*; (ii) 'pro proclamatione librorum,' 12*d.*; (iii) 'pro scriba,' 8*d.*; (iv) 'pro cumulatione quattuor annorum,' 2*s.* 8*d.*; (v) 'pro anno instanti,' 8*d.*; (vi) 'pro horologio,' 4*d.*; (vii) 'pro inf. bed. art.,' 6*d.*; (viii) 'pro inf. bed. theol. et juris,' 12*d.*; (ix) 'pro prandio,' 9*d.*:—'Summa,' 8*s.* 7*d.*

The above are the fees of an ordinary M.A.

The petty compounder pays 8*s.* 7*d.*, and in addition 7*s.* 4*d.* 'pro vino,' and 3*s.* 4*d.* 'pro cumulatione magistri praesentatoris.'

The grand compounder pays several of the above items on a higher scale: (i) 3*s.* 4*d.*, (ii) 24*s.*, (iii) 3*s.* 4*d.*, (iv) 26*s.* 8*d.*, (v) 6*s.* 8*d.*. In addition he pays (a) 'pro vino,' 7*s.* 4*d.*; (b) 'pro cumulatione magistri praesentatoris,' 6*s.* 8*d.*; (c) 'pro praesentatione,' 10*s.*; (d) 'pro circuitu,' 5*s.*; (e) 'pro actu omnibus bedellis,' 50*s.*; (f) 'pro pulsatione campanarum,' 8*d.*; (g) 'pro formali disputatione,' 6*s.* 8*d.*; (h) 'pro habitu,' 26*s.* 8*d.*. (If he has not determined, he has to pay 10*s.* more, see *supra*). He has also to make a dinner to the Vice-Chancellor, the proctors, the Registrar, and all the bedells. He has also to give 'liveries' exactly as a grand compounder B.A.

(B) At inception:—14*s.* 7*d.*

This consisted of the fees paid to the bedells and servants 'pro creatione' on the Thursday before the Comitia. It includes (i) to the 'sup. bed. art.,' 7*s.* 2*d.*; (ii) to the Registrar, 10*d.*; (iii) to the 'sup. bed.' of div. and law, 3*s.* 4*d.*; (iv) to the 'inf. bed. art.,' 8*d.*; (v) to the Vicar of S. Mary's, 4*d.*; (vi) to the 'inf. bed.' of div. and law, 12*d.*; (vii) to the University clerk, 6*d.*; (viii) to the parish clerk, 3*d.*; (ix) 'pro actu omnibus bedellis,' 6*d.*

⟨The fly-leaf of S. 13 a. states that at inception an M.A. also paid 25*s.* 4*d.* to the proctors.⟩

Fees of an M.A. incorporating:—

If an ordinary M.A. 22*s.*; if a petty compounder, 22*s.*, together with 7*s.* 4*d.* 'pro vino'; if a grand compounder, £15 10*s.* 8*d.*

The Cambridge M.A. and other graduates who graced the Comitia with their presence and were incorporated 'honoris causâ,' were not charged these incorporation fees.

4. Licence to practice Medicine.

If an ordinary candidate, he pays 22*s.* 5*d.* (half the fee for M.B.).

If a petty compounder, he pays 22*s.* 5*d.*, together with 7*s.* 4*d.* 'pro vino.'

¹ So the fly-leaves, see p. 218, note 4.

² 10*s.* 5*d.*, according to the fly-leaves.

He is also expected to give 'convivia' or else to pay 'pro prandio' to the superior bedell of his faculty, 12*d.*, and to the inferior bedell, 6*d.*

If a grand compounder, he pays 58*s.* 6*d.*, viz. 51*s.* 2*d.* fees¹, and 7*s.* 4*d.* 'pro vino.' He has also to give a dinner and gloves as a grand compounder M.B. (see below).

5. Bachelor of Medicine.

The fees of an M.B. are as follows:—

If an ordinary M.B. he pays 44*s.* 10*d.*

If a petty compounder, he pays 44*s.* 10*d.*, together with 14*s.* 8*d.* 'pro vino,' and has to defray certain charges.

If a grand compounder, he pays £12 7*s.* 10*d.*, and has to defray more charges.

The items are as follows:—

In the case of an ordinary candidate (i) 'pro cumulatione Regii Professoris²,' 13*s.* 4*d.*; (ii) 'pro communiis,' 12*d.*; (iii) for the Registrar, 12*d.*; (iv) 'pro circuitu,' 2*s.* 6*d.*; (v) 'pro praesentatione,' 10*s.*; (vi) 'pro cumulatione quinque annorum,' 13*s.* 4*d.*; (vii) 'pro anno instanti,' 2*s.* 8*d.*; (viii) 'pro scriba Regii Professoris,' 8*d.*; (ix) for the University clerk, 4*d.*—'Summa,' 44*s.* 10*d.*

In the case of a petty compounder, he pays the above fees, also 14*s.* 8*d.* 'pro vino.' He has to provide 'convivia' for the Vice-Chancellor, the Regius Professor of Medicine, the proctors, the Registrar, and the bedells of his faculty, and to give 'gloves' to the Vice-Chancellor, the Regius Professor, the proctors, the Registrar, and to all students of Medicine and bedells who accompany him to church (to the ceremony of presentation).

In the case of a grand compounder, he pays differently in the items:—(i) 6*s.* 8*d.*, (ii) 1*s.* 8*d.*, (iii) 3*s.* 4*d.*, (iv) 5*s.*, (vi) 16*s.* 8*d.*, (vii) 3*s.* 4*d.*, (ix) 6*d.* He has to pay also 'pro habitu,' 26*s.* 8*d.*, and to pay 'liveries' as a grand compounder B.A. He has to provide 'convivia' as the petty compounder (except that he does it to 'all the bedells'); and to give gloves as a petty compounder.

Fees of an M.B. incorporating.

If an ordinary M.B., he pays 19*s.* 6*d.*³; if a petty compounder, he pays 19*s.* 6*d.* and 7*s.* 4*d.* 'pro vino'; if a grand compounder, he pays £11 14*s.*

(6) Doctor of Medicine.

The fees of an M.D. are:—

If an ordinary M.D., he pays £7 16*s.* 6*d.*, and he has to give 'gloves' and 'convivia.'

If a grand compounder, he pays £23 11*s.* 8*d.*, and has to give 'gloves' and 'convivia.'

The items are (those of a grand compounder being put in brackets where they differ from those of an ordinary candidate):—

(i) 'pro cumulatione Regii Professoris,' 6*s.* 8*d.*; (ii) 'pro cumulatione sua propria,' 10*s.* (26*s.* 8*d.*); (iii) 'pro formali responsione,' 30*s.* 4*d.*; (iv) 'pro tribus deponentibus,' 20*s.*; (v) 'pro praesentatione,' 5*s.* (20*s.*); (vi) 'pro proclamatione librorum,' 8*s.* (45*s.*); (vii) 'pro anno instanti,' 3*s.* 4*d.* (13*s.* 4*d.*);

¹ The same fees as a grand compounder M.B., except that 'pro anno instanti' is 6*s.* 8*d.*

² Who presented candidates in Medicine.

³ 19*s.* 2*d.*, according to the fly-leaves.

(viii) 'pro communiis,' 12*d.* (3*s.* 4*d.*); (ix) 'pro scriba,' 1*s.* 6*d.* (3*s.* 4*d.*); (x) 'pro vino,' 7*s.* 4*d.*; (xi) 'pro scriba Regii Professoris,' 12*d.*; (xii) 'pro clerico Universitatis,' 4*d.* (12*d.*); (xiii) 'pro Vesperiiis,' 30*s.* 4*d.*; (xiv) 'pro primo anno,' 6*s.* 8*d.*; (xv) 'pro actu,' 25*s.* (50*s.*)

In addition to which fees the compounder has to pay 'pro habitu,' 40*s.*; and to give 'liveries' as before.

Fees of an M.D. incorporating.

If an ordinary M.D., he pays £3 1*s.* 3*d.* (including 7*s.* 4*d.* 'pro vino').

If he is a grand compounder, he pays £14 17*s.* 4*d.*

7. Bachelor of Divinity.

If an ordinary B.D., resident in the University, he pays £2.

If able 'dispendere annuatim de proprio quinque solidos,' he pays £2 in fees, together with 7*s.* 4*d.* for 'wyne-silvere' and 8*d.* for half-commons.

If beneficed, he pays £2 in fees, and in addition £1 to the Bedell of his faculty 'pro remuneratione,' and must give gloves to the Vice-Chancellor, the Father of the Act, the two Proctors, all Doctors present on the Act day in their robes, all the 'Actors' on Monday (except the Senior of the Act), and all the Bedells. He must also make a dinner for the Vice-Chancellor, the Proctors, his Presenter, his Deponents, the Registrar, and all the Bedells.

If a grand compounder, he pays £16 3*s.* 8*d.* in fees, gives gloves as above (and also to the Registrar), and makes a dinner as above.

The items are (putting in brackets the grand compounder's payments):—

(i) to his presenter, 6*s.* 8*d.* (13*s.* 4*d.*); (ii) for his culett (to the Bedell of his faculty), 13*s.* 4*d.* (33*s.* 4*d.*); (iii) for half-commons (to the proctors), 6*d.* (2*s.*); (iv) for his culett 'pro anno instanti,' 3*s.* 4*d.* (6*s.* 8*d.*); (v) to the Registrar, 1*s.* (3*s.* 4*d.*); (vi) for entering the Bible (among the bedells), 15*s.* (50*s.*); (vii) to the University clerk, 2*d.* (1*s.*)

Besides the above fees, the grand compounder pays (a) for wine-silver, 7*s.* 4*d.*; (b) to the Bedell of his faculty for his habit and hood, 20*s.*; (c) for liveries £9 6*s.* 8*d.*, viz. 26*s.* 8*d.* each to the Vice-Chancellor, his presenter, and the two proctors; 13*s.* 4*d.* each to the three esquire bedells¹; and 10*s.* each to the stationer and the three yeoman bedells. And gloves and dinner, as stated above.

There are also certain fees to be paid in exceptional cases:—(a) if the candidate be a 'discontinuer²,' and has not paid his five years' culett, he is to pay to the Bedell of his faculty 13*s.* 4*d.*; (b) if the candidate has not taken M.A., he is to pay to the Bedell of his faculty 'ad opponendum' 13*s.* 4*d.* and to the Bedell of Arts for his culett omitted 13*s.* 4*d.* (26*s.* 8*d.* in each case, if a grand compounder).

Fees of a B.D. incorporating.

If an ordinary B.D. and intending to continue in the University, he is to pay³ 39*s.* 8*d.*

'If after this degree taken, he continueth not his name in some buttry-book he is to pay two years' culett beforehand, which is to be allowed him when he proceedeth Doctor, viz. 6*s.* 8*d.*'

If a grand compounder, he is to pay £14 5*s.* (viz. £4 18*s.* 4*d.* fees and £9 6*s.* 8*d.* for 'liveries').

¹ At a later period was added 13*s.* 4*d.* for livery to the 'Library-keeper.'

² This word means non-resident in the University. An undergraduate asking leave to stay down, asked leave 'to discontinue.'

³ The same fee as a B.D., except that (v) the Registrar's fee is 4*d.* less.

8. Doctor of Divinity.

The fees of a D.D. are as follows :—

(A) at his presentation :—£4 19s. 10d., if an ordinary candidate ; £6 6s. 6d. and certain other charges, if a petty compounder ; £18 19s. 4d. and other charges, if a grand compounder.

In the case of an ordinary candidate, the items are (i) to his presenter, 6s. 8d.; (ii) to the bedell of his faculty for his lectures in the schools and his presentation, 20s.; (iii) for his culett¹, 36s. 8d.; (iv) for his culett 'pro anno instanti¹,' 6s. 8d.; (v) for half-commons (to the proctors), 1s.; (vi) for 'wyne-silver,' 7s. 4d.; (vii) to the Registrar, 1s. 6d.; (viii) for entering the Bible (among the bedells), 30s.

In the case of a petty compounder, in addition to the above fees there is a payment of £1 6s. 8d. to the bedell of his faculty 'pro remuneratione.' He must also present gloves to the Vice-Chancellor, his Presenter, the two Proctors, his three Deponents, and the Bedells of his faculty ; and must make a dinner for the Vice-Chancellor, the Proctors, his Presenter and Deponents, the Registrar, and all the Bedells.

In the case of a grand compounder, the items above given were charged as (i) 13s. 4d.; (ii) 40s.; (iii) 53s. 4d.; (iv) 13s. 4d.; (v) 2s.; (vi) 7s. 4d.; (vii) 3s. 4d.; (viii) £3. He had also to pay £9 6s. 8d. for 'liveries,' as a grand compounder B.D. And he had also to present gloves and make a dinner as a petty compounder D.D. above.

There are also certain charges to be paid to the Bedell of Theology under exceptional circumstances :—(a) if he has not paid his culett yearly, he is to pay 13s. 4d.; (b) if he is not M.A., he is to pay 'ad opponendum' 26s. 8d.

(B) at Inception :—£5 17s. 10d. and other charges, if an ordinary candidate ; £9 1s. 4d. and other charges, if a grand compounder.

The items are (putting in brackets those of a compounder where they differ) :—

(i) for dressing the divinity school, 1s. (2s.) ; (ii) to the bedells of his faculty for his habit and hood, 30s. (40s.) ; (iii) for two 'pilions,' one for the Vice-Chancellor and one for the Father of the Act, 6s. 8d.; (iv) to the Father of the Act, 20s. (40s.) ; (v) to the proctors for the Act, 26s. 8d.; (vi) to the Registrar, 1s.; (vii) to the University 'minister,' 1s. (2s.) ; (viii) to the University clerk, 1s. (2s.) ; (ix) to the parish clerk, 6d. (1s.) ; (x) for his Act (among all the bedells), 30s. (60s.)².

In addition to which fees, both compounder and non-compounder has to give 'gloves' to the Vice-Chancellor, the Father of the Act, the two proctors, all doctors present in their robes on the Act day, all the 'Actors' on Monday (except the Senior of the Act), the Registrar, and all the bedells.

Fees of a D.D. incorporating and intending to continue in the University.

If an ordinary D.D., he pays £3 19s. 4d. (i.e. double a B.D. incorporating, see p. 221.)

If a grand compounder, he pays £7 18s. 8d. (i.e. double a non-compounder) and pays 'liveries' as all other compounders do (i.e. £8 13s. 4d., see p. 218).

9. Bachelor of Music.

The fees of a Mus.B. amount to 13s. 4d., distributed among the following

¹ Paid to the Bedell of his faculty.

² A Wood notes that the Bedells' book (characteristically) adds another charge 'for beer and wine, 2s. 4d.'

items:—(i) 'pro cumulatione praesentatoris,' 6s. 8d.; (ii) 'pro communiis,' 6d.; (iii) to the Registrar, 12d.; (iv) 'pro circuitu,' 12d.; (v) 'pro cumulatione sex annorum,' 2s.; (vi) 'pro anno instanti,' 12d.; (vii) 'pro clerico Universitatis,' 2d.; (viii) 'pro camera,' 4d.; (ix) 'pro horologio,' 2d.; (x) to the inf. bed. art. 6d.

If a petty compounder, he pays (in addition to the fees) 7s. 4d. 'pro vino,' and he must either give 'convivia' or pay the bedells of his faculty 'pro prandio' 9d.

Fees of a Mus. Bac. incorporating.

If a non-compounder, he pays 12s. 10d.¹; if a compounder, he pays 12s. 10d., together with 7s. 4d. 'pro vino.'

10. Doctor of Music.

The fees for a Mus. D. amount to £3 2s. 6d., distributed among the following items:—(i) 'pro cumulatione praesentatoris,' 6s. 8d.; (ii) 'pro communiis,' 12d.; (iii) to the Registrar, 1s. 6d.; (iv) 'pro circuitu,' 2s.; (v) 'pro cumulatione sex annorum,' 6s. 8d.; (vi) 'pro anno instanti,' 6s. 8d.; (vii) 'pro clerico Universitatis,' 4d.; (viii) 'pro vino,' 7s. 4d.; (ix) 'pro scriba Regii Professoris,' 4d.; (x) 'pro Actu,' 25s.; (xi) 'pro praesentatione,' 5s.

⟨The fly-leaves add that he is to make a dinner for the Vice-Chancellor, the Master presenting him, the Proctors, the Registrar, and the bedells of his faculty, and to give 'gloves' or else 3s. to the bedells of his faculty².⟩

Fees of a Mus. D. incorporating.

He pays £3 1s. 4d.³ (including 7s. 4d. 'pro vino').

⟨The fly-leaf of K reversed adds a note that if any one taking a degree in Arts or Medicine has not paid his culett, on the score of absence or otherwise, he must pay them before his admission on the same scale as if he had been in residence.⟩

Fees of the Registrar.

11 Dec. 1601, the Committee engaged in revising the degree fees set down the Registrar's fees as follows:—

(i) From a B.A., 1s. 10d., i. e. for registering (1) his grace, 6d.⁴; (2) his admission, 6d.; (3) his determination, 10d.

(ii) From an M.A. 2s. 2d., i. e. for registering (1) his grace, 8d.⁴; (2) his admission, 8d.; (3) his Comitia, 10d.

(iii) From a Doctor in any faculty, 4s., i. e. for registering (1) his grace, 1s. 6d.; (2) his admission, 1s. 6d.; (3) his Comitia⁵, 1s.

(iv) From a Bachelor in Div., Law, Med., or Music, 2s., i. e. for registering (1) his grace, 1s.; (2) his admission, 1s.

(v) From a person licensed to preach or to practise Medicine, 7s. 8d., i. e. (1) for registering the grace, 1s.; and (2) for writing out the licence under the seal, 6s. 8d.

¹ 12s. 6d., according to the fly-leaves.

² I. e. to the Bedells of Arts. This notice gives a clue to the cost implied by giving 'gloves.'

³ £3 1s., according to the fly-leaves.

⁴ The fly-leaf of S. a. 13 says that if the B.A. or M.A. grace were asked in Convocation the Registrar charged 1s. for it.

⁵ This was ordered by Convocation on 1 Oct. 1584: the Sup. Bed. Theol. was to collect from every Doctor incepting in Theology 12d., and so also the Sup. Bed. in Law from every Doctor incepting in Law 12d., just as is collected by the Bedell of Medicine from Inceptors in Medicine: to be paid to the Registrar for entering the name as having incepted in the Comitia.

(vi) From every person having a dispensation in Congregation, 6*d.*, for registering it. From every person having a dispensation in Convocation, 1*s.*, for registering it.

(vii) From every person compounding ('cumulare') degrees, 7*s.*, i. e. for registering (1) the grace, 3*s.* 6*d.*; (2) the admission, 3*s.* 6*d.*

(viii) From the eldest son of an esquire or the son of a knight taking a degree¹, 2*s.* 8*d.*, i. e. for registering (1) the grace, 1*s.* 6*d.*; (2) the admission, 1*s.* 2*d.*

(ix) From the son of a noble, taking a degree¹, 10*s.* 4*d.*, i. e. for registering (1) the grace, 5*s.* 2*d.*; (2) the admission, 5*s.* 2*d.*

It was ordered by the Committee that any B.D. compounding should present 'gloves' ('chirothecae') to the Registrar, as he does to his deponents and the Superior Bedell of his faculty at the time of his admission.

It was also ordered that a D.D. compounding should give gloves to the Registrar at his admission and at the Comitia.

Note that in the case of (i), (ii), (vii), (viii), (ix), the above fees represent an increase on the old fees of 2*d.* in each part, sanctioned by the Committee.

These old fees of the Registrar had been fixed in 1588 and 1592.

17 June 1588. The Vice-Chancellor and Proctors were empowered to make such increase as they thought fit in the salary of the Registrar.

That Committee had then fixed them thus:—

(i), (ii), and (vii) 2*d.* less in each part than the above; and (iii), (iv), and (vi) the same as above. The other entries do not appear in it.

9 May 1592, a Committee was appointed to consider an augmentation of the Registrar's fees. 26 June 1592, on their recommendation, it was ordered that the Registrar should receive from the undermentioned, if they took their degrees before their fourth year:—

From eldest sons of esquires: 'pro gratia,' 16*d.*; 'pro admissione,' 12*d.*

From sons of 'equites aurati': 'pro gratia,' 16*d.*; 'pro admissione,' 12*d.*

From sons of peers of Upper House: 'pro gratia,' 5*s.*; 'pro admissione,' 5*s.*

The bedells, as hitherto, to collect the fees for the Registrar.

No Master Regent, after obtaining a grace or dispensation in Convocation or Congregation, is to leave the house before he has placed it and the fee in the hands of the Registrar or his deputy. If he does, and does not rectify the omission within three days, the grace or dispensation is to count 'non solum pro non concessa sed etiam quasi non omnino petita.'

Of the above fees only part are included in the scale of degree fees given above, those for dispensations and for supplicats or graces not being included there.

20 Jan. 160 $\frac{1}{2}$, the Committee met again and set down the fees of the Bedells.

The fees of the Esquire Bedell of Divinity:—

(i) Those mentioned above among the degree fees.

(ii) Four marks, 53*s.* 4*d.*, yearly from Queen Mary's gift.

(iii) 20*s.* yearly from the Reg. Prof. Div. for going before him to his lectures.

(iv) The culetts in Theology, see pp. 108, 109.

(v) Also by decree of 14 Nov. 1581 (p. 168), a part of the Matriculation fees.

(vi) Also certain fees from the Esquire Bedells of Arts and Law.

¹ To this was added the compounder's fee, if they compounded.

The fees of the Esquire Bedell of Arts:—

- (i) Those mentioned above among the degree fees.
 - (ii) 40s. a year from Queen Mary's gift (paid through the Vice-Chancellor).
 - (iii) The culetts in Arts, see p. 109.
 - (iv) From each B.A. 'pro formali responsione,' 6*d.*; also, acting as Esquire Bedell of Medicine, he received:—
 - (v) 20s. yearly from the Reg. Prof. Med. for leading him to the Schools.
 - (vi) The culetts in Medicine, see p. 109.
 - (vii) Also certain fees from the Esquire Bedells of Divinity and Law.
- The fees of the Esquire Bedell of Law are not stated.

This recension of fees, of date 160 $\frac{1}{2}$, had been ordered under the following circumstances:—

16 Dec. 1600, Richard Reade, yeoman bedell of Divinity, and James Williams, yeoman bedell of Law, represented that they had been in the service of the University nine years and more; and that their salary was small, very few persons proceeding in these faculties, and when they did the yeoman bedells having but a small share of the fees. As nearly all the officers of the University had some benefit by the proceeders in Arts, they also requested a share.

The matter was referred to a committee.

30 Dec. 1600, the committee advised:—

(1) Each B.A. in future to pay for his first presentation 8*d.* (i.e. at admission), and the same sum on Egg-Saturday for his second presentation (i. e. to determine)—to be divided equally between the two yeomen bedells of Divinity and Law.

(2) Each M.A. in future to pay for his first presentation 12*d.* (i.e. at licence), and the same sum before he stand in the Comitia. These fees to be collected with the other fees and divided equally between the two yeomen bedells in Divinity and Law.

(3) Each B.D. who asks dispensation to defer his 'concio ad clerum' to pay 5*s.*, to be divided equally between the two yeomen bedells of Divinity and Law.

7 Aug. 1601, a committee was appointed to consider the fees of the bedells, and to reduce the uncertainties of these to a fixed order and shape.

13 Oct. 1601, this committee was further empowered to consider the offices of the Registrar and bedells, and to increase the fees of the Registrar.

8 Feb. 160 $\frac{1}{2}$, this committee reported, as in the tables given above.

THE ARTS STUDIES OF THE UNIVERSITY.

In concluding this review of the degree system of the University, it may be well to revert to the course in Arts, and indicate how widely the curriculum of the Oxford of to-day differs from that of the Oxford of the Tudors and the Stewarts.

During that period the studies of the Oxford course in Arts proceeded along the lines common to all University systems.

The student in Arts began with Grammar, Logic, and Rhetoric, and concluded with Mathematics (including Arithmetic, Music, Geometry,

and Astronomy), Natural Philosophy, Moral Philosophy, and Metaphysics. (See the scheme of the Arts' lectures on pp. 96, 97.) The intention of the course is clear. The student in Grammar learned to use language, the common instrument of thought; in Logic, he learned to think correctly; and in Rhetoric, he learned to convey his thought persuasively to others. After this formal instruction, he passed on to Mathematics, in which he exercised his capacity for abstract reasoning; Natural Philosophy, in which he studied the laws of nature; Moral Philosophy, in which he studied the laws of human nature and human society; and Metaphysics, in which he studied the nature of being.

Some Universities have retained an Arts' course which preserves in almost every particular this plan of University studies.

In the Universities of Scotland, for example, there is a four (or three) years' course, distributed generally in the following way:—

(1) Latin and Greek, representing the old 'grammar,' during the first and second (or first¹) years.

(2) Mathematics, during the same years, embracing Geometry and the newer branches of Algebra and Trigonometry.

(3) Logic and Rhetoric, during the second (or first¹) year; Logic including Metaphysics, and Rhetoric including English Literature and Language.

(4) Moral Philosophy, during the third (or second¹) year, including Political and Economical Science.

(5) Natural Philosophy, during the last year, including in addition to the older branches also Optics, Acoustics, and Electricity. To this Chemistry or Zoology is sometimes added.

There are some changes in details, but the substance of the course is identical with the old University curriculum.

In Oxford, on the other hand, the modern course for the degree in Arts presents but few traces of the old curriculum.

Our three (or four) years' course is portioned out into three sections:—

(1) Responsions, a sort of preliminary examination, taken in an early Term or even before coming into residence. The subjects of examination are Arithmetic, Geometry (two books of Euclid or Elementary Algebra), and Grammar (Latin and Greek Grammar and translations).

(2) Moderations, taken at the end of the first or second year. The subject of examination is chiefly Grammar (translations of Greek and Latin books). The elements of Logic have to be offered, or else some Euclid and Algebra.

(3) The Final Schools, taken at the end of the third or fourth year, with three² branches: (a) Grammar³, (b) some Law or Ancient History, (c) Political Economy.

¹ Where a three years' course is taken.

² The details of these three groups need not be stated. It is enough to take a typical case.

³ The books offered are philosophical and historical, Aristotle and Plato, Herodotus

In this course the grammatical or linguistic element has practically driven out the other elements. A minimum of Mathematics is required; the elements of Logic may be offered as an alternative subject; Economic Science is a possible choice in the Final Schools. But the main subject of study from first to last is selected portions of Latin and Greek authors. The 'Grammar,' which began the old Oxford course, begins, continues, and ends our modern course.

The Arts studies of the University raise therefore many questions of interest:—

- (1) How did the old University course take shape and by what stages was it advanced to its final arrangement into the Trivium and Quadrivium?
- (2) How did that course give way to the present one?
- (3) Has the curriculum of the University gained or lost in the change?

The first of these questions has to be answered by the study of University life before Oxford history begins. The third is a question for the administrator rather than for the historian. The second has a special interest for writers of Oxford history. This change took place in Oxford, and not (to the same extent at least) elsewhere; its stages are without doubt recorded in our successive codes of statutes; it seems strange that it should still await its historian.

GRATIAE NEGATAE.

The following list of 'supplicats' refused is clearly very defective; but even with its omissions it shows that the supplication for degrees was a reality and not a form.

As has been explained already (p. 40), when a grace was refused, the candidate (unless specially dispensed) could not ask it again for a year.

17 Dec. 1579, several charges were brought against Mr. Colmer; they were considered established; and he was adjudged 'inidoneus ad gradum suscipiendum.' (This grace was asked again in a year; 21 Oct. 1580, a discussion took place whether Clement Colmer's grace could be proposed in that Congregation; it was agreed to admit it.)

21 Oct. 1583, William Sterrill (for M.A.).

17 Dec. 1583, John Heywood, Exet. (for B.A.).

23 Feb. 158 $\frac{3}{4}$, — Medowe, Oriel (for B.A.).

4 Feb. 158 $\frac{4}{5}$, Roger Smith, Magd. C. (for B.A.).

4 Feb. 158 $\frac{4}{5}$, — Painter (Tainter), Oriel (for B.A.).

10 Feb. 158 $\frac{4}{5}$, — Sheldon (perhaps Thomas Sheldon, for B.A.).

22 May 1585, Henry Jervis, Mert. (for D.D.).

or Livy, etc.; but the treatment is mainly textual; and the subject-matter is considered only in relation to the text, not as philosophy or history.

- 18 June 1585, David Gwin, S. Mary H. (for M.A.).
 17 Oct. 1585, Richard King, Magd. C. (for B.A.).
 5 July 1586, Godfrey Blunt, B.A. Cambr. (for M.A.).
 8 July 1586, — Paule, M.A. (for B.D.).
 16 Feb. 1587, Mr. — Smith.
 14 June 1588, Thomas Dutton (for B.D.).
 13 Dec. 1588, John Wale, S. Mary H. (for B.A.).
 21 Mar. 1589, John Hayte, N.I.H. (for B.C.L.). <He suppl. again 2 Dec. 1592, being then of Gloc. H., but the grace was again refused.>
 19 July 1591, Thomas Aubrey, Ch. Ch. (for B.D.).
 13 Nov. 1591, William Singleton, S. Jo. (for B.D.).
 15 Oct. 1594, Henry Caesar, B.C.L., Balliol (for D.C.L.).
 6 June 1597, — Wright, Trin. (for D.D.). <He was Chaplain of the Earl of Essex.>
 10 June 1597, Lewis Thomas, Jes. (for B.A.). <This gives an instance of a dispensation from the rule that the candidate had to wait a year. The grace refused on 10 June was granted on 30 June.>
 9 Dec. 1597, Owen Gwin, Oriel (for B.A.).
 5 July 1600, <Robert> Avis, Trin. (for D.D.).
 19 June 1604, John Kerly, All So. (for B.A.).
 19 June 1604, Roger Gray, New C. (for B.A.).
 2 July 1604, — Griffiths, Bras. (for M.A.), <perhaps Robert>.
 30 Jan. 1604½, Edward Humphreis, S. Mary H. (for B.A.).
 6 Nov. 1607, John Buckland, Broadg. H. (for B.A.).
 5 July 1608, — Smith, S. Jo. (for M.A.), <perhaps John>.
 8 Feb. 1610, Thomas Chest (Cheast), M.A., Oriel (for B.D.?).
 21 Mar. 1610, Hugh Littlejohn, Hart. H. (for B.A.).
 23 Mar. 1611½, Hugh Littlejohn, S. Mary H. (for B.A.).
 20 Oct. 1612, James Guillim, All So.
 27 Oct. 1612, Thomas Wood, of Cambridge, now of S. Mary H.
 9 May 1621, William Bridges, Ch. Ch. (for B.A.).

THE QUEEN'S VISIT, 1592.

The following scheme of the entertainment provided for Queen Elizabeth when she visited Oxford in 1592 is given here because of the light it throws on the arrangements for lectures (see p. 96) and the subjects of disputations at this period:—

9 Aug. 1592, a Committee was appointed to make arrangements for the Queen's visit. They were granted powers to punish by fine or otherwise all persons who sought to infringe or disobey any ordinance they thought fit to make. This Committee drew up the following decrees:—

17 AUG. 1592, DECREES BY THE COMMITTEE CONCERNING HER M^{ties} ENTERTAINMENT.

1. The Vice-Chancellor, D. Yeldard, D. Cole, D. James, D. Hovenden, D. Lylly, D. Culpeper wth theyr skarlet gownes and footclothes, both the proctors, the President of St. John's, the Warden of Merton College, the Rector of Lincolne College, the Principall of Brasenose, the Principall of

Magdalen Hall, Mr. Purefey, Mr. Beaumont, Mr. Farrar, Mr. Busfeilde, and Mr. Singleton, accompanied wth the three esquier bedells upon footclothes, shall meete her Ma^{tie} at the confines of our liberties, and that an oration shalbe pronounced before her by one of the proctors.

2. Every man shall stande to entertaine her Ma^{tie} as shee passeth by according to the order following 1^o The Doctors at Christ Church gate, 2^o the bacchilers of Divinitie, 3^o Masters of Arts and bacchillers of Lawe, 4^o bacchilers of Arts, then the schollers of howses in theyr schollers gownes and cappes, Lastlie the gentlemen and Halliers as farre as they will reache unto S^t Gyles.

3. They shall stand there quietlie wthout removing from theyr places and as soone as the traine is past presentlie to departe to theyr severall howses.

4. that ii Schollers shall for theyr facultie step out and present her Ma^{tie} wth oracions and verses fairelie written and likewise two bacchilers and ii Maisters for their degree, the persons shalbe appointed & the exercise supervised by the Proctors.

5. that at the toppe of Quatuorvoice the Greeke reader shall make a Greeke oration before her Ma^{tie}.

6. at her Ma^{ties} alighting in Christ Church the orator shall entertaine her with an oration.

7. that she be brought into the Church, under a Canopie caried by four doctors, there to here Te deum or such like.

8. that if there be a Sondaie or hollydaie during her Ma^{ties} abode Mr. deane of Christ Church shall preach in the forenoone: in the afternoone D. Heton or Mr. Purefey.

9. that on Mondaie & every working daie during her Ma^{ties} abode the ordinarie lectures be diligentlie read at the tyme appointed, & frequented. The readers in every arte:—*Grammer*, Mr. Price of S^t Johns; *Rhetor.*, Mr. Macham; *Dialec.*, Mr. Eglanby; *Arith.*, Mr. Holland; *Mus.*, Mr. Pelling; *Geom.*, Mr. Gee; *Astron.*, Mr. Mason; *Natur. philosoph.*, Mr. Wilkinson; *Moral.*, Mr. Wilson; *Metaph.*, Mr. Budden.

10. At eight of the clocke is to be reade the Phisick lecture in the divinitie school, the lawe lecture in the Convocation howse, & the Greeke lecture in the Congregation howse.

11. at nyne of the clock the divinitie lecture in the divinitie schoole.

12. at ten of the clocke the Hebrue lecture in the divinitie schoole.

13. at the same hower disputations in the Quodlibets by ten M^{rs} of Arts & ten bacchilers every day at the Proctors appointment.

14. Upon Mondaie and every working daie in the afternoone there shalbe disputations in Philosophie Lawe Phisick & divinitie as the¹ at S^t Maries, wherin (as in all other disputations) the proctors shall moderate the tyme.

In *Morall Philosophy*, Mr. ² Smith, respondent; opponents, Mr. Gwinne³, Mr. Abbats⁴, Mr. Latware, and Mr. Sidney; Moderator, Mr. Warden of Merton College.

In *Naturall Philosophy*, Mr. Spencer⁵, respondent; opponents, Mr. Williams, Mr. Prichard⁶, Mr. Brierwood⁷, Mr. Parkhurst; Moderator, Mr. Tomson.

¹ A blank space of an inch in the MS.

³ 'Gwinne' inserted in second hand.

⁵ 'Mr. Bailie' scored out.

⁷ 'Mr. Tynley or' scored out.

² 'Mr. Gwin' scored out.

⁴ 'Mr. Dove' scored out.

⁶ 'Mr. Cuffe' scored out.

In *Lawe*, the respondent, Dr. Blincowe ; the opponents, all the D^{rs} ; the moderator, D. Awbrey or D^r Harbert, if they may be intreated, or els D. Bevans.

Upon Tewsdaie disputations in Phisicke & Divinitie.

In *Phisick*, the respondent¹, D^r Dochen ; opponents, all the doctors ; moderator, D. Gifford or D. Aileworth.

In *Divinitie*, respondent Dr. Holland ; opponents all the doctors ; moderator, the Bishop of Hereford or else the Vice-Chancellor.

15. There are appointed to oversee & provyde for the playes in Christ church Mr. deane of Christ church, Mr. Subdeane, Dr. Delavere, D. Gager, D. Martin, Mr. Purifey, Mr. Hutton, Mr. Gwin, Mr. Dochen 'una cum Vic. et proc.'

16. there are appointed to frame & oversee the stage in S^t Maries D. Cole, D. Dale, Mr. President of S^t Johns, Mr. Principall of Brasenose, Mr. Randall, Mr. Lister, Mr. Leech, & Mr. Piggot 'una cum Vic. et proc.'

17. there are appointed to see the streets well ordred and prepared as also to kepe order amongst the graduats and schollers for theyr placing when the Queene cometh in D. Robinson, D. Bust, D. Birde, D. Edwardes, the President of S^{nt} John's, Mr. Singleton, Mr. Wharton, Mr. Browne, wth the M^{rs} of the streets, Vic. and Proc.

18. there are appointed to oversee the exercises that are to be given to the Queene D. Bust, D. Weston, D. Ratcliffe, Mr. Colmer, Mr. Every, & Mr. Hill of Oriell Coll.

19. that the universities money which remaynes in the hands of them that have bin Vice-Chancell^{rs} shalbe brought in before the xxiiiith daie of August, and be registred in the booke, w^{ch} remayneth in the Universitie cofer in Corpus Xti College and soe delivered into the handes of the Vice-Chancell^r for the discharge of things necessary to this businesse.

20. that the colleges may be rated for contribution to the charges, according as the Heades shall agree.

21. that the Vice-Chancellor Mr. deane of Christ Church, Mr. D. Cole, D. Yeldard, D. Hovenden, D. Lilly, D. Holland, D. Culpeper, and all other doctors of divinitie and Heades of Colleges that be doctors shall provyde them skarlet gownes and hoodes sutable for the honor of her Ma^{tie} and the credit of theyr degrees.

22. that every workingdaye there shalbe a sermon at 7 a clocke in the morninge at Allhallowes Church, Mr. Rector of Lincolne Colledge, Mr. Feilde, Mr. Spencer, & Mr. Fertlue.

23. that the heades of every Howse shall call theyr companie before them at or before the sixt of September & examine whether they be provyded of gownes hoodes and other apparrell according to this order and shall deliver the names of so manie as are unfurnished wthout parcialitie to ye Vice-Chancell^r.

24. that ii latin sermons shalbe preached by D. Lylly and Dr. Eedes.

25. if anie actor shall fall sicke or otherwise necessarilie be letted then another shalbe appointed by the Vice-Chancell^r Proctors and the maior parte of the delegats of the same facultie.

¹ 'D. Case vel' scored out. See p. 235.

ADVERTISEMENTS FOR HEADES OF HOWSES TO DELIVER
Wth GREATE CHARGE UNTO THEYR COMPANIES.

1. that they admonish all doctors and graduats, scholler fellowes and probationers to provyde gownes hoodes and cappes according to the statuts of theyr howses and that all commoners and halliers doe weare rounde cappes and such coulours and fashions in theyr apparrell as the statute prescribeth.

2. that whosoever shalbe taken or seene by the Vice-Chancell^r or proctors or other overseers to be appointed by the said delegats in the streets or anie publique place during the Queenes Ma^{ties} abode otherwise apparrelled then the statuts of the Universitie do appoint for everie degree shall presentlie forfeit x^s and suffer imprisonment at the discreation of the said officers, the said forfeiture to be levied by the Vice-Chancell^r or whome he shall appoint and to be employed towards the defraying of the charges for her Ma^{ties} entertainment.

3. that upon the daie when the Queene cometh all graduats shalbe readie at the ringing of S^{nt} Maries bell to come in theyr habits and hoodes according to theyr degree and all schollers in theyr gownes & cappes and to stand quietlie in such order as shalbe appointed untill her Ma^{tie} be passed into Christ church, and the trayne being past every man to resort to his owne college.

4. that all schollers bacchilers & Maisters do diligentlie frequent the ordinarie lectures during the tyme of her Ma^{ties} abode.

5. that noe scholler of what degree soever presume to come upon the stage in S^t Maries upon payne of one monethes imprisonment and XL^s fine.

6. that noe M^r of Artes presume to come wthin the compasse of the rayles or stage belowe where the disputers sit but wth his hoode turned according to his degree and that none but Maisters and bacchilers of the Lawe shall presume into y^t place.

7. that the schollers w^{ch} cannot be admitted to see the playes do not make any outcries or undecent noyse about the haule staires or wthin the quadrangle of Christchurch as usuallie they were wont to doe, upon paine of present imprisonment and other punishment according to the discreation of the Vice-Chancell^r and Proctors.

8. that they warne theyr companies to provyde verses to be disposed or set upon S^t Maries or other places convenient and that those verses be corrected by the deanes or some other appointed by the heades.

9. that a short oration be provyded at every severall colledge to entertaine her Ma^{tie} if her pleasure be to visit the same and verses set up.

10. that Universitie Colledge, All Sowles, Magdalen do set up verses at her Ma^{ties} departure upon such places soe as they may be seene as she passeth by.

QUAESTIONES EX DECRETO DELEGATORUM DISCUTIENDAE
CORAM DNA REGINA.

Theses Theologicae.

1. 'Non est dissimulandum in causa religionis.'
2. 'Sancti demortui non cognoscunt quid agitur in terris, cognoscunt tamen se mutuo in coelis.'
3. 'Gloria beatorum erit inaequalis.'

In jure civili.

1. 'An judex teneatur judicare secundum probationes legitimas in judicio propositas contra veritatem sibi privatim cognitam?'
2. 'An equitatis ratio ferat ut alter pro alterius delicto plectatur?'
3. 'An legati principum ex delicto tempore legationis admissio conveniri possint legibus illius regionis in qua delictum commiserunt?'

In Medicina.

1. 'An aer magis mutet corpora quam cibus et potus?'—Aff.
2. 'An curationes morborum fieri possint per fascinationes, demones, characteres, et similia?'—Neg.
3. 'An virtus principis plus possit in curanda struma quam medicina?'—Aff.

In Philosophia Morali.

1. 'An eodem tempore possint vigere in republica studia rei militaris et literarum?'—Aff.
2. 'An astrologi sint e republica exterminandi?'—Aff.
3. 'An justum et injustum constet lege vel natura?'—'Natura'

In Philosophia Naturali.

1. 'An anima unius sit praestantior anima alterius in se?'—Neg.
2. 'An ob mundi senectam homines sint minus heroici nunc quam olim?'—Neg.

⟨For an account of these disputations, etc., see Philip Stringer in *Nichol's Progresses of Queen Elizabeth* (1823), vol. iii. pp. 149-160.⟩

THE GRESHAM LECTURES.

The following notice records the foundation of the Gresham Lectures. It is given here as illustrating to some extent the subjects which at this period were recognised as holding the principal place in the series of University studies.

25 Jan. 159⁶₇, the City of London wrote to the University ⟨M. a. fol. 21. a.⟩ to this effect: On the death of Lady Gresham, certain rents arising from the Royal Exchange and the Mansion House of Sir Thomas Gresham, bequeathed by Sir Thomas Gresham, came into our power. His will directs the foundation of certain public lectures—Divinity, Astronomy, Geometry, and Music (to be appointed to by the Mayor and Aldermen of London), Law, Physic, and Rhetoric (to be appointed to by the Mercers' Company). The City asks the University to nominate two persons (unmarried according to the Will of the founder) in the four faculties in the gift of the City, learned and of good utterance. The same request has been made to the University of Cambridge.

24 Jan. 159⁶₇, a similar request was made by Baldwin Derham, William Quarles, Baptist Hicke, and Holliband; Master and Wardens of the Mercers' Company.

A committee was appointed by Convocation (12 Feb.) to reply.

14 Feb. 159⁶₇, the committee met and made their nominations to the lectures.

- | | | |
|------------------|---|----------------|
| (1) In Theology | { | Dr. Latewarr. |
| | | Mr. Abbott. |
| (2) In Law | { | Dr. Martin. |
| | | Dr. Masters. |
| (3) In Medicine | { | Dr. Bust. |
| | | Dr. Gwin. |
| (4) In Astronomy | { | Mr. Powell. |
| (5) and Geometry | | Mr. Budden. |
| | { | Mr. Bryerwood. |
| | | Mr. James. |
| (6) In Rhetoric | { | Mr. Wainman. |
| | | Mr. Willis. |
| | { | Mr. Danton. |
| | | Mr. Ball. |

⟨The committee could not agree on the nomination of *two*, and so they sent in four.⟩

(7) In Music: no nomination was made on account of the paucity of candidates.

15 Feb. 159⁶/₇, the committee finally concluded to nominate

- | | | |
|-----------------|---|--------------|
| (6) In Rhetoric | { | Mr. Willis. |
| | | Mr. Ball. |
| (7) In Music | { | Mr. Gifford. |
| | | Mr. Newton. |

15 Feb. 159⁶/₇, Convocation agreed to these nominations and directed the Public Orator to write a reply to the City of London and the Mercers' Company, enclosing the nominations.

DEGREES BY CREATION, 1583-1622.

The words 'creari,' 'creatio' as applied to degrees are (like other University terms) used in two senses, a general sense and a special sense, and in each sense in a variety of applications.

In the general sense every Master of Arts or Doctor in a faculty who had completed his inception was styled 'creatus'; as, for example, in the constantly recurring phrase 'magistri proximis (penultimis etc.) comitiis creati,' 'doctores proximis comitiis creati,' and the like. The word was also used loosely in this general sense, and applied to anyone who had actually been 'presented' or 'admitted' to a degree.

In the special sense the term was used of persons who by a decree of Convocation were permitted to complete the degree by presentation in Congregation without waiting for the Comitia. This was sometimes done to enable the candidate to escape the expenses of the Comitia, or to let him go down before the Comitia. Some examples of this are given on p. 85, and a very few occur in the following list, e.g., in the year 1610, John Barfoot.

A similar application of the term is found, when it is used of those men who were allowed to be 'created' M.A. elsewhere than in the Comitia. This was often done in cases of sickness. Examples of it are given on p. 86.

'Creations' in this sense are generally omitted from the following list, which gives 'degrees by creation' in a still narrower sense.

In this still more special sense, the word is used of persons who had the degree of M.A. or of Doctor in a faculty conferred upon them without passing through a University course (or after passing through only a partial course) and without performing the exercises. This is now the best understood sense of 'creatio' in reference to degrees. The following lists will show that this was at first very exceptional, but afterwards became more common. It was the usual accompaniment of a Royal visit.

7 July 1566, the Chancellor wrote :—'The Queen is coming to Oxford; make preparations for her reception.'

A committee was appointed to consider this, and Term was prolonged to 31 August (the regents, however, were not to be required to continue to dispute nor to read the 'ordinariae lectiones').

9 July, It was resolved that the expenses of the Queen's visit should be paid by the 'Custodes clavium.'

The Queen did not come till August.

On 6 Sept. 1566, Convocation ordered that as many earls, lords, and distinguished persons as the Chancellor and the committee of Convocation should determine were to be created M.A., if they accepted the offer and were admitted '*to-day before the Queen's departure*¹.' The Earl of Rutland, however, on account of his singular benevolence to the University, was to be created M.A. at any time and anywhere.

7 Oct. 1566, a committee was appointed to create the Earl of Rutland M.A.

11 Apr. 1588, created M.A. in Convocation, 'purpureo habitu more Academico induti.'

Clinton, Dominus, son of the Earl of Lincoln.

Norris, Dominus **John**, President of Munster.

Sidney, Dominus **Robert**.

Norris, Dominus **Henry**.

Carwe, Magister **Robert**.

Butler, Dominus **Philip**.

Grivell, Magister **Fouke** (afterwards Lord Brooke).

Darsey, Magister **Francis**.

16 July 1589, created M.A. :—

Blount, Dominus **Charles**, 'filius nobilis, armiger.'

Danvers, Dominus **Charles**, 'generosissimus vir, armiger.'

17 Sept. 1589, created M.A. :—

Strange, Dominus de.

Carew, Dominus **George** (afterwards Earl of Totness).

Spencer, **John**.

¹ See the list of them in *Reg.* I. 264.

14 July 1590, created M.A. :—

Hatton, Dominus **William**, miles.

Umpton, Dominus **Henry**, miles.

Phitz-james, **John**,—‘Armiger et Bac. Artium.’

17 Aug. 1592, created M.D. :—

Dochen, Thomas. Dr. Case had been appointed by the Committee to respond in Medicine at the Queen’s visit. He devolved the duty on Thomas Dochen. To give the function its due dignity, Thomas Dochen was created Med. Doct. in Convocation, undertaking to read the usual lectures before next Comitia.

19 Aug. 1592, created M.A. :—

Harbert, Dominus William, eldest son of Earl of Worcester, ‘scholaris facultatis artium,’ of Magd. C.

27 Sept. 1592, created M.A. (on occasion of the Queen’s visit). They supplicated between 7 and 8 A.M., and were then admitted.

Worcester, Edward, Earl of.

Cumberland, George, Earl of.

Pembroke, Henry, Earl of.

Wingfield, John, miles.

Conisby, Thomas, miles.

Knowles, William, miles.

Stanop, Michael, armiger.

Knevet, Thomas, armiger.

Darcy, Edward, armiger.

Stanop, John, armiger.

Nowell, —, armiger.

Poynes, William, armiger.

Brakenbury, Richard, armiger.

Lake, Thomas, armiger.

Ashley, Anthony, armiger.

27 Sept. 1592, created M.A. (between 4 and 5 P.M. on the same day).

La Noude, Monsieur Beuvoys, Ambassador of the King of France.

Mauditour, Monsieur.

Stafford, Edward, miles.

24 Sept. 1593, created M.A. :—

de la Fui, Jean, vidame de Chartres, Ambassador of the King of France.

Ruffus, Nicholas, Dominus S. Aubin.

Dorbee, Louis, Baron.

9 July, 1594, created M.A. :—

Hungerford, Dominus John, miles.

Hungerford, Anthony, armiger.

Baker¹, Richard, armiger.

Aske, John, armiger.

Munson, William, armiger.

Mullins, Dominus Michael, miles, suppl. at the same time, but there is no record of his admission ; he was perhaps absent.

1 Oct. 1595, created D.D. :—

Nowell, Alexander, Princ. of Bras. and Dean of S. Paul’s, suppl. for D.D. without exercises, and was presented the same day and created, and ‘pileo indutus, annulo insignitus, et libro donatus.’

¹ The name is blotted in the *Reg.*; perhaps ‘Biker.’

2 Apr. 1597, created M.A. :—

Missinbuck, Georgius à, Ambassador from the Landgrave of Hesse (on the Chancellor's recommendation).

10 July 1598, created M.A. :—

Burgh, Dominus de.

Blunt, Christopher, miles.

Pawlett, Anthony, miles.

Knowlls, Francis, miles.

Osborne, Robert, armiger.

Digby, Robert, armiger.

Vernon, Robert, armiger.

28 June 1605, created D.D. :—

Rowlands, Henry, B.D., Bishop of Bangor.

Aug. 1605, created M.D. :—

Ashworth, Henry. Chenell, John.

3 Aug. 1605, to provide exercises in the Faculty of Medicine before the King—the Committee advised that Henry Ashworth, M.B., Oriel, and John Chenell should be created Med. Doct.

⟨Ashworth was to oppose, Chenell to respond.⟩

... Aug. 1605, created D.D. :—

Gourden, John, of Balliol Coll., Dean of Sarum and 'regiae majestatis consanguineus.'

16 Aug. 1605, John Gourden, Dean of Salisbury, suppl. and was adm. D.D. on the plea that it would be to the credit of the University to confer the degree on one 'Regiae majestati sanguine tam propinquus.'

John Gourden was to be created D.D. (being dispensed from incepting in July) in the course of the exercises before the King—'quod hujusmodi creatio Regiae majestati non minimo futura sit oblectamento.'

30 Aug. 1605, created M.A. :—

On the occasion of the King's visit it was supplicated in Convocation that the Privy Councillors, Earls, Barons, and other nobles and 'equites aurati et alii egregii viri' should be created M.A., and that those of them who were Doctors and Masters of Cambr. and S. Andr. should be incorp.

Peers created M.A. on 30 Aug. :—

Lennox, Duke of (Esmé).

Northumberland, Earl of (Henry Percy).

Oxford, Earl of (Henry de Vere).

Essex, Earl of (Robert de Evreux).

Pembroke, Earl of (William Herbert).

Montgomery, Earl of (Philip Herbert).

Cranborne, Viscount (William Cecill).

Oxford, Bishop of (John Bridges).

Walden, Baron (Thomas Howard, son and heir of Earl of Suffolk).

Effingham, Baron (Charles Howard).

de la Ware, Baron.

Chandos, Lord (Grey Brugges).

Compton, Lord (William Compton).

Bruce of Kyngloyse, Baron (Edward Bruce).

Erskyn, Lord ⟨Master of the Rolls; buried in the Rolls Chapel; died 14 Jan. 161 $\frac{0}{1}$.⟩

Peers (formerly created) who took their places and voted as M.A. on 30 Aug. :—

Rutland, Earl of (Roger Manners).

Worcester, Earl of (Edward Somerset).

Northampton, Earl of (Henry Howard).

Knights created M.A. on 30 Aug. ('Milites, sive Equites Aurati').

Nevill, Henry.

Castilion, Francis.

Chaliner, Thomas.

Knyveton, Gilbert.

Herbert, William.

Knyveton, Rollesley.

Egerton, John.

Chawart, George.

Knightley, Valentine.

Grevill, Edward.

Ramsey, James.

Fowles, David.

Ashton, Roger.

Fleetwood, William.

Murrey, Patrick.

Bower, William.

Moonsonne, Thomas.

Capell, Henry.

Cornewayllys, Thomas.

Moore, George.

Esquires created M.A. on 30 Aug. :—

Digbie, John.

Dowse, Edmund.

Monke, Levinus.

Abington, Anthony.

Dowse, Gabriel.

Moore, William.

Lilsley, William.

Calvert¹, George.

14 July 1607, created M.A. :—

Kennadi, John, 'nobilissimus eques ex illustrissima familia Comitum de Cassells (? Cassilis).'

17 Apr. 1610, created M.A. :—

Donne, John, 'armiger, olim ex Aula Cervina, optime de republica, litteris, et religione meritus,' was allowed by Convocation to take M.A. without exercises and without taking B.A. 'Causa est quod huic Academiae maxime ornamento sit ut ejusmodi viri, optime de republica et ecclesia meriti, gradibus Academicis insigniantur.'

The entry of him as incorp. from Cambr. (see *post*) may be a mistake for his creation.

18 June 1610, created M.A. :—

Barfoote, John, Ball., was created M.A. in Congregation in virtue of a dispensation obtained from Convocation.

30 Oct. 1612, created M.A. :—

More, Francis, Esquire, 'in legibus hujus regni Angliae peritissimus' (afterwards Sergeant at Law). The degree had been voted him by Convocation on 30 Sept.

30 March 1613, created M.A. :—

Hackwell (Hakewill), William, Esquire, formerly of Exet. Coll.

Camden, William; on 30 March 1613, Convocation decreed that the degree of M.A. should be conferred on the Clarence King at Arms, William Camden, but no record is made of his being actually created.

1 July 1613, created M.A. :—

Walter, John; (University Counsel).

7 Aug. 1613, created M.A. :—

Flemming, Thomas, 'Capitalis justiciarius Angliae.' On this day it was decreed by Convocation that the degree of M.A. should be conferred on him, but no record is made that it was done.

21 Feb. 161 $\frac{3}{4}$, created M.A. :—

Doderige, John.

¹ Formerly of Trin. Coll.

The degree of M.A., which had been voted him by Convocation on 7 Aug. 1613, was on 21 Feb. 161 $\frac{3}{4}$ conferred on Sir John Doderidge, Knt., Justice of the King's Bench, in Sergeant's Inn, London.

5 May 1614, created M.A. :—

Spenser, Richard, 'Baronis fil.'; created in Congregation in virtue of a dispensation obtained from Convocation.

9 July 1616, created M.A. :—

Stewart, Francis (Ch. Ch.).

Knightly, Francis (Oriel).

5 Mar. 161 $\frac{7}{8}$, created M.A. :—

Stafford, William; created M.A. in Congregation in virtue of a dispensation from Convocation.

19 July 1619, created M.A. :—

Johnson, Benjamin (Ben Jonson); 'omni humana litteratura feliciter instructus et eo nomine serenissimo rege annua pensione eaque satis honorifica honestatus.'

18 May 1620, created M.D. :—

Grent, Thomas, New C.; created in Congregation in virtue of a dispensation from Convocation.

He was licenced for M.D. on 15 July 1619.

29 May 1620, created M.D. :—

Rhaedus, Alexander.

4 Nov. 1620, created M.A. :—

Moyle, William, 'arm. fil. n. m.'; he had been sent by Francis, Viscount Verulam, to present to the University library his recently published book.

1 Aug. 1621, created M.A. :—

Keeling, John, Esquire, of the Inner Temple; 'legum municipalium hujus regni Angliae admodum peritus.'

24 Nov. 1621, created M.A. :—

Watts, Richard, Gentleman, of Oriel College; 'omni humana literatura et bonarum artium cognitione feliciter instructus; juris municipalis hujus regni studiosus.'

12 Apr. 1622, created M.A. :—

Whiddon, Francis (Exet. Coll.).

1 July 1622, created M.A. :—

Leigh, John (Bras.). He took his B.A. eight years ago; and had since then studied Philosophy 'et reliquae artes' for several years in Universities over sea, 'sic sedulo ut omni humanarum artium cognitione sit instructus ut perdignus sibi videatur qui gradu magistri in artibus adornatur.'

UNIVERSITY OFFICERS.

The following lists of officials of the University fall into two classes.

Lists of the Chancellors and superior officers have been given in A Wood's *Fasti*, and in later works. It seemed enough in the cases of these officers to bring together only the notices which were of constitutional interest as bearing on the manner of their appointment.

Lists of the minor officials have, so far as I know, never been printed.

À Wood has collected lists of Registrars and Bedells, which have been used here after being corrected by the Registers of Convocation and Congregation. From these registers, and from the registers of the Vice-Chancellor's Courts, I have drawn, for the first time so far as I know, lists of Clerks of the Market, etc. Some of these are more or less imperfect, but they will serve as guides for future additions, and they illustrate more fully than has been possible before the official staff by which the work of the University was outwardly carried on.

THE CHANCELLORS.

The Chancellor was elected by Convocation. Statutably he had to be a 'clericus,' but Convocation often set aside this statute. The election was sometimes influenced by royal mandates.

21 May 1547, **Richard Cox**, D.D., Dean of Christ Church and King's Almoner, was elected Chancellor by Convocation.

The expenses of Mr. <James> Curtopp (*Reg.* I. 181) and Mr. <Richard> Masters (*Reg.* I. 173) riding to tell Dr. Cox of his election were directed to be paid out of 'the chest of five keys.'

19 July 1552, Dr. Cox announced his intention of resigning the Chancellorship that the office might be conferred on some one who had more influence 'apud regni proceres' than he himself had. In acknowledgment of this, Dr. Cox was granted exemption from being called upon in future to serve as Vice-Chancellor. 14 Nov. 1552, Dr. Cox resigned.

18 Nov. 1552, **John Mason**, 'eques auratus regiusque consiliarius, vir de Oxoniensi Academia optime meritus,' was elected Chancellor 'non sine magno omnium applausu.' <8 Mar. 155 $\frac{3}{4}$, John Masson, the Chancellor, although married and only M.A., had permission from Convocation to wear a Doctor's dress.>

25 June 1556, it was agreed in Convocation that whenever Sir John Mason resigned the Chancellorship, that office should be offered to Reginald, Cardinal Pole.

26 Oct. 1556, Sir John Mason resigned, and Cardinal **Reginald Pole** was elected. A committee was appointed on 28 Oct. to draw up letters to Mason and Pole, which were sealed and sent off on 2 Nov. On 14 Nov. Cardinal Pole's letter, dated 10 Nov., was read in Convocation, accepting the office. <17 Nov. 1558, Reginald, Cardinal Pole, died.>

27 Jan. 155 $\frac{8}{9}$, 'Placuit majori parti Convocationis ut aliquis laicus possit eligi in Cancellarium, non obstante aliquo Universitatis statuto.' The Earl of Arundel (**Henry Fitz-Alan**) was then elected. On 28 Jan. it was proposed that no oath (to act faithfully in his office) should be tendered to the Earl of Arundel, Chancellor-elect. It was contended that he would be altogether non-resident, and that for his own credit he would do his best as Chancellor, without the exaction of any oath. Convocation consented, in the case that the earl declined to take the oath. On 6 Feb. 155 $\frac{8}{9}$ a letter was sealed and sent off to the Earl of Arundel, offering him the Chancellorship.

1 June 1559, Convocation petitioned the Earl of Arundel not to resign the Chancellorship, but this was fruitless, for on 10 June 1559 Dr. <Richard> Caudwell (Caldwell) (*Reg.* I. 175) intimated that the earl had resigned.

20 June 1559, a dispensation was granted in Convocation that 'aliquis nobilis laicus' might, for this turn, be elected Chancellor. **Sir John Mason** was then <re->elected.

30 Dec. 1564, a letter was read in Convocation from Sir John Mason (dated London 26 Dec.) resigning the Chancellorship. 'Being unable longer to sustain the charge, partly by years partly by other means, I am resolved "solvere senescentem equum." I advise you to choose the Earl of Leicester ("with whose good will to learning and learned men I am so well acquainted") or, if you prefer a spiritual man, the Archbishop of Canterbury <Matthew Parker>.'

Dr. <Laurence> Humphrey presided at the election as 'Cancellarius natus.' **Robert, Earl of Leicester**, was elected. Dr. Humphrey, the two proctors, and Dr. <Francis> Babington, Rector of Lincoln, were sent with letters to the Chancellor-elect, and to Sir John Mason.

6 Jan. 156 $\frac{4}{5}$, a letter was received from the Earl of Leicester thanking them for his election.

15 Oct. 1585, the Earl of Leicester intending shortly to go abroad, Convocation wrote thanking him for his efforts in defending the statutes, and asking him to nominate some one to do the same during his absence. Several controversies in which the University was concerned were still pending, for example, the questions about the oath of the sheriff and the under-sheriff; and so the interests of the University required attention.

A letter to the same effect was written to the Lord Chancellor of England.

14 Dec. 1585, a letter was read from the Chancellor (Earl of Leicester) of date 5 Dec. 'The Queen has sent me "into the Low Countries for her service there." I know that "the causes of your University shall need aid of some in authority in my absence," and therefore I have appointed the Lord Chancellor of England (**Sir Thomas Bromley**) to act as my deputy during my absence out of the realm.'

20 Sept. 1588, the Earl of Leicester was dead [on 4 Sept.]. A letter was read in Convocation from the Earl of Essex thanking his friends in the University for promising him their votes for the Chancellorship. Understanding, however, that the Lord Chancellor of England (Sir Christopher Hatton) was being put up for the office, he asked his friends to vote for Hatton as the fitter man. 'From the Court, 14 Sept.' **Christopher Hatton** was therefore elected Chancellor, who wrote 'from Evely-place, 3 Oct. 1588,' accepting the office, but asking that they should send him a note of his duties and powers.

Accordingly on 12 Oct. a committee was appointed to draw up a compend of matters affecting the Chancellorship. (The committee submitted their statutes about the duties and jurisdiction of the Chancellor to Convocation on 10 Jan. 158 $\frac{8}{9}$, which approved them, and forwarded them to the Chancellor). <Hatton died 20 Nov. 1591.>

17 Dec. 1591, a mandate from the Queen, dated Westminster 14 Dec. (We formerly commanded you to stay proceedings in the election of a Chancellor till you knew our pleasure. We are unwilling that Oxford, consisting of so great a multitude of scholars and students, should be long without a governor. Elect Lord Buckhurst, one of the Lords of our Privy Council,

to be your Chancellor. He has been recommended to us by some of your heads of houses.)

The Vice-Chancellor (Doctor James) and the majority of doctors and seniors were anxious that the Queen's nomination should be unanimously accepted, and gave their votes accordingly 'vivâ voce.' 'Magistri autem quorum numerus solito auctior et turbulentior excrevisset, alii comitem Essexiae alii dominum Buckhurst ita promiscue et confuse vociferabantur et nominabant, ut, licet literis regiis facile de Cancellario quem eligerent constaret, tamen qui majore parte suffragantium designaretur dictu erat difficillimum.'

Agreed—that those who opposed the Queen's nomination and voted for the Earl of Essex should go behind the Vice-Chancellor and doctors towards the altar, and the rest into the lower part of the church. The votes were then to be taken one by one by the Vice-Chancellor and proctors.

The latter far exceeded the former, and so Lord Buckhurst was declared elected.

A letter was ordered to be sent to the Queen, and the Vice-Chancellor and proctors ordered to visit the newly-elected Chancellor. 29 Dec. 1591, the patent of the Chancellorship to **Thomas Sackville, Lord Buckhurst**, was sealed.

6 Jan. 159 $\frac{1}{2}$, the Chancellor wrote, referring to the death of Sir Christopher Hatton his predecessor: 'such is the instabilitie of worldly thinges here, that what we most esteeme of, sonest wee forgoe; yea, such as have best mindes and meanes to doe good in the common wealth, even those for o^r ingritudes are sodenly taken from us.'

He accepted the office of Chancellorship, counting it due to the Queen's favour and the University's good will, and not to his own deserts.

'In the meane while I may nott omitt most specially to recomende unto you a most heedfull & diligent regard to the carefull seeking out suppressing & punishinge of all Jesuitt seminaries & recusants within y^r Universitye whose dangerous & pernicious practizes are such & so greate as without speedie prevention and sharpe castigation will nott only bring great slander & discredit to your whole estate but also (wch wee must specially regard) bothe endanger her M^{tie} and the whole realme besyde.' Read in Convocation 10 Jan. 159 $\frac{1}{2}$.

22 Apr. 1608, Convocation elected **Richard Bancroft**, Archbishop of Canterbury to the Chancellorship.

6 Nov. 1610, letters patent were sealed conferring the Chancellorship on **Sir Thomas Egerton, Lord Ellesmere**.

HIGH STEWARD.

Originally elected by Convocation; afterwards nominated by the Chancellor. The fee was £5 per annum.

30 March 1555, Convocation elected **Henry** (Fitz-alan), **Earl of Arundel**, to the office of Steward, in room of (John Russell) **Earl of Bedford**, lately deceased (viz. on 14 March 155 $\frac{4}{5}$).

2 March 155 $\frac{8}{9}$, the Earl of Arundel voided the office, having been elected Chancellor: he requested that he might be succeeded by Lord Lumley. **John, Lord Lumley**, was therefore elected Steward.

19 Apr. 1609, Lord Lumley was dead. The Chancellor, having the nomination, nominated **Henry Howard** (Earl of Northampton, Lord Howard of Marnhull, Keeper of the Privy Seal, Warden of the Cinque Ports, Privy Councillor, K.G.). On 22 Apr. the Chancellor (the Archbishop of Canterbury) presented the letters offering the Stewardship to the Earl of Northampton in Lambeth Palace, in the presence of Thomas <Ravis> Bishop of London, Sir Daniel Dun, D.C.L., Sir John Bennet, D.C.L., — Smith, D.D., — Sanderson, D.D., — Childerley, D.D., Dr. — Edwards, Dr. Pope, Mr. — Barkham, Mr. — Willmott, and others ('purpura amictis et habitibus gradibus suis competentibus'), and of Thomas French, Registrar of the University.

Lord Lumley wrote 28 Jan. 157 $\frac{7}{8}$ from London:—

'There is said to be a doubt whether the fee of £5 for the Stewardship has been paid from the time of the granting it till Michaelmas last, and also a wish to know when the payment should be made. For assurance whereof you have compelled John Le Rowse, D.C.L., and William Standige, M.A., jointly to enter into a bond of £60 with you that Dr. le Rowse should procure a receipt for the sum from me under the seal of my arms before 2 Feb.

'I certify I have received all sums of money due to me, and I direct the fee to be paid in future to John le Rouse and his acquittance to be sufficient discharge to the University. Please therefore give the said bond up to him or Standige.'

DEPUTY STEWARD.

1 Feb. 16 $\frac{19}{20}$, **Sir William Rives**, Knight, res. the office of Sub-Seneschallus. The Chancellor nominated in his place **Unton Croke**, Esq., of the Inner Temple.

THE VICE-CHANCELLOR.

A list of the Vice-Chancellors of the University is found in *À Wood's Fasti* and in many modern works. It is enough therefore to give here the few notes which bear on the important question of the manner of his appointment.

At the beginning of Elizabeth's reign he was nominated by the Chancellor. Lord Leicester, at the beginning of his Chancellorship, tried the experiment of allowing Convocation to elect the Vice-Chancellor; but he soon withdrew the permission, owing to the intrigues and turbulence which attended the election.

24 Apr. 1554, Sir John Mason, the Chancellor, wrote under date 15 Apr. 1554 nominating John Warner, M.D., Warden of All Souls, to be Vice-Chancellor, *vice* Dr. Marshall, Dean of Ch. Ch. Dr. Warner was adm. Vice-Chancellor 24 Apr. 1554.

6 Jan. (Epiphany) 156 $\frac{4}{5}$, the Chancellor (Lord Leicester) asked Convocation to elect a Vice-Chancellor.

25 Feb. 156 $\frac{5}{6}$, the Chancellor allowed Convocation to proceed 'libere' to the election of a Vice-Chancellor. Convocation resolved to allow anyone

to nominate anyone in the scrutiny, 'non obstante statuto *de Instantibus* in contrarium edito.' Dr. Kennall was re-elected.

21 Mar. 156⁶/₇, Convocation proceeded to the election of a Vice-Chancellor; no one was elected because no one had 'consensus majoris partis.'

The Chancellor wrote:—'From the Court, 26 Mar. 1567. I am informed by some that the consideration of those whom I commended was not considered; but nevertheless no election has taken place, the office for the meantime remaining in the hands of the Senior Doctor, Dr. Humfrey, who in my opinion is in every way a right worthy man. I remain still in my former opinion that you make choice of a divine.'

27 March 1567, Convocation agreed to accept whoever had the most votes, although he failed to get the 'major pars' of the whole number voting. Inceptor (Thomas) Cooper was elected. 5 April, the Chancellor wrote approving the election.

3 May 1568, the Chancellor wrote that Dr. Cooper was anxious to retire from the Vice-Chancellorship, but that he retained him for next year because 'his great pains and diligence hath wrought great good in the University.'

— 1569, Thomas Cooper was re-appointed, it would appear. (The delegates to audit the Vice-Chancellor's accounts were nominated 20 Jan. 15⁶⁹/₇₀).

5 May 1570, Thomas Cooper was re-appointed by the Vice-Chancellor, who wrote 17 April from the Court, 'the Universitie haith here to fore byn worthilie accomptid the right eye of this realme and as it were a cleare fountayne from whense all knowlege hath flowen to everie other part & member of this common weale.'

2 Apr. 1571, the Chancellor wrote that Thomas Cooper, Vice-Chancellor, was now Bishop of Lincoln; in his place he nominated Dr. Lawrence Humfrey, Dean of Gloucester.

29 May 1572, the Chancellor continued Lawrence Humfrey in the Vice-Chancellorship: 'Ffor soo much as by reason of sundrie occasions this last year, as well of sickness as otherwyse, dyvers necessarye services towching ye government of ye universitie were left undone wch in dede were pretended and ment to be done.'

Dr. Humphrey continued in office till 23 June 1576, when the Chancellor wrote indicating Humfrey's resignation, and adding that in future, 'I will not keep any man so long to it, but distribute the travail by yearly change.' He then nominated Dr. (Herbert) Westfaylinge Vice-Chancellor.

. . . July 1586, Dr. (Daniel) Barnard was nom. Vice-Chancellor by Sir Thomas Bromley, acting as Chancellor in the absence of the Earl of Leicester abroad. The letter of nomination is dated '8 July, from my house near Charing Crosse;' and states that Dr. Barnard was his chaplain.

THE PROCTORS.

Lists of proctors are given in À Wood's *Fasti* and in many modern works; it is sufficient therefore to give a few notes on the form of their election by Convocation on the first day of Easter Term, which underwent a considerable change during this period.

The election, according to the older form, was conducted by two 'procuratores nati,' the two Senior Masters of Arts who were of the

standing prescribed by the statutes. By the votes of Convocation two persons called 'Instantes'¹ were elected. These nominated a Committee of Electors; and this committee elected the proctors.

This indirect form of election had doubtless been devised to avoid something of the intrigue, confusion and quarrels which marked an election of proctors. It is enough to give one example of it, as other examples merely repeat the same form with changed names.

6 May, 1565, Term began, and the election of proctors took place.

Mr. Hall and Mr. Bely, 'procuratores nati,' held a scrutiny in which Mr. Bust and Mr. Atislow were designated 'Instantes.' The 'Instantes' nominated Edward Harrys, John Chaundeler, John Holloway, Thomas Reding, Philip Bisse, and John Flower to be 'electores procuratorum.' These electors elected Thomas Garbrande and John Mericke proctors for next year.

The change of this form took place in 1574, after which the proctors were elected by the direct vote of Convocation.

20 Apr. 1574, the Chancellor, having been informed that there had been 'disorderly and indirect dealings for the election of proctors,' ordered that 'discontinuers from the University for many years,' who had come up 'to serve private turns,' should have no vote.

Convocation, in view of the nearness of the election, arranged that this time none should vote except necessary regents and 'praesentatores,' and appointed a committee to decide on the form of the election.

24 Apr. 1574, the committee brought in statutes concerning the election of proctors, which were accepted by Convocation.

These statutes are here given.

Statutes of 1574 on the election of proctors (KK. fol. 208 *b*, 209 *a*).

(1) 'Contra conspiratores.' A 'conspirator' is defined to be anyone who before Wednesday after Easter tries to persuade anyone to nominate or vote for anyone for proctor.

The penalty for 'conspiratio' is perpetual incapacity to vote or be voted for in an election of proctors, a fine of £3 to the University, and 'excommunicatio' by the Vice-Chancellor. The oath of three M.A.'s shall convict of 'conspiratio.'

(2) 'De scrutatoribus.' The two senior 'Arcistae' of the seventh year from their inception in Arts are to act as scrutators, provided they are not standing for the proctorship. In that case, the next senior.² No scrutator is to be capable of election in the election in which he is scrutator. They are to be sworn to observe the statutes.

¹ A similar form prevailed in other elections, see p. 243.

² An instance of this occurred on 17 April 1577, in the election of proctors in place of Underhill and Savill.

Henry Savell and Raymund Westlake were found to be the two 'seniores arcistae anni septimi jam elapsi,' and therefore by the new statutes ought to have been the scrutators. Westlake was not present, and in his place, the next in seniority, William Wilson, B.D., was substituted.

Mr. Savell, Mr. Wilson, and the Vice-Chancellor acted as scrutators; and Mr. Glover and Mr. Dochyn were elected proctors.

(3) 'De suffragantibus.' The whole Convocation of Doctors and Masters regent and non-regent provided they are resident in the University—'vel non abierint cum pannis, nam istos penitus excludimus.' The voters are to be sworn 'that they will vote *only once*.'

(4) 'De ordine suffragantium.' Doctors in any faculty are to vote first according to their seniority; then the others as they are called by the bedell, who shall begin with the junior regent and so ascend by seniority. 'Gratis suffragantur:' no one is to pay any fee to the bedell or to any one that he may vote.

(5) '"Instantium" et "Electorum" tam nomen quam officium penitus removemus.'

At the end of the election the bedell, 'more solito,' is to go thrice round the Convocation and call with a loud voice 'non ad variandum (nam variare omnino nolumus licere) sed ad suffragandum,' and everyone who does not come within half an hour after he is called by the bedell shall lose his right of voting.

(6) 'De eligendis.' Any M.A. of four years' standing, but not over ten years from inception may be elected.

(7) The person is to be pronounced elected who has the numerical majority of votes. In case of an equality of votes¹ the senior M.A. is to be elected.

The proctors-elect are at once to take the oath.

(8) The election of proctors is to begin at the time fixed by the old statutes and to end within two days.

(9) Convocation-house is to be the voting place.

(10) After the election the proctors and the regents are to attend the Vice-Chancellor home; then the junior proctor and the regents are to attend the senior proctor home; and then the regents to attend the junior proctor home, 'habitu sui gradus decenter induti.'

It will be enough to give one example of this later form of electing proctors.

4 May 1603, 'Termino Paschae. In convocatione habita 4^o Maii 1603 lectis prius clara voce per M^{rm}. Gualterum Benett procuratorem natum seniore omnibus statutis Universitatis Electionem procuratorem concernentibus et tangentibus, Dns. Vice-cancellarius cum procuratoribus natis ad procuratorum novorum electionem immediate processit et suffragiis Doctorum magistrorum regentium et non regentium in scrutinio acceptis M^{ri}. Christopherus Dale et Willms Laude ad officium procuratoris electi et admissi erant, praestito prius per eosdem juramento tam de Supremae Regiae majestatis potestate agnoscenda quam de officio procuratorio fideliter exequendo juxta tenorem statutorum quorundam in hac parte editorum per m^{rm}. Benett praedictum tunc publice praelectorum. Et statim Vice-cancellarius officii procuratorii insignia scilicet libros et claves iisdem propria manu tradidit.'

'Deinde per dictos procuratores nominati erant hi egregii viri ad audiendum computum procuratorum superioris anni.' . . .

In the Chancellor's letter above, and in the 1574 Statutes, mention is

¹ An instance of this occurred in 1597; but was decided on a different principle.

6 April 1597, John Parkhurst and Richard Traford were elected proctors.

In this election Richard Traford had the larger number of votes; and Henry Bollingham of New C. received the same number of votes as were given to Parkhurst. Parkhurst was declared elected, as the 'senior pars' had voted for him.

made of the jealousy between resident members of Convocation and non-residents. An attempt was made to exclude non-residents from voting in the election of proctors by <re-enacting> the clause which deprived of the vote 'ii qui cum pannis abiissent¹.' This clause, however, was afterwards found to need definition.

19 Mar. 159 $\frac{3}{4}$, a committee was appointed to determine what the old statute meant by 'ii qui ab Universitate *cum pannis* abiissent.'

10 Apr. 1594, Convocation decreed:—Since in the election of proctors question arises year by year about 'ii qui cum pannis abiissent,' and great disputes spring up, it is decreed that by the expression is meant those who have failed to be resident in the University for six months before the election and to retain at their own charges a room or part of a room with books and utensils, and to pay all public and private dues to the University and its officers.

If any one come up within the six months he may be allowed to vote, if he take oath that he is going to reside for at least four months after the election. This statute is not to extend to the fellows or chaplains of colleges or to those who have their families in the town.

The two notices following bear on two emergencies.

(i) What was to be done when a proctor during his year of office wished to go away for some time?

. . . Nov. 1553, Thomas Spensar, one of the proctors, was called away by urgent business. He asked and obtained leave from Convocation that Gilbert Munson should take his place. Munson continued to act as proctor till 9 Apr. 1554, when the proctors for the next year came in.

(ii) What was to be done in the event of a Proctor dying during his year of office?

15 Jan. 159 $\frac{2}{3}$, Thomas Savil (the Senior Proctor) being dead, Edward Burley, 'senior magister anni septimi,' was called on to act as 'procurator natus' in taking the votes in the election of a successor.

Richard Fisher, Mert., was then elected proctor.

15 Jan. 159 $\frac{2}{3}$, a committee was appointed to draw up a statute providing for the election of a proctor in the place of one dying or resigning during his year of office.

23 Jan. 159 $\frac{2}{3}$, it was ordered that within two days after knowledge of such vacancy in the proctorship, the Vice-Chancellor should call Congregation together to announce the vacancy, and on the day following proceed in Convocation to elect a successor. The senior 'arcista' (or in case of a double vacancy, the two senior 'arcistae') of the seventh year was to act as scrutator. The electors were to be sworn that they voted without being bribed or canvassed. The rest of the proceedings were to follow the statutes of 1574.

There is one election of interest which requires a separate notice.

24 Apr. 1576, the Chancellor had written in favour of the proctors of the preceding year (Underhill and Savell) being retained in their office for the next year. Mr. Blinco and Mr. Bodley were sent with a letter from Con-

¹ This clause, I suppose, was borrowed from the old statutes.

vocation asking the Chancellor to let them have 'a free election.' 2 May, the reply (dated 30 Apr.) they brought was read in Convocation. The Chancellor repeated his request, on the ground that he asked only what they had on some occasions granted themselves, and for the same reason, viz. that the plague had diminished the receipts¹. He expressed anger that his request should be 'overthwarted and overwayed by the faction of a few whose head and chefe setter on is one banished from Cambrige for factious dealings and as busie now in Oxford as he was there.'

A debate followed, and it was disputed which way the majority had voted. The vote was then taken 'per capita,' and on the scrutiny it was found that seventy-three persons (not counting the Chancellor's vote) and 'omnium facultatum consensus,' viz. five Doctors of Divinity (Dr. Humfrey, pro-Chancellor, Dr. Westfaylinge, Dr. Yeldard, Dr. Cole, and Dr. James); three Doctors of Medicine (Baylie, Barnes, and Withington), voted that the request of the Chancellor should be granted 'pure et simpliciter;' but eighty-three Masters of Arts voted for adding a condition, that the Chancellor should nominate the proctors for next year, but might not nominate Underhill and Savell because they had acted 'ambitiose.' (The condition is scored out, with the note 'refragabantur' at the side, but the above is its sense.)

3 May 1576, Convocation unanimously dispensed with the statutes, old and new, about the election of proctors and committed the nomination for this turn to the Chancellor, pledging itself to accept his nomination.

A committee was appointed to consider the charges brought against the proctors.

5 May, Convocation ordered a committee to seal a letter to the Chancellor agreeing to his request; and when this was done the proctors were to resign. Mr. Dorset (Mr. Tatam went in his stead) and Mr. Barfoot were appointed to take the letter to the Chancellor.

On the resignation of the proctors, Mr. Chaffant and Mr. Davis, by seniority and the statutes, became 'procuratores nati' and were to act as proctors till the Chancellor nominated.

8 May, Congregation nominated auditors of Underhill's and Savell's accounts for the last year.

12 May, the Chancellor's letter of date 11 May thanked Convocation for their consent to his request, and assured them 'I will no more hereafter trooble you or intermedle in any your affayres, wherein my request may tend to the breach of anie of your statutes or orders.' He nominated Underhill and Savell proctors.

This is the precedent referred to above by the Chancellor.

17 Mar. 157½, Convocation decreed that the Comitia should take place on the day fixed by the new statutes, and that the proctors of last year were not to be required to resign, 'non obstante statuto de cessione procuratorum in prima congregatione post pascham.' This was no doubt done on the ground that they had not had the usual fees, the Comitia being deferred on account of the pestilence.

Similarly—

19 May 1572, Thomas Wylliams, M.A., and William Stoughton, M.A., Clerks of the Market of last year, 'peste tunc fervescente,' asked leave to be continued in their office till Michaelmas next, 'causam hujusmodi suae postulationis allegantes quam ad officium procuratorium continuandum ipsi procuratores allegarunt.'

¹ See the precedent below.

This was granted by the Vice-Chancellor and the majority of Convocation, 'reclamante seniore procuratore et asserente se in convocatione in ejus modi causis habere vocem negativam.'

PRO-PROCTORS.

Allusion is occasionally made to the 'deputatus Procuratoris' ('senioris' or 'junioris'); but there is no indication whether the office was a permanent one, or whether the person acted as the proctor's deputy on that one occasion only.

I give here those I have noted of the very few names of proctors' deputies¹ which occur in the Registers of Convocation and Congregation; the dates given are those of the entries in which their name is found. The proctor whose deputy they were is put in brackets, where recorded.

- 4 Jan. 1582, Owen Glynn.
- 5 June 1591, Thomas Aubrey (sen.).
- 2 Dec. 1592, — Cuffe (Mert.), — Tinley (Magd. C.).
- 24 Mar. 159 $\frac{4}{5}$, — Cordrey (jun.).
- Aug. 1595, — Budden (sen.), — Gwin (Ch. Ch.), (jun.).
- (Budden took the oath of 'proctor' 15 Dec. 1595.)
- 19 Jan. 159 $\frac{5}{8}$, — Wilson (deputy of Prichard, jun. proct.) took the oath of 'proctor.'
- 17 July 1596, — Charlett (sen.), — Lee (jun.).
- 21 May 1597, Gilbert Horsman (jun.).
- 9 Feb. 159 $\frac{7}{8}$, — Wilkinson.
- 7 Feb. 159 $\frac{8}{9}$, — Bradshaw (jun.).
- 16 July 1599, — Ashley (All So.), — Weight (Ch. Ch.).
- 10 Oct. 1599, — Williams (All So.), — Foote (Ch. Ch.).
- 1 Sept. 1599, — Henley (sen.).
- 23 July 1600, — Buckley (sen.), — Williams (sen.).
- 8 Nov. 1600, — Ewer (sen.).
- 11 Aug. 1601, James Dalton (Dolton), (jun.).
- . . . 1601, Robert Troutbeck (sen.).
- 3 Oct. 1603, Nathaniel Brent (sen.).
- 9 Aug. 1608, — Othen (sen.).
- 2 Oct. 1609, Jonas Rookes (sen.).

REGISTRARS.

(ii) **Registrar of the University:** called in full 'Actorum scriba et registrarius Universitatis,' and in short sometimes 'scriba,' and sometimes 'registrarius.' His chief duty was to record proceedings in Congregation (including all degree entries) and in Convocation. He resigned on the first day of each October Term and was re-elected.

1508, **London, John**, M.A., of New C., was registrar.

¹ It will be possible to construct a much fuller list when the Registers of the Vice-Chancellor's Court are edited.

9 Sept. 1508, **Barnacke, Ralph**, Fellow of New C., was el. *vice* London deceased.

26 Jan. 151 $\frac{6}{7}$, **Fykes (Fykeys), Thomas**, M.A., of New C., was el.

8 Mar. 162 $\frac{0}{1}$, **Turbervyll, James**, New C., was el. *vice* Fykes resigned.

11 Mar. 152 $\frac{3}{4}$, **Tresham, William**, M.A., of New C., was el. *vice* Turbervyll res.

11 Feb. 152 $\frac{8}{9}$, **Taylor, Robert**, M.A., Mert., was el. *vice* Tresham res.

8 Feb. 153 $\frac{1}{2}$, **Smith, Richard**, M.A., was el. *vice* Taylor res.

... May 1535, **Key, Thomas**, M.A., All So., was el. He was expelled on 20 July 1552 for neglect of the duties of his office. (See below.)

20 July 1552, **Standish (Standige), William**, M.A., Magd. C., was el. <3 Dec. 1554, it was decreed that while Standishe continued 'Scriba Universitatis' he should enjoy all the privileges of a necessary regent together with all the privileges of his registrarship.>

6 May 1579, **Cullen, Richard**, M.A., Magd. C., el. *vice* Standishe res.

24 Oct. 1589, **Hussey, James**, M.A., New C., el. *vice* Cullen, B.C.L., res. <18 Sept. 1590, Bartholomew Jhesop occurs as Hussey's deputy.>

23 July 1600, **Merick, Maurice**, M.A., New C., el. *vice* Hussey res. <Merick res. on 6 Aug. 1608 in the presence of Edward Betts, notary public, Robert Say, and Thomas Watkins.>

9 Aug. 1608, **French, Thomas**, M.A., Mert., el. *vice* Merick res., in the presence of Griffin Powell, notary public.

<Already on 17 Sept. 1603, French had been mentioned as acting deputy of Merick the registrar.>

19 Oct. 1629, **French, John**, M.A., Mert., el. *vice* his father Thomas French res. <The father died two hours after his son's election.>

15 Feb. 165 $\frac{0}{1}$, **Whittingham, William**, B.C.L., Oriel, was el. *vice* John French deceased.

8 Feb. 16 $\frac{59}{60}$, **Cooper, Benjamin**, M.A., Mert., was el. *vice* Whittingham deceased.

The point of chief interest with regard to this office is the proceedings in the ejection of Key, the Registrar.

19 July 1552, The Vice-Chancellor, proctors, and necessary regents (i. e. the House of Congregation) complained to Convocation of the carelessness of the Registrar, Thomas Key (Caius), who for two years had neglected to register the proceedings of the University. Congregation had made its complaint to the Chancellor, but he had replied that the University itself should deal with its own servants.

Convocation thereupon summoned Key to appear before it on 20 July.

On 20 July 1552, the articles brought against Key were laid before Convocation. (See the text of them in the note in *Reg. I.* pp. vi, vii. A Wood has a MS. note on the phrase 'in the house of some of the bedells,' that it was 'Mr. Crosse's near University College.')

Key refused to answer these charges. Convocation then voted his expulsion from the registrarship by a majority of four to one.

When the Vice-Chancellor began to pronounce the sentence of expulsion, Key proceeded to leave Convocation-house. The Vice-Chancellor bade him stay, but Key continued his progress to the door. Henry Walshe, M.A., was

asked to detain him ; on his trying to do so, Key struck him in the face with his fist.

Key's office was then declared vacant. It was then remembered that some years ago Henry VIII had written to the University in favour of William Standishe, M.A. So Standishe was elected Registrar and took the oath of office.

Key was still breathing out fresh insults to Convocation, and so the Vice-Chancellor sent him to prison, there to remain at the discretion of Convocation.

The register relating these proceedings concludes :—‘*atque haec est rei epitasis satis turbulentae.*’

21 July 1552, Convocation ordered Key to be released from prison, on condition that he made his apology and submission to Convocation.

23 July 1552, Convocation appointed a committee to hear Key's submission. They received his submission, and commuted the fine of 26*s.* 8*d.* for breach of the peace to a fine of 4*d.*

(Among the indications of the degradation of the type of men in high place in the University after the expulsion of Romanists by Elizabeth, this deserves a place, that the Thomas Key of this episode was in 1561 elected to the Mastership of University College.)

(ii) **Registrar of the Vice-Chancellor's Court** (‘*publicus curae Commissarii scriba seu registrarius*’).

I have been unable to draw up a list of these registrars, as there are no notices of their appointment in the registers of Convocation or Congregation. A fuller list will be possible when the registers of the Vice-Chancellor's Court are edited.

The following names are found as acting in that capacity (but some of them may have been deputies of the registrar).

John Williams, in 154 $\frac{5}{8}$.

Henry Crosse, in 1566–1570.

James Pollexfen *alias* Polson, in 1578.

Francis Bettes, in 1587.

Edward (? Edmund) Burley, in 1594.

Roderic Lloyd, in 1597.

Roger Jones, in 1628.

PUBLIC ORATOR (‘ORATOR UNIVERSITATIS’).

He was elected by Convocation *on the nomination of the Chancellor*.

The first election took place on 18 Nov. 1564, when Roger Marbeck, of Ch. Ch., then Senior Proctor, was el. He resigned 8 Nov. 1565.

14 Dec. 1565, Thomas Kingsmill, of Magd. C., was el. on the nomination of the Earl of Leicester and the recommendation of the Earl of Warwick.

2 Nov. 1569, Toby Mathew, of Ch. Ch., el. *vice* Thomas Kingsmill, now Regius Prof. Hebr.

... Aug. 1572, Arthur Atye, of Mert., *vice* Mathew res.; Atye res. 9 Apr. 1582, being then secretary to the Earl of Leicester.

9 Apr. 1582, Thomas Smith, Ch. Ch., el. His letter of resignation was dated ‘from Greenwich, 17 May 1594.’

22 May 1594, **Thomas Wayman** (Wenman) Ball. He res. 21 July 1597.
 5 Aug. 1597, **Thomas Cole**, Corp.
 7 Aug. 1601, **William James**, Ch. Ch., *vice* Cole res.
 14 Dec. 1604, **Isaac Wake**, Mert., *vice* James res.

UNIVERSITY COUNSEL ('A CONSILIIS ACADEMICAE').

Instituted in 1569 on the Chancellor's recommendation, the stipend to be 40s. per ann. and his fees.

8 Oct. 1569, Mr. — **Flettwood**, jurisconsultus, el.
 . . . 1596, **Thomas Coventrie**, occ.
 21 May 1597, Mr. — **Tanfield** el.
 8 July 1606, Mr. <**John**> **Walter** el.

ATTORNEY TO THE UNIVERSITY.

30 Mar. 1610, **Ralph Radcliffe**, gent., was el. The fee was fixed at 20s. per ann.

CLERKS OF THE MARKET.

The Clerks of the Market were two graduates (M.A. at the least, and at first apparently chosen from the Regent Masters), appointed on the first day of Michaelmas Term as a rule, and holding office for a year. They acted with the Vice-Chancellor in controlling the Market, over which the University by its charters had extensive powers. The office still exists, and it is hoped that one of its recent holders will draw up an account of its history and its duties. It is enough here to indicate that the clerks of the market tested weights and measures, and fined the givers of short weight and measure; that they fixed the assise of bread, beer, ale, and wine, and fined for non-observance of it; that they tested meat, fish, butter, and the like exposed for sale, caused unwholesome articles to be destroyed, and inflicted fines on those who had brought them to the market.

Below are a few typical notices about these officers; much fuller information will be given when the Registers of the Vice-Chancellor's Court are edited. These notices give (a) some notes about their appointment; (b) two instances of their action; (c) a fairly complete list of their names during this period.

(a) There seems to have been great uncertainty as to who had the right to appoint them. In a few cases Congregation seems to have elected them¹. In others the appointment was claimed both by the Vice-Chancellor and by the proctors; the Vice-Chancellor generally

¹ In these cases, however, there may be a confusion. They were admitted to office in Congregation, but this may have been on someone's nomination, and not after a free election.

succeeding in enforcing his claim. (The modern system is that the Chancellor appoints one, the Vice-Chancellor the other.)

10 Oct. 1576, Convocation discussed the question whether the nomination of Clerks of the Market belonged to the Vice-Chancellor or to the proctors; but came to no decision.

25 Oct. 1581, Mr. Crane, Senior Proctor, nominated Mr. John Cissill and Mr. Owen Davis Clerks of the Market. Dr. — Floyde, pro-Vice-Chancellor, declared this nomination void.

18 Nov. 1581, Mr. Crane, Senior Proctor, gave the oath of Clerks of the Market to Cissill and Davis, the Vice-Chancellor forbidding him to give and them to take it.

8 Feb. 1581 $\frac{1}{2}$, a committee was appointed to decide the dispute between the Vice-Chancellor and proctors about the nomination of Clerks of the Market. The Committee met on 6 Mar. and decided to refer the whole matter to Convocation.

10 Oct. 1582, the Vice-Chancellor named Mr. Wicombe and Mr. Norwood Clerks of the Market; the Senior Proctor (Cooke) named Mr. Wimshurst and Mr. Lee. The Vice-Chancellor rejected the proctor's nomination and administered the oath of office to his own nominees. The proctor administered the oath of office to Wimshurst and Lee.

10 Oct. 1583, the proctors nominated Mr. Wimshurst and Mr. Ellis Morrise Clerks of the Market. The Vice-Chancellor claimed that the nomination belonged to his office, and nominated Mr. Wimshurst and Mr. Briers. Mr. Leyson, senior proctor, administered the oath of office to the proctors' nominees. The Vice-Chancellor was proceeding to do the same to his nominees but Mr. Eedes, the other proctor, forbade him till the matter was decided by a competent court.

(b) Two examples of their action.

16 May 1555, Mr. Colyns, Clerk of the Market, complained of the white-bakers for violating the assise of bread in which it was ordered that 'unus panis de cocket'¹ should weigh 12 oz. troy, but—

'unus panis' of Andrew Burnet		was 5 oz. too light.	He was fined 30s.	
"	Thomas Bayley	" 4 oz.	"	20s.
"	John Joyner	" 4 oz.	"	3s. 4d.
"	William Tylcocke	" 4 oz.	"	20s.
"	— Coxe	" 3 oz.	"	10s.
"	Thomas Elmes	" 3 oz.	"	10s.
"	Richard ² Williams	" 2 oz.	"	6s. 8d.
"	John Lewes	" 3 oz.	"	13s. 4d.

14 Dec. 1587. (GG. 275 a.) The bakers:—viz.,

William Furnis,	Thomas Collins,
Francis James,	George Treadwell,
John Jackman,	Martin Bull,
Richard Browne,	Nicholas Clare,
Richard Coxe,	John Floyde,
Bartholomew Isaac,	Robert Ward,

were bound in a bond of £20 each to sell 'thirteen of bread to the dozen within the University.' (Was the phrase 'a baker's dozen' then in use?)

¹ 'Cocket' was the name for white-bread; the 'unus panis' is the 'penny-loaf,' I suppose.

² 'Thomas,' corrected to 'Richard.'

All the bakers being found faulty for not observing the size appointed by the Vice-Chancellor and the Clerks of the Market were fined:—

Furnis, Jackman, Browne, Isaac, Smyth, Coxe, Mrs. Tylyard in a dozen of bread apiece, to be distributed among the poor of the parish on Friday, 15 Dec. 1587; the rest in half-a-dozen a piece.

(c) In the following list of the Clerks of the Market, it must be remembered that in nearly all the earlier and in several of the later instances only the surname is given in the records. I have supplied the Christian names in brackets, but may have made mistake where there are several of the same surname at the time.

1545, <Thomas> or <John> Symons (*Reg. I.* 196, 197); <John> Redman (*Reg. I.* 188).

30 Sept. 1552, <William> Ely, Bras. (*Reg. I.* 212); <William> Good, Corp. (*Reg. I.* 218).

15 Jan. 1553 $\frac{3}{4}$, <John> Hogeson (*Reg. I.* 216) *vice* Ely.

5 May 1554, <William> Good; and <William> Collynge (*Reg. I.* 216).

16 July 1554, <Francis> Alforde (*Reg. I.* 218); and <John> Collynge (*Reg. I.* 220).

21 Feb. 1554 $\frac{4}{5}$, <Richard> Ducke¹ (*Reg. I.* 216), *vice* Alforde res.

31 July 1555, <Christopher> Grenwell (*Reg. I.* 223); <Henry> Michel (*Reg. I.* 211).

11 Oct. 1557, <George> James (*Reg. I.* 217); <Brian> Nedam (*Reg. I.* 231).

3 Nov. 1558, <Nicholas> Fox (*Reg. I.* 220); Adrian².

9 Nov. 1558, <Christopher> Gill *vice* Fox (*Reg. I.* 227); <William> Chamberlyn (*Reg. I.* 223) *vice* Adrian.

3 Nov. 1559, <? William> Rooks (*Reg. I.* 218); <Humphrey> Halle (*Reg. I.* 226).

10 Oct. 1560, <John> Watkins (*Reg. I.* 229); <Henry> Atwood (*Reg. I.* 233).

10 Oct. 1561, <William> Leche (junior) (*Reg. I.* 233); <John> Watkins.

10 Oct. 1562 <? Humphrey> Hall; <Richard> Peercee (*Reg. I.* 230).

11 Oct. 1563, <Hugh> Shepplee (*Reg. I.* 238); <Robert> Midlemore (*Reg. I.* 240).

10 Oct. 1564, <? Thomas> Randall (*Reg. I.* 214); <William> Marshall (*Reg. I.* 232).

10 Oct. 1565, Robert Lister; Edward Harris.

10 Oct. 1566, George Atkinson; Christopher Young.

10 Oct. 1567, John Badger³; Robert Lister.

12 Oct. 1568, <John> Dallaber (*Reg. I.* 246); <Francis> Willies (*Reg. I.* 250).

10 Oct. 1569, <Christopher> Smale (*Reg. I.* 239); <William> Beale (*Reg. I.* 249).

10 Oct. 1570, <Thomas> Williams; <William> Stawhton.

¹ Elected by votes of Congregation.

² Probably Adrian <Hawthorne> of Magd. C. (*Reg. I.* 218).

³ Nominated by the proctors.

- 10 Oct. 1571, Thomas Wylliams; William Stoughton.
 10 Oct. 1572, { Thomas Wylliams¹; William Stoughton.
 { Alexander Brycken¹; Robert Wyckare.
 10 Oct. 1574, William Chaffant; <Thomas> Cooke.
 3 Nov. 1574, <Thomas> Hixon, Ch. Ch., *vice* Chaffant.
 12 Oct. 1576, <Henry> Beaman; <William> Souche.
 10 Oct. 1577, <? David> Powell; <Thomas> Raulings.
 10 Oct. 1579, <Stephen> Staple; <Thomas> Torporley.
 10 Oct. 1580, <? Thomas> Warren².
 25 Oct. 1581, John Cissill³; Owen Davys.
 10 Oct. 1584, — Stones⁴; — Paull.
 11 Oct. 1585, — Whicker (Whiker)⁵; — Cullen.
 29 Jan. 1585⁵, <Thomas> Dennington, Ch. Ch. (*vice* Cullen), nom. by
 the Vice-Chancellor.
 10 Oct. 1586, the names are not given.
 10 Oct. 1587, <Philip> Randell, Princ. of Gloc. H.; <Thomas> Philipson,
 Princ. of S. Mary H.; <1567, Pigott *vice* Philipson, dead.>
 10 Oct. 1588, Thomas Allwin, Ch. Ch.; Richard Thornton, Ch. Ch.
 10 Oct. 1589, Richard Boughton; Anthony Anthony.
 10 Oct. 1590, — Anthony; — Aubrey.
 11 Oct. 1591, — Bust; <Paul> Gisbe.
 10 Oct. 1592, — Every; — Deinte (Dent).
 10 Oct. 1593, — Wainman; — Vergus.
 10 Oct. 1594, William Orson; Roger Ewer.
 11 Oct. 1595, William Orson; Lionel Case.
 3 Mar. 1595⁵, Richard Butler, Oriel, *vice* Orson.
 11 Oct. 1596, Thomas King; John Rowcliffe.
 10 Oct. 1597, Griffin Powell; Laurence Humphrey.
 24 Oct. 1598, the names are not given.
 10 Oct. 1599, Henry Masters, S. Alb. H.; Hugh Gurgeyny, Trin.
 18 Oct. 1600, John Hauley, Princ. of Gloc. H.; George Summaster,
 Princ. of Broadg. H.
 23 Oct. 1601, the same two.
 11 Oct. 1602, the same two.
 7 Dec. 1603, the same two.
 . . . 1604, Henry Master; Griffin Powell.
 10 Oct. 1605, Henry Chittie, Magd. C.; Anthony Davies, All So.
 20 Oct. 1606, Henry Chitty; George Seller.
 10 Oct. 1607, the names are not given.
 10 Oct. 1608, John Wright; Thomas Ailsburie.
 10 Oct. 1609, Henry Master; Griffin Powell.
 10 Oct. 1610, the same two.
 10 Oct. 1611, Ralph Braddill; John Swetman.
 10 Oct. 1612, the same two.

¹ Both couples were put in nomination; there is no indication which actually filled the office.

² The other name is not given.

³ Nominated by the proctors.

⁴ Nominated and sworn in by the Vice-Chanc. (Underhill)—the proctors protesting.

⁵ Put in nomination by the Vice-Chancellor as against Goodwin Tompson, nominated by the proctors; the notice following shows that the Vice-Chancellor's nomination prevailed.

- 11 Oct. 1613, John Wright ; Thomas Grent.
 10 Oct. 1615, Everard Chambers ; Robert Burton.
 10 Oct. 1616, — Whitehall ; John Willis.
 10 Oct. 1616, Everard Chambers ; Robert Burton.
 10 Oct. 1618, Robert Burton ; Thomas Crane.
 11 Oct. 1619, Diagoras Wheare ; William Bennett.
 14 Oct. 1620, the same two.
 . . . 1621, the same two.
 10 Oct. 1622, Gerard Verere ; Richard Gardner.
 10 Oct. 1623, Giles Francis ; Robert Tut.
 11 Oct. 1624, Jeremy Stevens ; John French.
 10 Oct. 1626, Thomas Manne ; Thomas Harrison.
 10 Oct. 1627, — Chillingworth ; John Littleton.
 10 Oct. 1629, Thomas Cole ; John More.

SERVANTS OF THE CLERKS OF THE MARKET.

The clerks of the market were assisted by various servants¹, of whom a few notices are found.

E. g. (i) Inspectors of the fish-market.

9 Apr. 1627, John Price, cook, was appointed 'appraiser of salmon : ' his duties being defined to be 'to apprese all kind of fresh samons' brought to be sold in Oxford market, to judge whether the same 'be sweet and wholesome to be eaten,' and to reject them if condemned.

(ii) Inspectors of the meat-market. These were called 'flesh-viewers ; ' and their duties were defined to be 'diligently to search and view all unwholesome flesh exposed to be sold in Oxford market, shambles, or other houses or places within the precincts of the University,' and to present the sellers thereof to the clerks of the market.

A list of them (so far as I have recovered them) follows.

'FLESH VIEWERS.'

Dyckinson, John,	adm. 30 Jan. 162 $\frac{6}{7}$.
Radley, Richard (butcher)	,, 15 Feb. 162 $\frac{6}{7}$.
Budworth, Richard,	,, 22 Nov. 1629.
Cosbie, John,	,, " "
Hawks, John (butcher),	,, 18 Dec. 1631.
Hedges, Henry,	,, " "
Hilliard, George,	,, 12 June 1635.
Stevens,	,, " "
Smith, Henry,	,, 16 Nov. 1650.
Steele, Bartholomew, "	,, " "

(iii) Inspectors of the corn-market.

30 Dec. 1640 (GG. 315 a), an officer was appointed to cleanse the market

¹ A number of these arrangements probably came into force only towards the close of this period.

and take toll (at the rate of half a wine pint per bushel) for the measuring of corn. It had been found that the maltsters had two bushels—a larger wherewith to buy and a lesser wherewith to sell. **James Penne**, of Oxford, was appointed to set forth the standard bushels, to be under the jurisdiction of the clerks of the market.

(iv) Inspectors of ale, hay, etc.

22 Apr. 1643, **Peter Yates** was appointed to serve the clerks of the market (1) in 'the office of ale-tasting,' (2) 'in making and assizing bottells of hay¹ in inns in Oxford,' (3) in taking the prices of wheat and malt in the Oxford market² and bringing them to the clerks of the market.

And **John Austen** was admitted to act as his deputy.

THE BEDELLS.

Among the University officers and servants during this period, a prominent place has to be given to the bedells of the several faculties. Their duties were very numerous, partly real, and partly ceremonial.

Among their ceremonial functions may be mentioned :—

(a) As bedells of the faculties, they walked before the professors of the faculties when they went to give their lectures (see pp. 224, 225); they walked before the students and graduates of the faculties when they went to perform exercises for degrees, or to go through the preliminaries to graduation (see e.g. pp. 22, 42, 74, etc.); they were present at all graduation ceremonies.

(b) As bedells of the University they walked before the Vice-Chancellor when he went to Congregation and Convocation, and on other state occasions.

Among their real functions may be mentioned :—

(a) the keeping of the matriculation register ;

(b) the collection of fees at matriculation and graduation ;

(c) the conveying of official messages from the University or from the Vice-Chancellor (see e.g. Part II. p. 5) ;

(d) the acting as officers of the Vice-Chancellor's court (see e.g. p. 154).

They were required on the first day of every Michaelmas Term (10 or 11 Oct.) to come to Convocation and lay down their office. They did this by giving up the 'columna' or 'baculus' (mace) which they carried. They were then formally reinstated, and their maces given

¹ This was a distinct trade, recognised and granted admission to by the University, like other trades. 14 Feb. 1638, John Wells of S. Giles par. was admitted to bring to Oxford 'hay-bottles for ostries' as deputy of John Shurle. 24 June 1641, Edward Stanton of S. Ebbes par. was admitted to act as deputy of John Shurle.

² With a view to fixing the selling-price for bread, ale and beer.

back to them. The notices of this ceremony often supply the names of persons who were bedells at the time.

If complaints were brought against the bedells, an enquiry into their conduct generally took place then, and they might thus be suspended from office for some time.

The following are some notices about this:—

30 Sept. 1552, according to the statutes, the 'ministri' resigned their offices—Mr. Standishe, the registrar; and Mr. Edmunds, Mr. Crosse, Mr. Brooks, the bedells; and Henry Milward, the stationer. They were all restored to their offices except Brooks, who was expelled because, contrary to the privileges of the University, he had sought the liberties of the city.

10 Oct. 1567, on this the first day of Term the bedells resigned their 'baculi.' Mr. Gilbert, one of them, had certain charges brought against him. He was suspended from his office, and his 'baculus' was not restored to him till 14 October.

During this period there were six bedells in the service of the University.

(i) The Esquire bedell ('bedellus superior') of Theology,

(ii) " " " " of Law,

(iii) " " " " of Arts,

who acted also as bedell of Medicine.

(iv) The yeoman bedell ('bedellus inferior') of Theology,

(v) " " " " of Law,

(vi) " " " " of Arts.

I give here lists for this period of the persons who held these offices.

(i) Superior bedell of Theology.

..... **Richard Wotton** occurs 1507, res. 1 July 1540.

1 July 1540, **Leonard Belsyre**, el. *vice* Wotton.

3 Feb. 155 $\frac{8}{9}$, **Nicholas Woodson**, el. *vice* Belsire (Belser) dead.

15 Feb. 157 $\frac{1}{2}$, **John Badger**, el. *vice* Woodson, who died in the pestilence of the summer 1571.

12 Oct. 1577, **James Whitakers**, el. *vice* Badger, who died 31 July 1577, 'morbo ab incarcerationis correpto; cujus morbi violentiâ victi, judices, legum consilarii, generosi, alique quam plurimi occubuere qui generalibus assizis Oxoniae paulo antea habitis interfuerunt.' (À Wood, MS. E. 5.)

13 Mar. 158 $\frac{0}{1}$, **Robert Smith**, M.A., sometime student of Ch. Ch., el. on the Chancellor's recommendation, *vice* Whitakers deceased. He resigned 25 Feb. 158 $\frac{6}{7}$.

28 Feb. 158 $\frac{6}{7}$, **Thomas Denington** (Dedington) el. *vice* Smith resigned.

7 July 1597, **Robert Christian**, M.A., Ch. Ch., el. *vice* Denington deceased.

13 Oct. 1600, Christian was called upon to resign.

7 Aug. 1601, **Bernard Banger**, B.C.L., New C., el. *vice* Christian res. Banger res. 10 Mar. 161 $\frac{4}{5}$.

10 Mar. 161 $\frac{4}{5}$, **John Thymble**, Linc., el. *vice* Banger res. He died 11 June 1641.

14 June 1641, **Henry Jacob**, el. *vice* Thimble dead. He was still in office in Aug. 1646.

(ii) Superior bedell of Law.

..... **John Johnson**, occ. 1507.

5 Nov. 1518, **Edward Standish** adm.

..... — **Broke or Brooks**, occ. 1535. He was expelled from his office 30 Sept. 1552.

1 Oct. 1552, **John Gore** (Goore or Gower) el.

23 Jan. 159 $\frac{2}{3}$, **Matthew Kinge** (inceptor in Arts), el. as deputy and successor of Gore, now old and infirm.

11 Apr. 1597, **John Lant**, M.A., el. *vice* Kinge res.

8 Nov. 1600, **Richard Ryce** (Rice), M.A., Ch. Ch., el. *vice* Lant res.

4 Aug. 1614, **John Ryce**, M.A., el. *vice* Richard Rice (his father) res., and in token of his election John received 'columna, Anglicè the beadle's staffe.' (Rice sen. perhaps returned to his office after his son's death or removal.)

23 May 1618, **Matthew Crosse** (transferred from inferior bedellship of Theology) was el. *vice* Richard Rice res. A Wood calls him 'pharmacopola; ejected by Parl. Vis. 1648; died Jan. 165 $\frac{5}{8}$; buried in S. Mary's Church.'

(iii) Superior bedell of Arts.

..... **John Pantrey**, occ. 1507.

..... **James Edmunds**, occ. 1550, res. 18 July 1553.

21 Sept. 1553, **William Gilbert**, adm. He res. 8 May 1573.

21 July 1573, **Richard Catagree** (or Gatacre), el. Gilbert's deputy and successor.

10 Sept. 1590, **Thomas Alwyn**, M.A., Ch. Ch., el. Gatacree's deputy and successor.

2 Nov. 1605, **John Bell**, B.A., S. Jo., el. *vice* Catagree res. Bell was el. on the Chancellor's recommendation; the Bishop of Gloucester recommended Mr. Langley.

..... 1638, **Edmund Gayton**, el. *vice* Bell deceased.

(iv) Inferior bedell of Theology.

..... **Leonard Belsyre**, promoted to sup. bed. of Theol. 1 July 1540.

3 July 1540, **John Toldervey**, el.; exchanged to inf. bed. of Arts 154 $\frac{0}{1}$.

28 Feb. 154 $\frac{0}{1}$, — **Hodges**, el.

1548, **Henry Crosse**, el.

6 June 1578, **Thomas Grime**, el. *vice* Crosse dead.

1 July 1591, **James Williams**, el. *vice* Grime dead.

6 July 1607, **Matthew Crosse**, el. *vice* Williams res.; promoted to sup. bed. of Law in 1618. (Crosse is sometimes called 'Matthias'.)

23 May 1618, **Robert More**, el. *vice* Crosse.

4 Jan. 163 $\frac{3}{4}$, **John Curteyne**, el. *vice* More res.

9 Dec. 1635, **George Locksmith**, el. *vice* Curteyne res.

20 Feb. 154 $\frac{3}{4}$, **Henry Davis**, el. *vice* Locksmith dead.

(v) Inferior bedell of Law.

..... **John Doo**, occ. 1507.

14 Oct. 1511, **John Page**, adm.; he died in 152 $\frac{1}{2}$.

28 Jan. 152 $\frac{1}{2}$, **John Nixson**, el.

..... **Robert Totisherst**, died in 152 $\frac{6}{7}$.

8 Feb. 152 $\frac{6}{7}$, **James Edmunds**, el. *vice* Totisherst dead.

..... **Robert Byrry**, occ. 2 Mar. 154 $\frac{7}{8}$, occ. 11 July 1550.

30 May 1554, **Justinian Holbecke**, el. His name is sometimes spelt 'Holbert,' 'Howbercke,' and frequently he is mentioned as 'Justinian.'

3 May 1568, **Gawin Stangar**, el. *vice* Holbech, dead (one Gawen Stangar occ. as manciple of Ch. Ch. in Jan. 156 $\frac{7}{8}$).

12 Oct. 1577, **William Smallman**, el. *vice* Stanger, who died on 25 July 1577 'morbo ab incarcerationis correpto' (see p. 257).

7 Sept. 1592, **Richard Read**, el. *vice* Smallman dead. Smallman had petitioned that Jeffry Devonshire might succeed him.

17 June 1609, **John Reade** was appointed to be deputy and successor to his father Richard.

31 Mar. 1617, **John Lichfield** (Leechefield), el. *vice* Richard Reade dead.

22 Jan. 163 $\frac{4}{5}$, **Solodel Lichfield**, el. *vice* John Lichfield res.

(vi) Inferior bedell of Arts.

..... **John Raynolds**, — **Cater**, and — **Pate**, occ. as inferior bedells in 1507, but of what faculty is not stated.

..... **Thomas Panter**, occ. 1516.

8 Mar. 151 $\frac{8}{9}$, **John Nixon**, el.; he was transferred to inf. bed. of Law in 152 $\frac{1}{2}$.

28 Jan. 152 $\frac{1}{2}$, **James Edmunds**, el.; he was transferred to inf. bed. of Law 152 $\frac{6}{7}$.

8 Feb. 152 $\frac{6}{7}$, **James Colynson**, el. (one James Collynson, or Collison, occ. 20 June 1549 as 'Nuntius Publicus').

..... **Hodges**, exchanged to inf. bed. of Theol. 28 Feb. 154 $\frac{0}{1}$.

28 Feb. 154 $\frac{0}{1}$, **John Toldervey**, exchanged (with Hodges).

10 May 1567, **Thomas Hutchinson**, el. *vice* Tollerbie dead. (Toldervey is in this entry called 'James,' but his name on other occasions appears as 'John.')

15 Apr. 1580, **John Woodson**, el. *vice* Hutchenson, dead.

3 July 1600, **William Woodson**, el. *vice* his father, John Woodson res. In this election no other candidate was nom., and W. W. received sixty-two votes.

21 June 1617, **William Hack** (Heck), el. *vice* William Woodson dead.

25 Oct. 1634, **Richard Bull**, el. *vice* Haack res.

15 July 1635, **William Ball**, el. *vice* Richard Bull dead.

The duties of the bedells were fixed long before this period, and there are not many notices as regards these or their dress.

30 Sept. 1552, Convocation decreed that the inferior bedells should walk in front of the superior bedells and the registrar when engaged in the discharge of their official duties, and obey their orders on pain of expulsion.

10 Oct. 1554, the superior bedells (Leonard Belsyr, John Gore, William Gilbert) were ordered to provide for themselves 'habitus idoneos' (I suppose a special uniform) before 1 Dec. on pain of expulsion.

Nov. 1556, William Gilbert and John Gore petitioned that in all processions and other 'exercitia scholastica' they might use not the dress of

M.A.'s but that of the superior bedell of Arts and Law respectively. The request was granted.

Feb. 155⁵/₆, William Gilbert, the superior bedell of Arts, was allowed to use a 'subpileus' (being I suppose bald, he needed a scull-cap).

9 Dec. 1567, a committee was appointed to consider the weight of the bedells' 'baculi' before the beginning of next Term. (They had probably complained that the maces were too heavy.)

There are constant complaints of the inadequacy of their stipends, and requests for increase. E. g.

8 July 1590, the three yeomen bedells (John Woodson, Thomas Gryme, William Smalman) asked for an increase of stipend, their present fees being insufficient for their decent maintenance.

A committee was appointed to consider this petition; but was directed to lay no additional burden on the University or on those taking degrees.

Convocation had the right of electing the bedells, but its action was much interfered with by the Chancellor. It was very common also for the bedell to resign, and petition the University to accept his resignation, in favour of some relation or of someone who undertook to pay him a pension out of the profits of the place¹.

The following notices explain themselves and amply illustrate both points.

1 Oct. 1552, Mr. Goore was elected by Convocation to succeed Brooks in his office of Esquire Bedell of Law, and was sworn 3 Oct.

18 July 1553, James Edmunds resigned his office of Superior Bedell of Arts. The University had granted by a deed of 20 Dec. 1547 to Anthony Cope, Knight, and his heirs, etc. the nomination to the first vacancy in that office. Edward Cope his son had by a deed of 18 July 1551 given it to Owen Oglethorpe, President of Magd. C.; Ralph Skinner, Warden of New C.; and Christopher Brome, heir of John Brome Knt.; or to any one of them. Owen Oglethorpe presented William Gilbert, M.A., to the office on S. Matthew's Day, 21 Sept. 1553, and he was then admitted and sworn in.

30 May 1554, according to the statutes, Dr. Wright, D.C.L., Dr. Warner, M.D., Mr. Hylle, 'pro theologiae doctore,' Mr. Collyns, 'pro juris canonici doctore,' and four M.A.'s, viz. Petifer, Collyn, Kyrton, Dalehyde, selected Justinian <Holbech> to be inferior bedell of Civil Law.

13 May 1567, the widow of James Tollerbie, Inferior Bedell of Arts, was to receive a share of the fees payable to that bedell by those incepting in next Comitia, because her husband had discharged the duties of the office for the greater part of the year.

8 May 1573, William Gilbert, after twenty years' service as Esquire bedell of Arts, requested that he might resign the office to a substitute, but continue to enjoy part of the profits of the place. The Chancellor asked this to be granted: Convocation did grant it, but only after many expressions of dissent. 21 July 1573, Richard Catagree, M.A., was appointed, on the Chancellor's nomination, to be Gilbert's colleague and successor.

¹ This practice until recently was very common also among College servants. It was a bad one, because in general the place was not adequate to support two persons.

1 July 1591, Barbara, widow of Thomas Grime, yeoman bedell of Theology, asked that she might receive the fees, etc., due to her husband to the close of the act that year. A committee was appointed to consider the request.

25 Oct. 1591, the Chancellor recommended Matthew Kinge, B.A., and Fellow of New C., for the reversion of the Esquire bedellship of Law now held by John Goore, old and infirm. Goore seemed unwilling to retire, but his scruples were overcome, and King acted for him as bedell during the Queen's visit. On 11 Dec. 1592 the Chancellor renewed his recommendation, and on 23 Jan. 1593, with Goore's consent, Matthew Kinge, now M.A., was appointed colleague and successor to Goore.

17 Aug. 1592, William Smallman, inf. bed. of Law, had been ill for nineteen weeks. He asked Convocation to allow Jeffrey Devonshire to succeed him, he undertaking to pay something out of the profits of the place to Smallman's widow.

7 Sept. 1592, in the election of Richard Reade to be Inferior bedell of Arts, the proctors obtained leave not to read out the names of those who had been nominated, but received less than eight votes, lest it should be made a jest on some of them.

30 June 1597, Thomas Dedington, Esquire bedell of Divinity, was dead. A committee was appointed to make provision for his widow, and to consider the petition of James Williams, yeoman bedell of Divinity, who asked that opportunity be taken during the vacancy to augment his fees.

('The yeomen bedells in other faculties have 19s. 5d. of every Doctor proceeding in their faculty; he has but 8s. 4d. His pains are as great, and the fees of Doctors in Divinity are larger than those of other Doctors.')

The Chancellor wrote under date 23 June 1597 recommending (Robert) Christian, M.A., Ch. Ch., to be Esquire bedell of Divinity.

The Chancellor wrote under date 6 July 1597, remonstrating with those who had opposed Christian's election, and supported another candidate. (M. a. page 28 a.) ('This is a poor return for all his labour in the business of the University.')

7 July 1597, Robert Christian, M.A., was elected Senior bedell by a majority of votes.

23 Dec. 1597, the committee appointed to consider the point decided that the fees which had accrued during the vacancy of the Esquire bedellship of Theology should be equally divided among the other five bedells, viz. Thomas Allwin, John Lant, John Woodson, Richard Reade, James Williams.

4 Feb. 1598, the committee above-mentioned decreed that 4s. for each (ordinary) Doctor were to be deducted from the fees of the Esquire bedell in Theology and added to those of the yeoman bedell.

MINOR UNIVERSITY OFFICERS.

(i) The Stationer ('Stationarius' or 'Virgifer').

From his title 'Virgifer,' it might seem that he acted in some capacity corresponding to that of a marshall or bedell. On the other hand, he was generally employed to value the books, etc., of a scholar, deceased or sequestrated. I have found no statement of his duties.

14 Nov. 1554, Herman Evance was admitted 'stationer.'

11 Oct. 1563, Harman Evans, the stationer of the University, was pronounced 'contumax' by the Vice-Chancellor. He had been thrice summoned

by the bedell to appear and resign his office, as the bedells, registrar and stationer were required to do, on the first day of Michaelmas Term, and had refused or neglected to appear.

11 Apr. 1597, **Henry Milward**, now grown old, retired. (He would seem to have acted off and on as stationer for a long time. In 1552, Henry Milward, 'stationer,' occurs; in 1578 Henry Miller, 'stationer,' S. Mary's parish, occurs.)

11 Apr. 1597, **Lancelot Waistiell**, was adm. 'stationer,' *vice* Milward resigned.

18 Apr. 1608, **Denis Edmonds** was elected stationer *vice* Waystayle resigned.

(ii) **The Clerk ('Clericus Universitatis').**

24 Oct. 1561, **John Shewsmith** was elected.

Some of his duties are described in the following notice:—

24 Oct. 1565, John Showsmith, 'clericus Universitatis,' asked an augmentation of salary. His labours were doubled—'quater in uno anno nova sedilia et subsellia producendo et reducendo dum per Universitatem singulis anni quarteriis publicae habeantur preces in templo Divae Mariae.'

His stipend was ordered to be increased by 20s. per ann.

(iii) **The Bellman.**

26 Aug. 1588, the auditors of the Vice-Chancellor's accounts were empowered to make an allowance to **Robert Cavey**, 'pulsanti ad conciones quolibet die Martis in aurora praeter solitam consuetudinem in Ecclesia Beatae Mariae habitas.'

16 Apr. 1608, **Joshua Copperthwart** was elected 'ly belman.'

(iv) **The Coroners.**

1 Apr. 1636, **Roger Jones**, B.C.L., Actuary of the Chancellor's court, and **Matthew Crosse**, Esquire bedell of Law, took oath for the coronership.

LIST OF PERSONS USING THE BODLEIAN.

The foundation and growth of Bodley's library is by far the greatest event in the history of the University during this period. Its importance may therefore excuse the giving in full of the following list which, though it repeats several names given elsewhere, exhibits in a very real way the working of the library during the first twenty years of its existence.

Admission to the library was granted to Masters of Arts and Doctors in the faculties. Other persons desirous of using it had to obtain leave from Congregation. They included Bachelors of Arts of M.A. standing, sons of esquires and the like, and 'foreigners' ('extranei') from Cambridge and Scotland, and from abroad.

There are three sources from which a list of persons using the library may be drawn.

(1) A MS. belonging to the Library, called 'Liber Admissorum in

Bibliothecam Bodleianam,' and marked 'Bodl. 766.' This contains (a) lists of the members of the different colleges using the library about 1610 or 1611; e.g. the Ch. Ch. list contains the names of thirteen Doctors (among them that of Dr. Gentilis), 101 Masters of Arts, and twenty-two Bachelors of Arts; the Lincoln list, one Doctor (Kilby), twenty-nine Masters of Arts, and twenty Bachelors of Arts; the Hart Hall list, one Doctor, nineteen Masters of Arts, and thirteen Bachelors of Arts. (b) these lists are followed in each case by dated entries of admissions; e.g. the first dated Ch. Ch. entry is 14 May 1612, D^s. Welden; the first dated Lincoln entry, 8 Feb. 161 $\frac{2}{3}$, D^s. Hill; the first dated Hart H. entry, ... Nov. 1612, D^s. Pyne. (c) after 1616 these dated lists acquire a fresh interest, because they are autographs. (d) several pages contain lists of 'nobiles et generosi extranei ad hanc illustrissimam bibliothecam admissi,' beginning 10 Oct. 1618.

This book seems to have been originated by Dr. Thomas James, the librarian; the lists (a) were perhaps copied from an earlier book.

(2) One of à Wood's MSS. (Wood, MS. E. 5) contains a list different from the above. He states that he copied it from a 'University Register,' of which I have found no trace. The names in square brackets in the following list come from this à Wood MS.

(3) The Registers of Congregation contain the graces of those admitted to use the library.

These graces have been taken as the framework for the following list. Additional names have been added from à Wood (distinguished by square brackets). The Bodleian list has been compared throughout, except for the names anterior to 1612.

In the case of foreign names, it is clear that the registrar made great mistakes, and I have to confess that the autographs of some of them have proved almost illegible, and of little use in correcting the name in the grace. For this reason a good many inaccuracies will doubtless be found in these names.

15 Feb. 160 $\frac{2}{3}$, John Brasire ('Bapre,' à Wood, in error), a Frenchman, student of Civil Law, and intending to take a Civil Law degree in Oxford, obtained leave to use the Public Library. (On 24 Mar. 160 $\frac{2}{3}$, Basire suppl. for B.C.L. He had studied he said six or seven years in various Universities in France and Germany, and for about three in England. He must now return home. The grace was granted.)

14 Mar. „ William Hackwell, Gent. (of Lincoln's Inn, London), obtained leave to use the library. He was to study in 'Arts.'

24 Mar. „ Justus Frisius, a Dane. He was a student in Arts.

15 Apr. 1603,	Caspar Thomannus (Tomamus), to study Arts and Divinity.
„ „	Henry Ware, M.A., Cambr.
18 Apr. „	Daniel Molinaeus, a French gentleman, to study Arts and Divinity.
„ „	John Alexius.
12 May „	John Hall, B.A., ¹ All So.
1 June „	Gabriel de Blouay, a Swiss gentleman, to study Arts and Divinity.
„ „	Philip Barby (Borby), a French gentleman.
26 June „	Tancred Leile, a Danish gentleman, to study Arts and Divinity.
6 July „	James Cleyton (Clayton). He had been abroad, and was now come to study in Oxford.
„ „	[Mr. <Laurence> Whittaker, Cambr.]
8 July „	John Nicholas a Nostitz, a Silesian gentleman.
„ „	Christopher Dürfield, of Saxony.
„ „	Lawrence Reietz ('Reich,' à Wood), of Leipzig.
8 Jan. 160 $\frac{3}{4}$,	John Renilliodus (or Revilliodus), of Geneva.
„ „	John Doucher, of Angers.
„ „	Anthony Masonne (Massonne), of Poitou.
„ „	[Francis Benckendorff, of Prussia.
„ „	Christian Bellin, of Marck.
„ „	Frederic a Zedlitz, of Silesia.
„ „	John Bodecker, of Prussia.]
28 Mar. 1604,	John Michel, B.A., Hart H.
18 May „	John George Clemannus, a Pole.
20 July „	William Gent, esquire. He had given 'plurimos libros' to the library, and wished to use them and others.
14 Oct. „	John Barker, esquire, B.A., Univ., to study in Arts.
23 Oct. „	Matthew Damius (? Danius), Batavus.
„ „	John Godet, of Geneva.
„ „	Caspar Meuschius, of Hesse.
27 Nov. „	John Douglas, a Scot.
„ „	David Pagett, of Geneva.
12 Dec. „	Thomas Rhede, a Scot, from Aberdeen University.
„ „	[Mr. Thomas Tracy.
„ „	Samuel Bird, Cantab.]
16 Jan. 160 $\frac{4}{5}$,	John Estmond, B.A., New C.
17 Jan. „	James Otthen (ab Otten), 'peregrinus,' a student of Medicine.
„ „	Herman Otthen.
„ „	[Simon du Valle, a Frenchman.]
21 Jan. „	William Boswell, B.A., Ball.
„ „	John Collens, B.A. of ten years' standing, who was in the 'clientela' of George Sterley.
16 Feb. „	Samuel Lane, B.A., Mert.
16 Mar. „	Thomas —, gentleman.
„ „	John Bocardus, a Belgian.
„ „	Daniel Plantius (Plancius), a Belgian.

¹ These B.A.'s, except when otherwise mentioned, are of Master's standing, i. e. three years.

15 Apr. 1605,	Edmund (or Edward) Yates, B.A., Corp.
„ „	Thomas Anyan, B.A., Corp.
2 May „	Thomas Owen, B.A., S. Edm. H.
6 May „	Robert Burton, B.A., Ch. Ch.
13 May „	Richard Cluet, B.A., Oriel.
14 May „	Alexander How, B.A., Corp.
29 May „	John Robson, B.A., S. Edm. H.
22 June „	Henry Ball, 'generosus, privignus Thomae Bodley.'
„ „	Edmund Marmion, B.A., Gloc. H.
1 July „	Richard Amye, B.A., Exet.
5 July „	Matthew Anderton, B.A., All So.
„ „	William Brinker, B.A., All So.
„ „	Christopher Pettie, B.A., All So.
9 July „	John Drusius, a Belgian.
11 July „	John Goodrige, B.A., Gloc. H.
„ „	Thomas Calfield, B.A., Gloc. H.
20 July „	Robert Halswell, B.A., S. Edm. H., eldest son of a knight.
„ „	Richard Worseley, esquire, Magd. C.
12 Oct. „	Jenkin Evans, B.A. of six years' standing.
19 Oct. „	Albert Shilling, a Silesian gentleman.
„ „	Frederic Shilling, a Silesian gentleman.
„ „	Gregory Müller, of Saxony.
„ „	John Thimble, B.A., Linc.
„ „	[Matthias Guntersberg, a Pomeranian.]
30 Oct. „	Edward Morgan, esquire.
15 Dec. „	Hugh Dicus, B.A., Bras.
„ „	Thomas Harrison, B.A., Bras.
7 Feb. 160 $\frac{5}{8}$,	William Jones, B.A., of four years' standing.
2 May 1606,	Christopher Slatter, B.A., Corp.
„ „	Brent Gulliford, B.A.
„ „	Gervase Nevill, B.A.
„ „	William Tod, B.A.
8 July „	Anthony Teringham, 'eq. fil.,' Magd. C.
16 July „	Francis Steward, 'nobilis,' Ch. Ch.
„ „	Edward Sackveile, 'nobilis,' Ch. Ch.
21 July „	John Woodford, B.A., Ch. Ch.
10 Nov. „	William Challoner, Magd. C., eldest son of Thomas Chal- loner 'miles.'
5 Dec. „	John Lloyd, B.A., Oriel.
9 Dec. „	Walter Veale, B.A., Linc.
17 Jan. 160 $\frac{6}{7}$,	Thomas Dorell, B.A., Bras.
„ „	Walter Pargeter, B.A., Oriel.
11 Feb. „	John Haukins, B.A., Gloc. H.
5 Mar. „	Robert Gentilis, B.A., All So.
7 May 1607,	Richard Culverwell, B.A., Gloc. H.
16 May „	Henry Whistler, B.A., Trin.
„ „	John Tipping, 'eq. fil. nat. max.'
10 June „	Thomas Clarke, B.A., All So.
18 June „	Basil Wood, S.C.L., All So. (of five years' standing).
„ „	Glidd Beaumont, B.A.
25 June „	Thomas Lloyd, 'eq. fil.,' B.A.
„ „	[Thomas Rogers, 'eq. fil.,' B.A., five years.]

30 June 1607,	John Morley, B.A., Mert.
" "	George Pettie, B.A., Mert.
" "	Timothy Hawkesworth, B.A., Mert.
" "	Thomas Allen, B.A., Mert.
4 July "	Robert Knollys, 'armiger,' Queen's.
10 Oct. "	Edward Ashworth, B.A., All So.
12 Nov. "	James Perrott, 'eques auratus.'
15 Dec. "	Cornelius Huibertus (à Wood, 'Hinbert'), of Zeland, an alumnus of Leyden Univ.
18 Jan. 160 ⁷ / ₈ ,	George Hele, B.A., Exet.
19 Jan. "	Henry Halswell, B.A., All So.
20 Jan. "	— Bray, B.A., All So.
" "	John Eglesfield, B.A., All So.
15 Mar. "	Edward Ashworth, B.A., All So.
" "	Ralph Richardson, B.A., Bras.
8 Apr. 1608,	George Huntly, B.A., Gloc. H.
" "	William Barlowe, B.A., Ch. Ch.
" "	John Holt, B.A., Corp.
" "	Robert Barcroft, B.A., Corp.
" "	John Hampton, B.A., Corp.
" "	Henry Jackson, B.A., Corp.
" "	Francis Barcham, B.A., Corp.
" "	William Case, B.A., Bras.
11 Apr. "	Samuel Fell, B.A., Ch. Ch.
" "	Oliver Bray, B.A., Ch. Ch.
12 Apr. "	Henry Rice, 'eq. fil. n. m.,' Jes.
21 Apr. "	John Coy, a Prussian [of Elbing].
" "	Henry Boot, of Zeland.
28 May "	John Barecrofte, B.A., Ball.
" "	James Wolfgang, 'vir bene meritus de lingua hebraica et a Judaismo ad Christianam religionem conversus.'
4 June "	Edward Challoner, 'eq. fil.,' Magd. C.
20 June "	Christopher Musgrave, B.A., Ch. Ch.
30 June "	Walter Grimes, B.A.
4 July "	Peter Turner, B.A., Mert.
15 July "	Edmund Leigh, B.A., Bras.
19 July "	John Hamner, 'eq. fil. n. m.,' B.A., Oriel.
3 Sept. "	Adam Reuter, 'juris utriusque licentiatus,' a Silesian, of Cottbus.
" "	Veil Frantze ¹ , } Sons of Thomas Frantze, Jurisconsult,
" "	'Thomas Frantze, } and 'Comes Ostfrisiae.'
" "	James Marellus, of Frankfort-on-Maine, a student of Law.
" "	Francis Rutten [Antwerp].
10 Oct. "	Robert Perry, B.A., Ch. Ch.
" "	John Wylde, 'arm. f. n. m.,' B.A., Ball.
11 Oct. "	Edward Brounker, 'eq. fil.,' B.A.
27 Oct. "	Aunsteius Wilgos, 'eques auratus,' Ch. Ch.
3 Nov. "	Robert Huggins, Linc. Coll. a licensed preacher for eight years in the province of Canterbury.

¹ On 28 April 1609, Congregation drew up letters testimonial to these two about their good conduct during their stay. On the same day in Convocation letters had been read from their father, dated 'Frisiae, 18 Mar. 1609,' thanking the University for the kindness shown his two sons during their sojourn in Oxford.

16 Dec. 1608,	Thomas Wight, B.A., Ball.
14 Jan. 160 ⁸ / ₉ ,	— Morly, B.A., Ball.
„ „	— West, B.A., Ball.
27 Jan. „	Thomas Ryce, 'eq. fil.,' B.A., Jes.
31 Jan. „	John Virnullius (Vernulius), M.A. 'in partibus trans-marinis.'
7 Feb. „	Anthony Price, B.A., Hart H.
13 Feb. „	Thomas Sampson, B.A., Bras.
4 Mar. „	Thomas Wight, B.A., Ball.
11 Mar. „	Arthur Hopton, son of a K.B., B.A., Linc.
20 Mar. „	Alexander German, B.A., Exet.
„ „	Robert Buckland, B.A., Exet.
7 Apr. 1609,	Elias Lencceus, a German noble.
28 Apr. „	Thomas Wilkinson, B.A., Ball.
5 May „	Michael Wigmore, B.A., Oriel.
20 May „	William Dolben ¹ , B.A., All So.
„ „	Christopher Harris, B.A., Exet.
23 May „	Edward Beard, B.A., S. Mary H.
26 May „	Charles Ashbournham, B.A., All So.
15 June „	James Battie, B.A., Oriel.
17 June „	John Combacchius, M.A., Marburg Univ.
28 June „	Nathaniel Underwood, B.A., S. Edm. H.
„ „	George Cockram, B.A., Oriel.
3 July „	Paul Hoode, B.A., Ball.
„ „	John Mohune (Mohoune), 'eq. fil.,' B.A., Exet.
4 July „	Benedict Browning, B.A., Exet.
5 July „	Edward Horden, B.A., New C.
„ „	Nicholas Marsh, B.A., Mert.
„ „	William Dickinson, B.A., Mert.
11 July „	Leonard Dickinson, B.A., Broadg. H.
12 Oct. „	Benjamin Wake, B.A., S. Alb. H.
14 Oct. „	Robert Lodington, B.A., Bras.
6 Nov. „	Charles Crooke, 'eq. aur. fil.,' B.A., Ch. Ch.
9 Nov. „	Samuel Cosens, B.A., Exet.
7 Dec. „	William Forbes, a Scot, M.A., Aberd.
„ „	Thomas Sinserfus, a Scot, M.A., Edinb.
„ „	John Marston, B.A., S. Edm. H.
13 Dec. „	Daniel ab Heckensperg, 'generosus Boemus ex Aula Imperatoris.'
18 Dec. „	Otto Henricus, 'liber Baro in Herberstain ex Stiria.'
„ „	Vitus Sigismundus, 'liber Baro in Herberstain ex Stiria.'
„ „	Georgius Sigismundus, 'liber Baro in Herberstain ex Stiria.'
„ „	Leonhard Angelus, 'poeta et notarius Caesarius, Francus.'
„ „	John Stoll, 'Juris utriusque Candidatus,' of Ravensperg.
„ „	Andrew Sisinger, a German, of Vienna.
„ „	Anthony Stafford, 'generosus Anglus.'
18 Jan. 16 ⁰⁹ / ₁₀ ,	Philip Cluverius, a Prussian gentleman.

¹ This entry is scored out, with the note 'This dispensation was expunged by decree of Congreg. 27 May.'

23 Jan. 16 ⁰⁰ ₁₀ ,	— Bradshewe, B.A., Trin.
„ „	— Brooke, B.A., All. So.
„ „	— Campian, B.A., All So.
„ „	— Saye, B.A., All. So.
„ „	Herbert Jones, 'eq. aur. fil.,' Hart H.
16 Feb. „	George Farewell, 'eques auratus.'
„ „	Henry Ludlowe, 'nobili prosapia oriundus.'
„ „	George Hussey, B.A., New C.
„ „	Hugh Robinson.
„ „	Samuel Friers.
12 Mar. „	Thomas Floid, B.A., Oriel.
15 Mar. „	John Rosewell, B.A., Magd. H.
26 Mar. 16 ¹⁰ ,	Henry Parrie, 'Epi. Gloc. fil. n. m.,' B.A., Corp.
27 Apr. „	Thomas Leighe, 'eq. aur. f. n. m.,' Magd. C.
21 May „	Robert Prichard, B.A., All So.
8 June „	Robert Salterne, a minister and preacher.
9 June „	William Atkins, B.A., Broadg. H.
25 June „	John Blagrove, B.A., Mert.
26 June „	Walter Raleigh, 'eq. aur. f. n. m.,' B.A., Corp.
„ „	George Lucie, 'eq. aur. fil.,' B.A., Corp.
12 July „	Louis Capellus ¹ , a Frenchman, 'juvenis studiosissimus.'
10 Oct. „	Peter Thatcher, B.A., Corp.
„ „	Josias Aisgill.
16 Oct. „	David Foules, M.A., Glasg.
„ „	[George Wintter, a Pomeranian.]
23 Oct. „	Hannibal Vivian, B.A., Exet.
„ „	John Conningsbey, B.A., Exet.
„ „	Walter Coningsbey, B.A., Exet.
25 Oct. „	Alexander Harry, B.A., Exet.
„ „	Theophilus Gale, B.A., Exet.
„ „	John Waddon, B.A., Exet.
„ „	John Wroth, B.A., Exet.
„ „	Matthias Style, B.A., Exet.
„ „	Bezaliel Burt, B.A., Exet.
26 Oct. „	Thomas Martin, B.A., Exet.
„ „	Thomas Isaack, B.A., Exet.
„ „	William Battishill, B.A., Exet.
30 Oct. „	Walter Serle, B.A., Exet.
„ „	Nathaniel Carpenter, B.A., Exet.
„ „	Gregory Phillipps, B.A., Exet.
„ „	George Phippen, B.A., Exet.
„ „	William Lewis, B.A., Oriel.
3 Nov. „	Gilbert Stokes, B.A., Hart H.
„ „	John Holland, B.A., Hart H.
„ „	Thomas Leicester, B.A., Bras.
„ „	Robert Knolls, B.A., Bras.
6 Nov. „	Nicholas Roope, B.A., Broadg. H.
„ „	Thomas Prestwood, B.A., Broadg. H.
„ „	Thomas Snelling, B.A., Broadg. H.

¹ On 22 Feb. 161⁰₁ he had a dispensation from Congreg. to respond in the Theological School on any day fixed by Reg. Prof. Theol. In 1612 he made a present of books to Bodl. Libr.

6 Nov. 1610,	William Strode, B.A., Broadg. H.
„ „	Richard Wrednall, B.A., Broadg. H.
17 Nov. „	John Ward, B.A., Ball.
„ „	Matthew Williams, B.A., Ball.
„ „	Daniel Sinapius, M.A., Leyden.
„ „	Leonard Cates, 'juvenis studiosissimus.'
„ „	Samuel Barnard, B.A., Magd. C.
19 Nov. „	Thomas Ferriman, B.A., Ball.
„ „	John Bragg, B.A., Hart H.
„ „	Nicholas Guy, B.A., Hart H.
„ „	John Brian, M.A., Exet.
22 Nov. „	Thomas Lacon, B.A., Magd. H.
„ „	Richard Zouch, 'civilista,' New C.
„ „	Samuel Tanzey, B.A., Magd. H.
26 Nov. „	Richard Prigg, B.A., Bras.
„ „	William Seller, B.A., Mert.
29 Nov. „	Thomas Philpott, B.A., Bras.
„ „	Abraham Mockett, B.A., Bras.
„ „	Thomas Salway, B.A., Bras.
7 Dec. „	Thomas Wirrall, B.A., Bras.
10 Dec. „	Philip Washington, B.A., Univ.
„ „	Morgan Winne, B.A., Univ.
„ „	Laurence Farington, B.A., Univ.
„ „	James Frethren, B.A., Ch. Ch.
„ „	Christopher Potter, B.A., Queen's.
14 Dec. „	Henry Anketill, B.A., Univ.
„ „	William Steede, B.A., Univ.
„ „	Daniel Ingoll, B.A., Queen's.
„ „	Adam Ayrey, B.A., Queen's.
„ „	John Robinson, B.A., Queen's.
„ „	Edward Evans, M.A., Hart H.
15 Dec. „	William Page, B.A., Ball.
„ „	John Robinson, B.A., Ball.
„ „	Jonathan Radcliff, B.A., Bras.
„ „	John Willard, B.A., Bras.
17 Dec. „	George Bunny, B.A., Univ.
19 Dec. „	John Deuhurst, B.A., Corp.
5 Jan. 1611,	Richard Parks, B.A., Gloc. H.
8 Jan. „	Peter Carter, B.A., Hart H.
14 Jan. „	Francis Merlin, a Belgian.
15 Jan. „	John Browneloe, B.A., Univ.
16 Jan. „	Francis Matkins, 'civilista,' New C.
„ „	Lancelot Warnford, 'civilista,' New C.
„ „	Thomas Radclyff, B.A., Ball.
24 Jan. „	Humphrey Sidenham, B.A., Exet.
„ „	John Pitts, B.A., Exet.
„ „	Anthony Cole, B.A., Exet.
„ „	Edmund Snowe, B.A., Exet.
„ „	John Kent, B.A., Exet.
„ „	Richard Taylor, B.A., S. Edm. H.
25 Jan. „	Matthew Drake, B.A., Broadg. H.
„ „	Thomas Dennis, B.A., Broadg. H.

25 Jan. 161 ⁰	Edward Warren, B.A., Broadg. H.
„ „	Richard Trehaine, B.A., Broadg. H.
„ „	Francis Strode, B.A., Broadg. H.
26 Jan. „	Samuel Deacon, B.A., S. Edm. H.
„ „	Thomas Reede, B.A., Linc.
„ „	George Osborne, B.A., Ball.
„ „	Robert Chapman, B.A., Ball.
28 Jan. „	George Petre, B.A., Exet.
„ „	John Conant, B.A., Exet.
29 Jan. „	George Wylde, B.A., Ball.
3 Feb. „	Richard Kilbee, B.A., Linc.
„ „	Ralph Robinson, B.A., Linc.
8 Feb. „	Walter Seamor, B.A., Exet.
„ „	Francis Prideaux, B.A., Exet.
14 Feb. „	Thomas Carew, B.A., Mert.
15 Feb. „	Matthew Brookesbie, B.A., Linc.
16 Feb. „	Giles Thorneborowe, M.A., Magd. H.
20 Feb. „	Robert Spiller, B.A., Trin.
21 Feb. „	Hannibal Potter, B.A., Trin.
22 Feb. „	Robert Skinner, B.A., Trin.
23 Feb. „	Christopher Whyte, B.A., Ch. Ch.
„ „	William Couchman, B.A., Ch. Ch.
„ „	Edward Metkerke, B.A., Ch. Ch.
25 Feb. „	John Mayle, B.A., Trin.
27 Feb. „	Thomas Cheetwood, B.A., Trin.
„ „	Thomas Gilder, B.A., Ch. Ch.
„ „	Thomas Dugard, B.A., Ch. Ch.
29 Feb. „	William Browneloe, B.A., Univ.
2 Mar. „	Hugh Ramsden, B.A., Magd. H.
4 Mar. „	Henry Atkins, B.A., Trin.
8 Mar. „	William Powell, B.A., Jes.
„ „	Thomas Wood, B.A., New C.
„ „	Josias Morgan, M.A., Hart H.
„ „	Richard Jones, M.A., Oriel.
9 Mar. „	Roger Kelly, B.A., Linc.
„ „	William Lea, B.A., Linc.
14 Mar. „	Edward Nicholson, B.A., Queen's.
15 Mar. „	Francis Petty, B.A., S. Alb. H.
16 Mar. „	John Trelauny, 'eq. aur. fil. n. m.,' Mert.
5 Apr. 161 ¹	William Bradenham, M.A., Jes.
„ „	Barton Daniel, B.A., Oriel.
„ „	Gilbert Ironside, B.A., Trin.
„ „	Thomas Browne, B.A., Trin.
„ „	Jonas Rivett, B.A., Trin.
8 Apr. „	Richard Rands, B.A., Trin.
„ „	Thomas Bishoppe, B.A., Trin.
„ „	William Lambert, B.A., Trin.
„ „	Matthias Watson, B.A., Linc.
10 Apr. „	Francis Mansell, B.A., Jes.
„ „	John Chennell, B.A., Corp.
„ „	Richard Kay, 'Professor Mathematicus,' S. Edm. H.
„ „	Christopher Jones, S.C.L. five years, Jes.

15 Apr. 1611,	Thomas Chaundler, B.A., New C.
„ „	John Heathe, B.A., New C.
„ „	Brian Duppa, B.A., Ch. Ch.
16 Apr. „	Richard Hall, B.A., Linc.
17 Apr. „	William Gardener, B.A., S. Jo.
18 Apr. „	Francis Hilton, B.A., Univ.
„ „	Michael Thomas, B.A., Univ.
„ „	Thomas Howgill, B.A., Univ.
19 Apr. „	Adam Wilson, M.A., Queen's.
20 Apr. „	John Browne, B.A., Ch. Ch.
22 Apr. „	John Inkersall, B.A., Exet.
„ „	Charles Progers, B.A., Jes.
„ „	Hugh Denner, B.A., Gloc. H.
24 Apr. „	Thomas Grange, B.A., Bras.
„ „	William Cleiburne (M.A., Cambr.), Hart H.
26 Apr. „	Matthias Scampton, B.A., Linc.
„ „	Anthony Bunning, B.A., Linc.
„ „	Robert Kilbie, B.A., Linc.
„ „	Walter Biddulph, B.A., Trin.
27 Apr. „	Gabriel Clarke, B.A., Ch. Ch.
„ „	Percivall Burrell, B.A., Ch. Ch.
„ „	John Venner, of Prague.
„ „	Lewis Petrucchio, 'eques auratus, Italus' of S. Edm. H.
„ „	— Cheriton, B.A., Gloc. H.
9 May „	Matthew Waddington, B.A., Univ.
20 May „	Jasper Fisher, B.A., Magd. H.
25 May „	Henry Whitwicke, B.A., Gloc. H.
28 May „	William Bird, B.A., St. Edm. H.
„ „	Thomas Maudesly, B.A., S. Edm. H.
„ „	John Baber, B.A., Linc.
29 May „	John Workeman, B.A., S. Alb. H.
30 May „	Lionel Randall, M.A., Cambr.
5 June „	Philip Tinckcomb, B.A., Exet.
6 June „	Nathaniel Norrington, B.A., Exet.
„ „	William Gregorie, B.A., Exet.
7 June „	Robert Bostock, B.A., Mert.
10 June „	Thomas Manwood, B.A., Linc.
„ „	Thomas Baradell, B.A., Linc.
12 June „	Edmund Haies, M.A., S. Alb. H.
13 June „	William Souch, B.A., Ch. Ch.
17 June „	Richard Coliford, B.A., Gloc. H.
20 June „	Robert Adridge, M.A., S. Edm. H.
„ „	Edward Pitt, Hart H.
25 June „	Robert Wright, D.D.
„ „	John Spenser, D.D.
„ „	Henry Ayrey, D.D.
1 July „	Edward Andrewes, B.A., Bras.
„ „	William Beyard (Beiard), a Belgian.
„ „	Humphrey Farrar, B.A., Mert.
4 July „	Laurence Wright, B.A., Oriel.
„ „	Charles Trevagnian, 'armiger,' Oriel.
5 July „	Benjamin Vaughan, B.A., Trin.

5 July 1611,	Bevill Greenfield (Greynvill), 'eq. aur. f. n. m.,' Exet.
" "	John Flemming ¹ , Exet.
9 July "	Edward Joy, M.A., Cambr.
" "	Edward Reu Bandnu, a Norwegian.
" "	Peter Adolphus, a Norwegian.
" "	Mr. John Cardno, a Scot.
10 July "	John Wilson, B.A., Univ.
11 July "	Peter Gokel, a German.
13 July "	William Burnsell, B.A., Linc.
" "	Richard Elcocke, B.A., Bras.
" "	Francis Smithe (Smyth), B.A., Bras.
" "	Robert Earle, B.A., Gloc. H.
15 July "	Robert Eyre, B.A., Univ.
13 Aug. "	George Beely, B.A., Cambr.
" "	James Astreus (d'Astré), of Paris, a student of Medicine.
26 Aug. "	Theophilus Canicserus (Caniserius), of Halle, Saxony.
" "	Ralph Flexney, B.A., Oriel.
10 Oct. "	Francis White, B.A., Magd. C.
11 Oct. "	Henry Carey, 'eq. fil.,' Exet.
" "	Thomas Carey, 'eq. fil.,' Exet.
" "	Thomas Chaloner, 'eq. fil.,' Exet.
14 Oct. "	William Gardner, B.A., Bras.
21 Oct. "	Anthony Clapton, B.A., Corp.
" "	Edward Hurd, B.A., Corp.
" "	Michael Jermin, B.A., Corp.
" "	Henry Carey, 'eq. aur. fil.,' Exet.
" "	Thomas Carey, 'eq. aur. fil.,' Exet.
" "	Erasmus Brickenden, S.C.L., New C.
" "	Thomas Merriott, S.C.L., New C.
22 Oct. "	Thomas Holte, B.A., Corp.
" "	Richard James, B.A., Corp.
" "	John Tompson, B.A., Linc.
23 Oct. "	Matthew Colmer, 'D.C.L. fil.,' B.A., Corp.
" "	Thomas Challoner, 'eq. fil.,' Exet.
29 Oct. "	Nicholas Baylie, B.A., Corp.
2 Nov. "	Arthur Dudlowe, a minister and preacher.
4 Nov. "	John Shilston, B.A., Broadg. H.
" "	Peter Allen, B.A., Broadg. H.
12 Nov. "	William Grey, B.A., Univ.
15 Nov. "	John Wills, B.A., Exet.
16 Nov. "	Richard Hill, B.A., Bras.
21 Nov. "	John Petraeus Salbertus, a Frenchman.
" "	Paul Solomaeus.
8 Dec. "	Christopher Holmes, B.A., Univ.
11 Dec. "	Jervis Smith, B.A., Bras.
12 Dec. "	James Banastre, a Norman.
" "	Mark Stapper, Zürich, Switzerland.
" "	Constantius Farenheid, a Prussian.
" "	John Rodolph Hessius, Zürich, Switzerland.
17 Dec. "	William Younge, Linc. <a Scot, M.A. Aberdeen.>
4 Jan. 1612,	William Lancaster, B.A., Queen's.

¹ Son of Sir Thomas Flemming, Chief Justice of England.

4 Jan. 161 $\frac{1}{2}$,	Ellis Price, B.A., Hart H.
" "	James Cleyton, B.A., Magd. H.
14 Jan. "	George Byley, Cambridge.
21 Jan. "	William James, B.A., Ch. Ch.
" "	Andrew Sonnibancke, B.A., Ch. Ch.
24 Jan. "	Edward Jones, B.A., Hart H.
25 Jan. "	John Rodes, B.A., Bras.
28 Jan. "	Samuel Seward, B.A., Oriel.
29 Jan. "	John Oldam, B.A., Corp.
30 Jan. "	Melchisedec Waltham, B.A., Ch. Ch.
31 Jan. "	Robert Lovell.
7 Feb. "	Thomas Mills, B.A., Broadg. H.
8 Feb. "	Robert Tracey, 'eq. aur. fil. n. m.,' Exet.
10 Feb. "	Humphrey Evans, B.A., S. Edm. H.
13 Feb. "	William Smith, M.A., Exet.
" "	Moses Wall, B.A., Exet.
17 Feb. "	Thomas Dennison, B.A., Univ.
" "	Hezechias Woodward, B.A., Ball.
18 Feb. "	Francis Presse, B.A., Corp.
21 Feb. "	Thomas Alcocke, B.A., Bras.
26 Feb. "	John Storre, B.A., Corp.
28 Feb. "	Edward Terry, B.A., Ch. Ch.
2 Mar. "	George Stanckcombe, B.A., Exet.
6 Mar. "	Lewis Jones, B.A., Jes.
" "	Richard Parsons, B.A., Trin.
9 Mar. "	William Crosse, B.A., S. Mary H.
13 Mar. "	Richard Gardner, B.A., Ch. Ch.
20 Mar. "	Francis Leigh, B.A., Bras.
" "	Thomas Leigh, B.A., Bras.
" "	Henry Ney (Neigh), B.A., Bras.
" "	Richard Eatonn, B.A., Bras.
23 Mar. "	George Farroll (Farvall), B.A., Bras.
" "	Thomas Howell, B.A., Jes.
" "	Hugh Griffith, a preacher.
30 Mar. 1612,	Edward Collins, B.A., Exet.
3 Apr. "	Samuel Gifford, B.A., Bras.
" "	Matthias Evans, 'generosus,' London; instructed in the Hebrew, Greek, Latin, and vernacular tongues, who had come to the Univ. to study.
4 Apr. "	Ralph Radecliffe, attorney of the Univ. in civil cases. He could not readily get a supply of books on municipal law, and therefore required access to the library.
18 Apr. "	Nicholas Wallington, B.A., Ch. Ch.
30 Apr. "	Randolph Bireton, B.A., S. Mary H.
4 May "	James Evington, B.A., Exet.
" "	Thomas Hele, B.A., Exet.
" "	Robert Petipher, B.A., Exet.
" "	Thomas Harris, B.A., Exet.
5 May "	David Williams, B.A., Hart H.
" "	Thomas Whittingham, B.A., Corp.
8 May "	Nathaniel Harris, M.A., New C.
11 May "	Nicholas Kemys, S.C.L., Jes.

14 May 1612,	Conrad Coller, S.C.L., Lübeck, Saxony.
„ „	Luke Velser, S.C.L., Nürnberg.
„ „	John James Starke, S.C.L., Nürnberg.
15 May „	Thomas Littleton, B.A., Broadg. H.
16 May „	Robert Welden, B.A., Ch. Ch.
22 May „	John Cole, B.A., New C.
„ „	Adam Griffithes, B.A., Broadg. H.
28 May „	Anthony Whyte, B.A., Corp.
5 June „	John Rilston, B.A., Bras.
7 July „	John Gell, 'armiger,' Magd. C. (afterwards a Bart. in co. Derby).
14 July „	Sigismund Hierel, student of Law, Nürnberg.
„ „	John Purchelius, Pyratius, Francus.
„ „	Peter van Roosbecke, J.U.D., Middleburg, Zeland.
„ „	John Cockring, Gustrenensis.
„ „	Samuel Hortensius, Berne, Switzerland.
18 July „	Henry Ainscombe, S. Alb. H.
1 Sept. „	Thomas Alanson, B.A., Univ.
10 Oct. „	John Derramondt, a Belgian, stud. Theol.
17 Oct. „	Thomas Millington, B.A., Ball.
19 Oct. „	Brian Darcy, Magd. H. (He had travelled and was skilled in several languages.)
„ „	Jenkin Bowen, B.A., Hart H.
20 Oct. „	Henry Locket, Hart H.
23 Oct. „	John Gerrard, B.A., Ch. Ch.
26 Oct. „	Thomas Selby, B.A., Broadg. H.
„ „	Alexander Crooke, B.A., Ch. Ch.
29 Oct. „	Samuel Moyle, B.A., Exet.
„ „	Gregory Martin, B.A., Exet.
„ „	Anthony Northcott, B.A., Exet.
„ „	John Dowriche, B.A., Exet.
2 Nov. „	Joshua Palmer, B.A., Exet.
3 Nov. „	John Stasemore, B.A., Gloc. H.
9 Nov. „	William Vaughan, B.A., Jes.
„ „	Samuel Clotterbucke, B.A., Magd. H.
12 Nov. „	Fisher Dilke, B.A., Magd. H.
„ „	James Dugdale, B.A., Magd. H.
17 Nov. „	Robert Oxenbridge, 'eq. aur. f. n. m.,' Exet.
„ „	John Richmond, B.A., Ball.
„ „	John English, B.A., Ball.
19 Nov. „	James Levita, 'Judæus orientalis.'
23 Nov. „	William Bodurda, B.A., Hart H.
25 Nov. „	Charles Higford, B.A., Ball.
3 Dec. „	Michael Christianus, a Dane (Copenhagen), 'politioris disciplinae professor.'
„ „	Claudius Plumius, a Dane.
„ „	Ericus Clemenzius, a Dane (Copenhagen).
11 Dec. „	John Willoughbie (Willowbey), B.A., Ball.
„ „	William Willoughbie (Willoby), B.A., Ball.
23 Jan. 161 ² / ₃ ,	Thomas Napkin, B.A., Broadg. H.
25 Jan. „	Laurence Abell, B.A., Broadg. H.
26 Jan. „	John Fley, B.A., Exet.

26 Jan. 161 $\frac{2}{3}$,	Christopher Viguers, B.A., Exet.
30 Jan. „	William Freake, B.A., S. Mary H.
1 Feb. „	William Hill, B.A., Ball.
3 Feb. „	Justus Hernius, a Belgian, son of John Heurnius, Prof. Med. in Leyden.
4 Feb. „	William Armestone, B.A., Ball.
„ „	Mr. — Balcanquell, Exet.
9 Feb. „	Nicholas Hawkins, B.A., Jes.
„ „	Robert Greenwood, B.A., S. Edm. H.
12 Feb. „	Francis Smaleman, B.A., Exet.
„ „	Francis Feild, B.D.
22 Feb. „	George Teonge, B.A., Mert.
„ „	George Beale, B.A., Trin.
26 Feb. „	Ciriacus Heidesianus, J.U.D., a German (Saxony).
„ „	John Philip Geuderus, J.U.D., a German.
„ „	Christopher Rottingerus, 'generosus,' a German.
3 Mar. „	Hugh Whistler, B.A., Linc.
5 Mar. „	Philip James Tucher (Nürnberg), S.C.L., a German.
„ „	Gabriel in Curia (Nürnberg), S.C.L., a German.
„ „	Christopher Erasmus Tucher (Nürnberg), S.C.L., a German.
„ „	John James Tetzels (Nürnberg), S.C.L., a German.
„ „	George Gebhart (Nürnberg), S.C.L., a German.
„ „	John Christopher Graetter (Nürnberg), S.C.L., a German.
„ „	Theodore Bough (Buchius), Tübingen, a German.
„ „	Levinus Boughe (Buchius), Tübingen, a German.
16 Mar. „	William Combe, B.A., Ball.
9 Apr. 1613,	William Hill, B.A., Linc.
22 Apr. „	Robert Spotswood, Exet., M.A. Glasg., son of Archbp. of Glasgow.
27 Apr. „	Gawin Stewart (Stuart), a Scot, of Glasg. Univ.
„ „	Thomas Levett, B.A., Linc.
29 Apr. „	William Locket, B.A., Linc.
3 May „	John Smith, S. Mary H.
12 May ¹ „	Isaac Casaubon, Ch. Ch.
20 May „	Laurence Bodley, Mert., 'Nepos Thomae Bodley.'
„ „	John ² Miltonus, Broadg. H.
22 May „	John Morris, Ch. Ch.
31 May „	Walter Newburgh, Hart H.
7 June „	Reinhold Farenhad (Ferrenhide), a Prussian.
„ „	Peter Persius, a Dane.
„ „	Henry Wentzellius (Wetzel).
„ „	Thomas Wentzellius (Wetzel).
„ „	Philip Beinkellius.
„ „	Gawin Hamleton, of Glasg. Univ.
19 June „	Toby Willis, Broadg. H.

¹ 12 May 1613. 'Supplicat ven. Congreg. etc. Isaacus Casaubonus, vir literatissimus, ut bona vestra cum venia liceat ei publicae bibliothecae beneficio frui.' The date of the entry in the library book is not given; the ink seems to point to the same day as the entry for 20 May.

² 'John' in the list; but in the supplicat 'Thomas' Milton, 'generosus nuper ab exteris nationibus reversus.'

19 June 1613,	Benjamin Cox, Broadg. H.
„ „	Edmund Laurey, Broadg. H.
„ „	Cadwallader Salsburie, Hart H.
28 June „	William Challenor, Broadg. H.
1 July „	James Manneryng (Manning), lately of the Court of Henry Prince of Wales, now of Exet. Coll.
8 July „	Richard Marwell, Broadg. H.
„ „	Philip Paine, Univ.
9 July „	Francis Potter, Trin.
10 July „	Thomas Ogle, Univ.
17 July „	Amias Poulett, 'arm. f. n. m.,' Trin.
„ „	John Wells, Bras.
„ „	William Thomas, Bras.
24 July „	Thomas Prichard, Jes.
„ „	David Mortimer, Magd. C.
28 July „	John Butler, Ball.
29 July „	John Wood, Ball.
„ „	John Huggins, Ball.
2 Aug. „	John Dunton, Trin.
11 Aug. „	William Roleston, Exet.
6 Sept. „	John Dicus, N.I.H.
24 Sept. „	Adam Page, Ball.
6 Oct. „	Swithin Cleeves, B.A., Broadg. H.
19 Oct. „	Arthur Lake, Warden of New C.
21 Oct. „	Christopher Coppleston, Oriel.
„ „	George Singe, Ball.
22 Oct. „	Thomas Woodyates, Exet.
„ „	John Bestpitch, Ball.
25 Oct. „	John de Leudorst, a German.
„ „	John a Creitzen, a German.
„ „	Christian Anasergius, a German.
9 Nov. „	Henry ¹ Fowler, jurist, New C.
„ „	Thomas Boothe, jurist, New C.
„ „	Henry Whitfeild, jurist, New C.
„ „	Peter Goldman, 'Anglus peregrinus.'
13 Nov. „	John Baker, Exet.
„ „	Thomas Stafford, Exet.
21 Nov. „	William Lucy, Trin.
29 Nov. „	George Ulrici, Angarensis Saxo (? of Engern, Westphalia).
„ „	Pascha van der Lue, Megapolitanus (? Mecklenburg).
„ „	Christopher Angelus, a Greek.
1 Dec. „	— Havard.
2 Dec. „	Robert Murrey, a Scot.
5 Feb. 161 $\frac{3}{4}$,	Henry Panton, Queen's.
7 Feb. „	Zorobabel Maultus, Mert.
8 Feb. „	Henry Bray, Univ.
9 Feb. „	John Deyos, Magd. H.
14 Feb. „	William Webb, Magd. C., 'in Mathematicis admodum studiosus.'
16 Feb. „	Peter Bowne, Mr., late of Corp.
17 Feb. „	Henry Power, Mert.

¹ Scored out, and 'Edward' (?) written over it.

17 Feb. 161 $\frac{3}{4}$,	Henry Barkley, S.C.L., Fellow of All So.
18 Feb. „	John Anwill, Hart H.
22 Feb. „	Henry Crooke, Ch. Ch.
2 Mar. „	William Clifford, Magd. H.
17 Mar. „	Hugh Pike, M.A., Magd. H.
„ „	Walter Mohune, M.A., Magd. H.
„ „	John Gibbs, B.A., Magd. C.
18 Mar. „	Humphrey Sainthill, B.A., Linc.
22 Mar. „	Zachary Johnson, B.A., Linc.
28 Mar. 1614,	Thomas Vicars, B.A., Queen's.
1 Apr. „	Edward Fleetwood, B.A., Trin.
4 Apr. „	John Watkins, B.A., Jes.
„ „	Ambrose Scudamore, S.C.L., Gloc. H.
8 Apr. „	Charles Beavis, 'de insula Garnsey, in bonarum artium studio versatissimus.'
2 May „	Oliver Morton, B.A., Exet.
9 May „	Lewis Stevens, M.A., Exet.
19 May „	Thomas Crane, B.A., Ball.
„ „	David Price, B.A., Ball.
28 May „	John Butteresse, M.A., S. Edm. H.
17 June „	Edmund Brockhurst, B.A., Oriel.
20 June „	— Capmell, M.A., Ball.
„ „	— Flavell, B.A., Wadh.
„ „	— Tapper, B.A., Wadh.
2 July „	— Corbett, B.A., Mert.
6 July „	John Hollins, B.A., Trin.
„ „	Yeldard Alvey, B.A., Trin.
„ „	John Feild, B.A., Trin.
12 July „	— Horsman, M.A., Cambr.
26 July „	Warner Wentholt, a German, of Steinfort University.
10 Oct. „	Alexander Huish, B.A., Wadh.
19 Oct. „	Thomas Bradford, B.A., Exet.
21 Oct. „	John Churcher, B.A., Ball.
„ „	Richard Thornton, B.A., Linc.
22 Oct. „	John Watkins, B.A., Exet.
7 Nov. „	James Robins, B.A., Linc.
10 Nov. „	Timothy Woodroffe, B.A., Ball.
„ „	Christopher Pitts, M.A., New C.
17 Nov. „	Thomas Crane, B.A., New C.
19 Nov. „	Joseph Hull, B.A., S. Mary H.
22 Nov. „	Thomas Richardson, B.A., Queen's.
8 Dec. „	John Steward.
„ „	Gawin Hamleton.
13 Dec. „	Christopher Rogers, B.A., Linc.
„ „	John Yorke, B.A., Mert.
14 Jan. 161 $\frac{4}{5}$,	Sixtinus Amana, sojourning in Exet. College, a student of Oriental languages ; from University of Franeker, in Friesland.
20 Jan. „	Richard Hartwell, B.A., Mert.
„ „	Robert Goodwin, B.A., Oriel.
„ „	John Norton, B.A., Oriel.
24 Jan. „	John Jacobus, Baro Justigensis.

24 Jan. 161 $\frac{4}{5}$	Michael Freibrigicus.
„ „	Acatius a Sidon, Brandenburg.
„ „	Charles de Linda, Prutenus.
„ „	John Chemnisius, Ursinus (of Irsee, Swabia).
25 Feb. „	Edmund Jones, gent., a student of municipal law, from Lincoln's Inn, London.
2 Mar. „	Henry Badger, B.A., Ball.
„ „	John Goldsmith, B.A., Mert.
4 Mar. „	William Dawes, B.A., Wadh.
7 Mar. „	Richard Spicer, B.A., Exet.
9 Mar. „	Thomas Goddard, M.A., All So.
11 Mar. „	John Whistler, B.A.
24 Mar. „	— Blake, B.A., Exet.
31 Mar. 1615,	Abraham Forman, B.A., Univ.
„ „	William Nutter, B.A., Univ.
27 Apr. „	William Jemmett, B.A., Magd. C.
28 Apr. „	Martin Simpson, B.A., Gloc. H.
29 Apr. „	Thomas Browne, B.A., Exet.
4 May „	Henry Bedford, B.A., Linc.
9 May „	John Baylie, B.A., Exet.
12 May „	Anthony Kirkham, B.A., Glouc. H.
13 May „	William Garnet, B.A., Queen's.
20 May „	William Walker, B.A., Ball.
23 May „	Thomas Jones, B.A., Jes.
25 May „	Robert Highemore, B.A., Ball.
6 June „	George Gillingham, B.A., Broadg. H.
15 June „	Christopher Collard, B.A., Magd. C.
„ „	Thomas Holt, B.A., Magd. C.
23 June „	Robert Phillipps, B.A., Hart H.
„ „	David Lloyd, B.A., Hart H.
1 July „	John Toppe, B.A., Hart H.
„ „	Avery Thompson, B.A., Queen's.
3 July „	Ralph Freke, B.A., Hart H.
4 July „	John Willis, M.A., New C.
„ „	John Maddocks, B.A., Jes.
7 July „	Rouland Willet, M.A., Hart H.
18 July „	James Dorvilius, a German, Exet.
21 July „	James Bradshewe, M.A., Magd. C.
25 Oct. „	George Harding, B.A., New C.
7 Nov. „	Gilbert Jones, B.A., Oriel.
17 Nov. „	Edmund Hills, B.A., Magd. H.
25 Nov. „	John Houghton, B.A., S. Alb. H.
4 Dec. „	Ralph Stuckius (Stupius), Zürich, Exet. Coll.
„ „	John Wasserus, Zürich, Exet. Coll.
9 Dec. „	Peter Baptista, a noble Italian.
20 Jan. 161 $\frac{5}{6}$,	John Rumblowe, B.A., Exet.
„ „	John Cowlin, B.A., Exet.
23 Jan. „	Adrian Soetwater (? Swetwater), of Zeland, a German.
1 Feb. „	Randolph Owen, Jes.
3 Feb. „	John Angell, B.A., Magd. H.
9 Feb. „	Henry Allan, M.A., Wadh.
„ „	Roger Coker, B.A., Trin.

9 Feb. 161 $\frac{5}{8}$	George Lewkner, B.A., Trin.
17 Feb. „	Guy Harris, B.A., Exet.
4 Mar. „	Robert Tooker, B.A., Ball.
5 Mar. „	Robert Paine, B.A., Ch. Ch.
14 Mar. „	Thomas Chambers, B.A., Ball.
„ „	Stephen More, B.A., Ball.
26 Mar. 1616,	Thomas Prichard, B.A., Hart H.
11 Apr. „	Caesar Caladrinus ¹ , a German.
26 Apr. „	John Cave, B.A., Linc.
29 Apr. „	George Palmer, B.A., Linc.
„ „	Richard Harrison, B.A., Linc.
„ „	Nicholas Egleton, B.A., S. Alb. H.
1 May „	Richard Beddoe, B.A., Broadg. H.
6 May „	Edward Baber, B.A., Trin.
25 May „	Edmund Sheapheard, B.A., Queen's.
31 May „	John Davies, B.A., S. Edm. H.
1 June „	Constantinus Caesar, a German.
„ „	James Reogosius (Rogosius).
„ „	Anthony Fremeanus.
„ „	Fabian Abosdo.
„ „	Balthazar a Bastio.
„ „	John Strebelius.
„ „	James Flemmyng, a Scot.
„ „	John de Lyne, a German.
„ „	Edward Thorne, of London.
„ „	Nicholas Williamson, a Dane (Copenhagen).
10 June „	Robert Lloyd, B.A., Trin.
16 June „	— Howe, M.A., Magd. H.
20 June „	William Norman, B.A., S. Alb. H.
„ „	Thomas Chafie, B.A., Queen's.
27 June „	John Braddon, B.A., Exet.
28 June „	Andrew Reade, B.A., Trin.
„ „	Richard Russell, B.A., Trin.
1 July „	John Martin, M.A., Univ.
4 July „	Hugh Vaughan, B.A., Hart H.
27 July „	— Lussington, B.A., Linc.
12 Aug. „	— Straunge, B.A., Exet.
22 Aug. „	— Farndon, B.A., Trin.
23 Sept. „	Matthew Harry, B.A., Exet.
5 Oct. „	Toby Potter, B.A., Queen's.
„ „	Thomas Hudson, B.A., Queen's.
7 Oct. „	John Durston, B.A., Ball.
9 Oct. „	William Stappe, B.A., Magd. H.
10 Oct. „	Everard Schutten, a Belgian.
16 Oct. „	Henry Rainsford, 'eq. aur. fil.,' Hart H.
7 Nov. „	— Bigmore, Jes.
9 Nov. „	Cornelius Burgesse, Linc.
„ „	Gabriel Arderne, Linc.
13 Nov. „	Wolfgang Albertus, 'Pomerius,' of Nürnberg.
„ „	Benedict Coler, of Nürnberg.
„ „	Jodocus Christopher Cresse (Kresse), of Nürnberg.

¹ On 17 July 1620, Caladrinus had a dispensation from Congreg. for not attending the lectures of Reg. Prof. Div.

13 Nov. 1616,	Benedict Thelling, a Swiss, Biennensis (i. e. of Biel).
„ „	John Brunius, a Swiss, of Neuchâtel.
18 Nov. „	Richard Aldworth, an English gentleman.
12 Dec. „	John Vincent, New C.
20 Feb. 161 $\frac{6}{7}$,	John Crooke
	Charles Harbert
	John Rives
	} auditores Juris per Chirographum Professoris Regii.
10 Oct. 1617,	Christian van der Reken, German.
9 Dec. „	John Petteus Snedus, a German.
30 June 1618,	Peter Guillam, a Frenchman of good family.
10 Oct. 1618 ¹ ,	Christopher Gothofred Gugel, a 'patricius' of Nürnberg.
„ „	Wolfgang ² Ruther.
„ „	Conrad ab Haus, in Wanthoffen et Reess (in Gueldres, Holland).
„ „	Peter Führman, Dantzig.
„ „	Andrew Schilling, Strasburg, Alsace.
„ „	John Lesly, a Scot (afterwards Bp. of Clougher, Ireland).
„ „	Manius ³ Younge.
12 Oct. „	Andrew Aidie, a Scot, M.A. (University not stated).
24 Nov. „	Robert Arnold, 'arm. fil. n. m.,' S. Alb. H.
„ „	Philip Brande, Zeland.
4 Feb. 161 $\frac{8}{9}$,	Theodore Wintgnis, Stud. Theol., Gueldres, from Arnheim.
17 Feb. „	Peter Dauber, a German, of Marpurg in Hesse.
8 Mar. „	Henry Gascoigne, 'arm. fil. n. m.,' Queen's.
„ „	(?) Thomas Luttrell, M.A.
16 Apr. 1619,	Peter Goel (Gool), of University of Leyden.
„ „	Hermann Pincier, a Saxon, from Lübeck.
24 Apr. „	John Antoranus ⁴ , a German.
„ „	Joachim Prigge, of Hamburg.
„ „	Christopher Frise, of Berlin, Marchicus.
„ „	William Thilenus (Tilenus), Zeland.
„ „	John Peregrinus Interberg, a Saxon.
9 June „	Francis Whiddon, gent.
„ „	Barnard Wright, licentiate in Surgery.
11 Oct. „	Christian Levingham, of Glasg. Univ. (an error for C. <i>Cunningham</i>).
18 Nov. „	John Nudigate, 'eq. aur. fil.,' Trin.
„ „	John Pledwell, 'eq. aur. fil.,' Trin.
„ „	Edward Bisshoppe, 'eq. aur. fil.,' Trin.
„ „	Henry Glenham, 'eq. aur. fil.,' Trin.
19 Nov. „	Thomas Greisly, 'eq. aur. fil.,' Trin.
„ „	James Fetzter, 'e Norico Castello' (i. e. Nürnberg).
„ „	Matthias Fetzter, 'e Norico Castello' (i. e. Nürnberg).
15 Feb. 161 $\frac{9}{20}$,	Ralph Hatfield, B.D., Cambr.
3 Apr. 1620,	John Seidel, Hanoviensis (? of Hanau), a German.
3 May „	Richard ⁵ Losselbole, Nürnberg, 'patricius.'
„ „	Robert Napier, 'eq. aur. fil.,' Exet.

¹ From this date most of these names are autographs.

² He writes himself as 'Wolfgang Wilhelm Ehmreutter ab Hofreut. Palatinus.'

³ So has been written 'Imannus de Jung. Zeland. e coll. Exon.'

⁴ More correctly 'John Anchoranus, Podiolaureus, Gallus. (? from Le Puy, Podium Vallavorum)'

⁵ Written by himself 'Burchard Löffelbele à Kolberg.'

4 May 1620,	John Baylie, an English gentleman.
20 May „	Hasting Ewins, 'arm. f. n. m.,' Exet.
„ „	Samuel Bavo, Col<ogne?>.
25 May „	James Furbesius, ex Academica Neabrodensi (? Forbes of New Aberdeen).
6 June „	John James Wolph, of Zürich.
26 June „	James Wolf, a German.
„ „	Thomas Procter (Porter), gent.
1 July „	John Strowd, 'eq. aur. fil.,' Exet.
4 July „	Peter van Hoord, of Amsterdam.
17 July „	James le Quern, a Norman, of Caen.
22 July „	John Horne, a Belgian.
28 July „	Otho Fredericus a Hund, 'Eques Silesius.'
„ „	Wilhelm Abrahamus von Thumbshirn, 'Eques Mesnicus' (i. e. of Meissen, Saxony).
„ „	Wolfgang Theodorus ¹ , 'Eques Mesnicus.'
„ „	Samuel Fleischer, 'generosus,' Vratislau, Silesia.
„ „	Joachim Tranchaeus (Francaeus), from Liefland, Curland.
„ „	Joshua van der Taun, 'Eques Francus.'
30 Aug. „	Nicolaus Jansonius (Sansonius), Gueldres.
„ „	Georgius Preutten, Dantzic.
„ „	George Raleigh, 'arm. fil. n. m.,' Exet.
4 Sept. „	Edward Dawson, M.A., Cambr.
10 Oct. „	John Trachin, a Scot, of Aberdeen Univ. (an error for 'Strachin').
3 Nov. „	Hugh Pollard, gent.
14 Nov. „	Albert Pömer, Nürnberg, 'patricius.'
„ „	Leonard Grunder (Grundherr), Nürnberg, 'patricius.'
„ „	George Schevell (Scheurl), Nürnberg, 'patricius.'
16 Dec. „	Charles Holloway, of the Inner Temple, London.
16 Mar. 1620 ^o ,	Thomas Wortley (Worthly), son of Countess of Devon.
13 Apr. 1621,	John Kendall, 'arm. fil. n. m.,' Exet.
„ „	Percival Willoughbie, 'eq. aur. fil.,' Magd. C.
„ „	John Maynard, 'arm. fil. n. m.,' Exet.
25 Apr. „	Baldwin Hemmeus (Hamaeus), a German (from London).
9 May „	John Tucke, M.A., Cambr.
17 May „	Careius Raleigh, 'eq. aur. fil.,' Wadh.
30 May „	Frederick Rungius, a German, Greifswald, Poemmern.
„ „	Alexander Aischinus (Eysskryn), Greifswald, Poemmern.
„ „	John Fundermillen (van der Müller), Leyden.
9 June „	John Lane, 'arm. fil. n. m.,' Linc.
11 June „	William Morris, Exet.
16 June „	John Fretchvill, 'eq. aur. fil.,' Magd. H.
22 June „	John Goffe (Gosse).
25 June „	Cecil Calvert, Trin., son of Sir George Calvert, 'eq. aur.' and principal Secretary of State.
9 July „	Sampson Potts, gent.
10 July „	James Hamilton, Earl of Arran and Baron Even in Scotland, and Annerdale in England (i. e. Aven and Ennerdale), of Exet. Coll. (afterwards the third Marquis of Hamilton).

¹ He writes himself 'Wolfgang Dieterich von Thumbschirn.'

10 July 1621,	James ———, M.A., Glasg. (Clearly Lord Arran's tutor, but the registrar did not catch his Scotch name, and has left a blank.)
11 July	„ Robert Kilbee, stud. of Municipal Law.
„	„ Richard Watts, stud. of Municipal Law.
21 July	„ Reyner Heuhnsen (Henhuser, à Wood) Batavus. (He was cr. M.A. in 1622.)
18 Sept.	„ Thomas Gardiner, of the Inner Temple (afterwards Recorder of London).
15 Oct.	„ John ab Hamskerke (Heemskerck), student of Law, Amsterdam.
„	„ Gerard Scharp (Schaeppf), student of Law, Amsterdam.
25 Oct.	„ Robert Smith, son of Countess of Exeter.
6 Dec.	„ Eric. N. Themistinus, a Swede, of Stockholm.
26 Jan. 162 $\frac{1}{2}$,	George Rattaler ¹ , a German.
30 Jan.	„ Thomas Dod, 'arm fil. n. m.,' Exet.
„	„ Thomas Carmino, 'arm. fil. n. m.,' Exet.
23 Feb.	„ Thomas Fulford, 'eq. aur. fil.,' Exet.
„	„ Thomas Teringham, 'eq. aur. fil.,' Magd. C.
11 Mar.	„ Reginald Mohune, 'Baronetti fil.,' Exet.
„	„ William Samuel, 'arm. fil. n. m.,' Exet.
4 May 1622,	Francis Vincent, 'Baronetti fil.'
16 May	„ Reginald Alberda, a German, Gröningen, Frisius.
„	„ John Cravers.
„	„ John Cling (Klinge), Gröningen, Frisius.
24 May	„ John Webb, 'Caio-Gonvillensis, Cantab-Oxoniensis.'
28 June	„ Luke Holstein, Hamburg, 'ut meliores in bonis artibus faciat progressus.'
4 July	„ Thomas Servienus, Batavus.
13 July	„ Nicholas a Qualen, Holstein.
„	„ Hermann a Bommelen (Bomble), Bremen, Saxo.
„	„ Edward Mills, 'Baronetti fil.'
20 July	„ Henry Gascoigne, 'armiger,' Queen's.

LISTS OF STUDENTS OF THE HALLS.

When a vacancy occurred in the Principalship of a Hall, the election rested with the whole number of 'Scholares'² then in the Hall. They announced their election to the Vice-Chancellor, who then admitted the person so elected to the Principalship. The record of this admission (in GG.) sometimes contains the names of all or of some of the 'Scholares' who voted in the election; and it is from this source that the following lists are derived:—

5 Jan. 154 $\frac{5}{8}$ (**Hart Hall**).

William Moore, M.A. (*Reg.* I, 189; Boase, p. 34), resigned the principalship of Hart H. Richard Heyden, M.A. (*Reg.* I. 167). and Nicholas Mayowe, M.A.

¹ 'George Bataller Doublet, Hagae Comit.' (La Hague).

² I. e. All graduates and undergraduates (except 'poor scholars') whose names were on the books. See the proceedings at Jesus College on 3 July 1620.

(*Reg. I.* 188), certified that the 'scholares' of the hall had elected Thomas Vyvyan, M.A. (*Reg. I.* 201, Boase, p. 35). The Vice-Chancellor therefore admitted him to the office, and he put in as his sureties for the payment of the rent of the hall, W. Paule and T. Williams.

27 Jan. 154 $\frac{5}{8}$ (**New Inn Hall**).

Richard Richardson, Principal of N. I. H. resigned. On 1 Feb. David Lewys, B.C.L. (*Reg. I.* 197), was elected by the students and admitted to office by the Vice-Chancellor.

18 Sept. 1546 (**White Hall**).

John Harpesfeld, M.A. (*Reg. I.* 187), brought to the Vice-Chancellor the resignation of Nicholas Harpesfeld (*Reg. I.* 205), Principal of White Hall ('Aula Alba'). The 'sodales et scholares' of the hall elected Thomas Pontisbury, B.C.L., but he declined the office. They then elected Mr. <Giles> Hilling (*Reg. I.* 206), who was admitted by the Vice-Chancellor, and put in for his sureties Mr. John Harpissfeld and Mr. John Williams.

5 Feb. 154 $\frac{6}{7}$ (**S. Mary Hall**).

Anthony Albone (*Reg. I.* 172), Principal of S. Mary H., resigned. The 'scholastici' of the hall elected Morgan Philipp (*Reg. I.* 190), and he was admitted by the Vice-Chancellor, putting in as his sureties Harman Evans and James Collingson.

26 Sept. 1547 (**Univ. Coll.**).

Before Dr. Wright, Vice-Chancellor, in the chapel of Durham College, there appeared Hugh Hutchison (*Reg. I.* 177), George Ellyson¹, and Edmund Thompson (*Reg. I.* 205), (Masters of Arts and Fellows of Univ. Coll.), and certified that Mr. Richard Salvyne (*Reg. I.* 147) had been elected Master of Univ. Coll. in place of Dr. <John> Crayfforde (*Reg. I.* 120), deceased. The Vice-Chancellor thereupon admitted Salvyne and administered the oath 'juxta statutorum dicti collegii exigentiam.'

20 Feb. 154 $\frac{7}{8}$ (**White Hall**).

John Bowden (*Reg. I.* 177) brought to the Vice-Chancellor the resignation of Mr. Giles Hylling, Principal of White Hall, to which Mr. Richard Bodnam and D^s. Christopher Mychell of White Hall were witnesses (GG. 27 b).

There then came before the Vice-Chancellor—

Mr. Richard Bodnam,	William Lyggyns (? Hyggyns),
D ^s . Christopher Mychell (<i>Reg. I.</i> 209),	John Tut,
Rector (?) Benet (?),	Robert Crayford,
William Drage,	William Crudge,
Thomas Wise (Wysse),	John Reve (? <i>Reg. I.</i> 218),
Edward Warre,	John Stampe,
John Murton,	Griffin Llowed,
Thomas Murton,	

'scholares Aulae Albae,' and elected Mr. John Man (*Reg. I.* 175) to be their principal.

27 Aug. 1548 (**New Inn Hall**).

Dr. David Lewes, Principal of N. I. H., resigned, and Mr. John Gybons (Gybbons) (*Reg. I.* 198) was elected by the 'scholares' of the hall, viz. :—

¹ The proper distinction of the degrees of the two similar names in *Reg. I.* 205, is to assign to this one the degrees suppl. for M.A. June 1545, lic. 1545, inc. 8 Feb. 154 $\frac{5}{8}$.

Mr. Powell.
Mr. Langley.
Mr. Edwards.
Mr. Prytherche.
Mr. Pricharde.
Mr. Hughes.
Rec. Dobson.
W. Geyles.

G. Lloyd.
— Humfrey.
J. Gryffyth.
R. Watkyns.
G. Games.
W. Hollande.
Lingam (? Hingham) Jones.
T. Jones.

9 March 1548⁸/₉ (**Hart Hall**).

Thomas Vivian, Principal of Hart Hall, resigned, and Mr. Philip Randall (*Reg. I. 210*, Boase, p. 36) was elected by the votes of all the 'scholares' of the hall then resident in the University; viz.:—

D ^s . Richard Tremayn (<i>Reg. I. 214</i>).	John Lowman.
D ^s . Richard Sheper ¹ .	George Sturbrydge.
Peter Curreton	Charles Bath.
Thomas Glyn.	Stephen Marke.
William Dyngley.	Richard Sutbury.

Mr. Randall was thereupon admitted Principal 'ex speciali licentia Cancellarii Univ. Oxon.,' and put in as his sureties Mr. Robert James and Mr. Thomas Williams.

21 Nov. 1549 (**Broadg. H.**).

Jentilis Grenfield,
William Tyndall,

Thomas Johnson,

'scholares' of Broadg. H., appeared on behalf of the other 'scholares' to intimate that they had elected Thomas Randolphe, M.A. (*Reg. I. 214*), to be their principal in place of Robert Weston (*Reg. I. 189*), resigned.

9 June 1550 (**Broadg. H.**).

Thomas Darbishire,
William Darbisheire,
Richard Stephens,
Richard Linche (Lynche),
Peter Humphrey,
John Richarson,

Thomas Hamden,
Robert Jonson,
Edward Moorecrofte,
Roland Baugh,
Thomas Johnson,

'scholares' of Broadgates H., appeared before the Vice-Chancellor with a statement of their complaints against their principal, Mr. Thomas Randoll.

19 July 1550 (**Magd. H.**).

Thomas Mansell,
Redmand Sheth,
William Davis,
Robert Moore,
Robert Collwell,
Simon Parret (vide *infra*),
Robert Wells,
William Seger,

John Power (? Daver),
Nicholas Pyrrye,
Robert Loher,
Robert Halton,
Nicholas Wyllson (? Wylliamson),
John Hynton,
Anthony Hynton,

'scholares' of Magd. H. elected Mr. John Redman (*Reg. I. 188*), to be their principal in place of Simon Parret, M.A. (*Reg. I. 170*), resigned.

27 Oct. 1550 (**St. Mary H.**).

In the presence of Henry Dawbeney (*Reg. I. 220*), 'scriba;' Mr. John Long-

¹ See *Reg. I. 215*, where by a misprint he is called 'John.' Brod. p. 260.

lond (*Reg. I.* 201), Archdeacon of Bucks; D^s. George Biscam; and Patrick Barette:—Morgan Phillipps, B.D., resigned the principalship of S. Mary H. to Dr. Tresham, the Vice-Chancellor. The ‘scholares’ of the hall then elected Mr. William Northfolke (*Reg. I.* 206) to be their principal.

17 Dec. 1550 (**New Inn H.**).

Dr. Gybbons, Principal of N. I. H., resigned; and the ‘scholares’ of the hall thereupon elected William Awbreye, B.C.L. (*Reg. I.* 225), to be their principal.

29 Oct. 1551 (GG. 55 b) (**Univ. Coll.**).

Richard Salvane, Master of Univ., resigned (in the College chapel in the presence of Mr. Edmund Tompson, Mr. Ralph Cockye (*Reg. I.* 200), and Mr. James Dugdell (*Reg. I.* 210), fellows of the college) because by reason of his ‘infirmity of body, he could in no wise do such things as the office required.’

In the election of a new Master, George Ellyson, fellow, gave his vote for Edmund Tompson; but Edmund Tompson, James Dugdell, William Rawson (*Reg. I.* 213), fellows, voted for George Ellyson, who was accordingly admitted to the Mastership by the Vice-Chancellor on 30 Nov. 1551.

2 March 155 $\frac{1}{2}$ (**White Hall**).

John Man, B.C.L., Principal of White Hall, resigned. Mr. John James (? *Reg. I.* 216) was admitted principal in the presence of James Massam, Thomas Malyverer, and William Martyn. Mr. James put in William Spensar and John Symson as his sureties.

4 Apr. 1553 (**Magdalen Hall**) (*Reg. I.* 300).

Thomas Coveney (*Reg. I.* 213), was el. Principal of Magd. H. by the votes of—

D ^s . Thomas Goddall.	William Perse.
D ^s . Robert Halton.	John Nevile.
Nicholas Wilson.	Richard Copledik.
John Meringe.	William Sheppard.
John Shugborow.	Richard Shepard.
Charles Dixwell.	Thomas Dunkam.
George Tukker.	Edmund Tynte.
Charles Tukker.	Thomas Shogborow.
Jeffry Moore.	Richard Belassis.
Thomas Perse.	Gerald Dannett.

14 Oct. 1553 (**Broadg. H.**) (GG. 84 a).

In presence of William White, notary public, Mr. Thomas Darbisher, student of Broadgates Hall, brought to Robert Morwent, Pres. of Corp., and pro-Vice-Chancellor, the resignation of the principalship of that hall by Mr. Thomas Randolph.

Mr. Richard Bradborne (*Reg. I.* 196), Thomas Twyng,
Mr. Edward Morecraft,

‘scholares’ of the hall, attended to announce that the ‘scholares’ of the hall had unanimously elected Mr. Thomas Stempe, LL.D. (*Reg. I.* 222), to be their principal.

6 Nov. 1553 (**S. Mary H.**).

William Norfolke, M.A., Principal of S. Mary H., resigned. The students of the hall elected William Woode, M.A. (*Reg. I.* 209), and he was thereupon

admitted, Mr. John Wodeword, Fellow of Merton (Brod. p. 260), and William Nabbe of S. Peter's in the East parish, being his sureties.

17 Sept. 1556 (**S. Mary H.**).

Alexander Elcock, M.A. (*Reg.* I. 214), appeared before the Vice-Chancellor Richard Martiall, bringing with him these 'scholastici,'

Thomas Vavizer,	William Askham,
Edmund Savage,	John Darnoll,
Richard Morehouse,	William Welbeck,
Oliver Askham,	

and alleged that he would have several more next Term. He desired to be admitted to the principalship of the vacant hall called 'S. Mary College,' 'nunc quidem rimosa et totaliter fere diruta.' He was admitted principal by the Vice-Chancellor on condition that he be prepared to resign if Cardinal Pole should wish to convert the college into a religious house. The hall on 21 Sept. was taxed at 13s. 4d. per annum (GG. 63 a).

22 Oct. 1558 (**Magd. Hall**). (*Reg.* I. 300.)

Adrian Hawthorn (*Reg.* I. 218), was admitted Principal of Magd. H., having on 6 Aug. been elected in place of Thomas Coveney, resigned, by the votes of the following :—

D ^s . Flower.	Thomas Eyre.
John Ellyson.	Robert Eyre.
William Barlow.	Arthur Atye.
Henry Longe.	Thomas Thornton.
Gerard Marinus.	John Loddington.
Edmund Bunny.	Richard Allyn.
Richard Bunny.	Thomas Underhyll.
Henry Flower.	John Duckington.
Edmund Petty.	Thomas Chauncey.
John George.	

The above lists are from GG., or from the Registers of Congregation. The subsequent volumes of the Register of the Vice-Chancellor's court contain in like manner notices of vacancies of the principalships of the halls. These later notices, however, seem to give no lists of voters, but only the result of the election. I have, therefore, left these records at present unsearched; they are very voluminous, and in a difficult hand, which precludes a rapid examination. A few which I found, I give as specimens of the others.

16 Nov. 1561, Francis Babington, D.D., Vice-Chancellor, Mr. (Humphrey) Hawle, and Mr. Edmund Parkenson (deputy of Oliver Withington), held a Visitation of University College. The master of the college, James Dugdale, did not appear, though Mr. Bybanck (?), senior fellow, testified that he had been summoned by a notice affixed to the chapel-door. Dugdale was therefore expelled. The fellows then elected Mr. Thomas Kaye, with the assent of Sir John Mason, the Chancellor.

26 Feb. 156 $\frac{4}{5}$, Lancelot Shawe (the Provost of Queen's), and the fellows of that college, el. John Lancaster, clerk and treasurer of Sarum, to be Principal of S. Edmund Hall. Lancaster was admitted to that office by Dr. Whytt, deputy of Dr. Kennall the Vice-Chancellor, in presence of Thomas Kay

(master of Univ.), John Bodie, B.C.L., John Collins (servant of Dr. Whytt), and Henry Crosse (notary public).

30 July 1569, William Marshall resigned the Principalship of S. Alb. H. and the 'scholares' elected Mr. Arthur Atye.

8 Feb. 157 $\frac{4}{5}$, the Vice-Chancellor allowed Mr. George Greaneveyll, Principal of the hall commonly called 'the Broadgates,' to be absent from his hall for six weeks, his place being supplied by a sufficient deputy.

18 Feb. 157 $\frac{4}{5}$, Felix Lewis, D.C.L., Princ. of N. I. H., had leave of absence for six weeks; and again on 7 Apr. 1575 for six weeks. Henry Deane, M.A., was to act as his deputy.

14 May 1575, William Stocke, B.D., Princ. of Gloc. H., was called away by business of Jesus College. He was allowed to be absent from his hall for a year. Mr. Edmund Raynolds, or Mr. Alexander Reade, or Mr. Robert Blades was to take his place.

27 May 1575, Robert Moyle (Moile), gent., produced the resignation of George Granville, Princ. of Broadg. H. William Norwood testified that he had summoned the 'scholares' to elect a successor. They then in presence of the Vice-Chancellor el. George Sommester to be their principal.

16 Jan. 157 $\frac{5}{8}$, William Stocke, Princ. of Gloc. H., res. Henry Russell, M.A., S. Jo., was el. in his place.

24 Apr. 1581, Christopher Bagshawe, Principal of Gloc. H., sent in his resignation by Mr. Edmund Raynolds. The 'scholares' elected (John) Delabere, M.D.

Besides these notices of 'scholares' in the records of elections, the registers of the Vice-Chancellor's court contain many names of 'scholares' in records of lawsuits and of wills.

E.g. in 1580 in one suit we have mention of John Pope, Anthony Sherley, Hugh Dutton, John Scott, William Talbot, Samuel Nowell, Edward Light, 'scholares' of Hart H., prosecuting William Price, butler of Hart H.

And so also in 1564, — Surysen is mentioned as 'sojourner' at Exeter; — Chardener as 'poor scholar' of John Neale, Rector of Exeter; and William Edwards as 'poor scholar' of Nicholas Limbye; in 7 Apr. 1570, Peter Hogge and Thomas More are mentioned as 'poor scholars' of John Dunnot; in 1575, Edward Ryse as 'poor scholar' of James Whithead; in 1577, William Hoare as 'poor scholar' of Thomas Carpenter; John Newman as 'late poor scholar' of John Sympson; and — Couper as 'poor scholar' of Robert Singleton.

The same Registers supply notices of privileged persons. E.g. from GG. alone I have collected the notices which are given below.

In *Reg.* I. p. xxi, is given a list of members of the colleges and halls in 1552 from GG.; the same volume contains a list of the cooks of the colleges and halls in that year, with a statement of their perquisites, as stated by them before the Vice-Chancellor on 21 Sept. 1552. (GG., 80 b.)

- | | |
|-------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| 1. Nicolas, cook of Magd. C. | 8. Mawde, 'cookesse' of Hart H. |
| 2. Thomas, cook of Balliol. | 9. John, cook of Magd. H. |
| 3. John, cook of Corp. | 10. Essex, cook of S. Mary H. |
| 4. Christopher, cook of Linc. | 11. Alexander, cook of Queen's. |
| 5. William, cook of Univ. | 12. Hugh, cook of Oriel. |
| 6. Corbett, cook of Bras. | 13. Joye (?), cook of All Souls. |
| 7. Payne, cook of S. Alb. H. | 14. Richard, cook of Broadg. H. |

Of the cook of Magd. C. it is noted that 'he hath neither tallow nor drippings, but the bursars of the said college' <have these perquisites> : in every other case the cook 'hath drippings only.'

PERSONS PRIVILEGED (from GG.)

5 March 155⁰/₁, Martin, Thomas; and Prickett, Edward.

20 Sept. 1552, Woodde, James. Probably the same as James Wood, who was admitted 'pergamenarius' 12 Aug. 1556.

10 Oct. 1552, Gorton, John; servant of <Henry> Pendleton, D.D. (*Reg. I.* 204), who was to give him 6s. 8d. and a 'roba' per annum.

18 Dec. 1553, Leonard Belshyre, of Oxon., squire bedell, and Bartholomew Lant, gent., were appointed by Ch. Ch. to be their collectors of rents, etc., in Oxford and suburbs, in place of William Thomas, plumber, lately deceased. The salary was to be 100s. per ann.

6 Dec. 1554, Samson, James; servant of Robert Ward (*Reg. I.* 172), Sub-Warden of Mert. Coll.

12 Aug. 1556, Lewis, John; manciple of Univ. Coll.

12 Aug. 1556, Beverlye, Richard; Lynke, Robert; Mason, Dennis; and Benbow, Robert, as 'cantatores Ecclesiae Christi' (Part II, p. 13.)

19 Aug. 1556, Oddyngsels, John; servant of Dr. <William> Tresham, the Vice-Chancellor (*Reg. I.* 92).

... 1556, Jones, William; servant of Magd. C.

... 1556, Farro *alias* Williams, Osmund; adm. as 'scriptor.'

... 1556, Monson, Robert; as plumber to All So. (Part II, p. 11).

29 Aug. 1561, Furnefall, John; 'vergerer' of Ch. Ch. (Part II, p. 13).

... 1562, Gyolis, William; porter of New C.

... 1562, John, Hugh; butler of Magd. H.

... 1562, Coke, Thomas; under-cook of New C.

15 Dec. 1564, Philles, Michael; as plumber of Merton Coll. (Part II, p. 21).

... 1564, Farrand, Humphrey; butler of Exet.

... 1564, Rytchaye, —; servant of New C.

... 1564, Smallpage, Thomas; manciple of Exet.

6 Oct. 1567, Daye, Nicholas; of Wolvercote, Oxon., was appointed by Mert. Coll. collector of their rents within London and suburbs at a salary of 10s. per annum, and 'so much stuff as shall make a coat a year.'

30 Jan. 156⁷/₈, Crane, Thomas; servant of Dr. <Richard> Barber (*Reg. I.* 189), Warden of All So.

30 Jan. 156⁷/₈, Cornyshe, Richard; cook of Queen's Coll.

7 Apr. 1570, Chapman, Richard; servant of John Dunnot.

20 June 1571, Phylippes, John; 'wollen-draper' and of All Saints' parish, adm. to priv. as manciple of Linc. Coll. His salary was 26s. 8d. per annum.

<'23 May 1571, Philipps was el. manciple, and Richard Tye (Lye) his deputy.' (*Linc. Coll. Reg.*)>

7 Mar. 157¹/₂, Davis, Evan; cook of Magd. C.

14 Mar. 157¹/₂, Atwode, Richard; of S. Aldate's parish, priv.

23 Dec. 1573, Joyner, Richard; priv.

14 Feb. 157⁴/₅, Wilmot, Robert; slater, of S. Giles parish, 'to keep . . . college dry in slating or tyling work' at a salary of £3 per annum.

20 Jan. 157⁵/₈, Wayte, John; of the city of Oxford, gent., was admitted to the privileges of the University (GG., 158 a). His admission was much contested between the University and the city. See in the 'Acta.'

- 9 Apr. 1576, Goughe, Richard ; priv.
 ... 1576, Kears, Edward ; a barber, priv.
 9 Nov. 1578, Baughe, Thomas ; serving-man.
 8 Jan. 157⁸/₉, Smithe, Thomas ; cook, servant of Ch. Ch. for thirteen years, was certified by Daniel Barnard, Sub-dean of Ch. Ch., as now a servant of Ch. Ch. and to be adm. to the priv.
 1 May 1580, Shingleton, Anthony ; servant of Henry Robinson, M.A., Principal of S. Edm. H.
 16 Aug. 1580, Adamson, Kenelm ; servant of Edward Browne, M.A., Ch. Ch.
 5 Jan. 158²/₃, Lynde, Anthony ; servant to Edward Cradocke, Lady Margaret Professor. He ceased to be Dr. Cradocke's servant 16 Feb. 158⁴/₅.
 6 Sept. 1587, Jones, Hugh ; of S. Ebbe's parish, surgeon.
 6 Oct. 1587, Johnson, Peter ; butler of Linc. Coll.
 10 Dec. 1593, Moscrope, Robert ; servant of Edmund Culpeper, B.D., Hart H.
 22 Oct. 1622, Olive, Richard ; servant of John Wilkinson, Principal of Magd. H.

STUDENTS IN THE HALLS.

At a later period the notices of vacancies in the principalships of halls are contained in a separate MS., (known as 'D. 28,' Univ. Oxon. Arch.). By this time the students of the halls had lost their immemorial right to elect their own principal, which had been usurped by the Chancellor of the University. The old form of election by the 'scholares' was nevertheless kept up, much as a Cathedral Chapter elects on a 'congé d'élire.'

28 June 1609 (N. I. H.). (D. 28, p. 48.)

Leonard Hutton, pro-Vice-Chancellor, brought to the hall a mandate from the Chancellor (Richard Bancroft, Archbishop of Canterbury) for the election of John Budden, D.C.L., as Principal of New Inn, in place of John Farrar, M.A., deceased.

It was then told Dr. Hutton 'in et de eadem aula nullos esse nec per aliquot annos fuisse commensales seu comminarios.' He then admitted the following to be 'commensales' of the hall :—

William Woodson,
 Michael Thomas,
 Nathanael Cotton,
 William Colliar,

Walter Oliver,
 George Jacob,
 Daniel Erscott,

and these 'scholares' then elected John Budden, D.C.L., to be Principal.

The Chancellor claimed over Jesus College the same rights as over the halls, on the ground that it represented White Hall¹. The fellows of the first foundation of the college were non-resident, and the statutes seem to have been in abeyance.

20 July 1609 (Jes. Coll.).

John Kinge, the Vice-Chancellor, in obedience to a mandate of the Chancellor (the Archbishop of Canterbury), restored Griffin Powell to the offices of 'Vice-Principalis et Magister Aulae' in Jesus College, from which he had been expelled by John Williams, D.D., the Principal ; and inhibited Sampson Price from exercising these offices any longer.

¹ So also the Chancellor nominated to the Provostship of Worcester College (as representing Gloucester Hall) until the Commission of 1877.

7 Feb. 16⁰⁰/₁₀ (S. Edm. H.).

The Principalship of S. Edmund Hall, being vacant by the death of John Aigleonie, the Provost and Fellows of Queen's, acting upon the agreement between Queen's College and the University of date 1 March 1559 (1 Eliz.), met in Queen's College Chapel and elected Barnaby Potter to be Princ. of S. Edm. H. Potter resigned, and on 1 May 1610, the Provost and fellows met and elected <John> Rawlinson, D.D.

In the first election there were present Henry Airaie, D.D., Provost; and the following M.A. fellows, viz. William Harper, William Edmunson, David Heckestetter, John Shewell, John Warwicke, Barnaby Potter, George Berkeheade, William Cape, Anthony Richardson, George Holme, William Richardson, George Benson. Potter received the votes of the above, except Edmunson, Heckestetter, Shewell, Warwicke, Cape.

8 Sept. 1613 (Jes. Coll.). (D. 28, page 50 b.)

John Williams, D.D., Principal of Jes. Coll., was dead. Thomas Egerton, Lord Ellesmere, the Chancellor, wrote from York House, under date 6 Sept., claiming the right to appoint a new Principal and nominating Griffith Powell, M.A., Fellow of the College. 'If it shall hereafter appear that the Principal of that house is elected by the fellows, my purpose is not that this act of mine should prejudice that course of election.'

In obedience to this letter the Vice-Chancellor (Dr. Singleton, Princ. of Bras.) came to Jesus College and admitted Powell to the Principalship, no fellows appearing or claiming the right of election.

27 Dec. 1614 (Hart H.).

Henry Master, M.A., Princ. of Hart H., resigned on 20 Dec.; and on 22 Dec. Anthony Morgan, M.A., Fellow of Magd. C., obtained a mandate for his election from the Chancellor (Lord Ellesmere).

The commoners of the hall then elected Mr. Morgan. They were:—

Charles Twisden, B.C.L.	George Trevilliane.
Edward Ashburnham, M.A.	William Chambers.
William Dauntsey, M.A.	Humphrey Kynaston.
Amias Warde.	Robert Blake.
John Clagge.	Henry Martin.

The Vice-Chancellor thereupon admitted Mr. Morgan to the principalship with the usual ceremony of handing to him the key of the outer door of the hall and the book containing the statutes of the hall.

9 March 161⁵/₈ (N. I. H.).

On 4 March, John Budden, Reg. Prof. Civ. Law, resigned the principalship of New Inn Hall, and the Chancellor (Ellesmere) issued a mandate for the election of Charles Twisden, B.C.L., late Fellow of All Souls.

The Vice-Chancellor (William Goodwin) found that there were not in the hall a sufficient number of commoners to hold an election; and he therefore admitted Abraham Hardinge and Henry Bolinge, M.A., to be commoners of the hall. These, together with the other commoners (viz., George Gillingham, B.A., Michael Foster, William Woodson, Robert More, William Colliar), elected Charles Twisden, Principal.

1 Feb. 161⁸/₉ (Broadg. H.).

William Herbert, Earl of Pembroke, the Chancellor, writing from Whitehall on 27 Jan., stated that he had promised to confer the first principalships of halls that fell vacant on the two professors of Law and Physic. He therefore ordered the election of Dr. Budden, Reg. Prof. of Civil Law, in place of Mr. Summester, Princ. of Broadg. H., deceased.

The commoners of the hall then were—

Whear, M.A.	Cale, B.A.	Swaine.
Duncame, M.A.	Davy, B.A.	Fowel.
Gardiner, M.A.	Pember, B.A.	Badcocke.
Snelling, M.A.	Haylings, B.A.	Carewe.
Herbert, M.A.	Sellie, B.A.	Nieren.
Strode, M.A.	Palmer, B.A.	Morgan.
Pridham, M.A.	Warde.	Day.
Knighte, B.A.	Selbie.	Becke.
Stert, B.A.	Stringfellowe.	Trigonnell.
Driver, B.A.	Littleton.	Trigonnell.
Everod, B.A.	Wade.	Bandinell.

These elected Budden to be Principal of Broadg. H.

14 June 1620 (Broadg. H.).

The Chancellor, writing from Pembroke on 12 June, intimated that he fulfilled the second part of his promise (see *supra*, p. 290) by nominating Dr. Clayton, Reg. Prof. of Physic, to be Princ. of Broadg. H. in place of Dr. Budden, deceased.

The commoners of the hall were—

Wheare, M.A.	Height, B.A.	Daie.
Gardner, M.A.	Selbie, B.A.	Tregunnell.
Herbert, M.A.	Arndell, B.A.	Tregunnell.
Gillingham, M.A.	Toomer, B.A.	Venane.
Pridham, M.A.	⟨Hugh⟩ Pearde, B.A.	Borne.
Phip, M.A.	⟨Richard⟩ Hyat, B.A.	Smith.
Sterte, M.A.	⟨Hamlet⟩ Hide, B.A.	Crowdon (? Growdon).
Mainarde, M.A.	Holland.	Lorde.
Evered, B.A.	Wade.	Culpeper.
Lane, B.A.	Stewkeley.	Peirse.
Code, B.A.	Fowell.	Prowse.
Pember, B.A.	Badcocke.	

3 July 1620 (Jes. Coll.).

The Chancellor (Lord Pembroke), writing from the Court at Greenwich on 29 June, intimated that 'Griffin Powell, late Principal of Jesus College *alias* White Hall,' was dead. In his place he nominated his kinsman and chaplain, Francis Mansel, M.A., Fellow of All Souls.

On 3 July, the Vice-Chancellor (Dr. Prideaux) appeared 'in aula communi noviter aedificata infra Collegium Jesu,' and read the Chancellor's mandate. Francis Mansell, who was present, claimed admission to the principalship.

There appeared also Dr. Evan Vaughan, Mr. Thomas Prichard, and Mr. Morgan Powell, Fellows of Jesus College, and ⟨Richard⟩ Walwin, ⟨Henry⟩ Bolde, ⟨Hugh⟩ Madrin, and Holland, 'Scholares' of the College.

Mansell's claim was preferred 'in praesentia praedictorum Doctoris Evani Vaughan, Thomae Pritchard, et Morgani Powell, Sociorum (ut asseruerunt) Collegii Jesu antedicti; et humiliter a dno commissario sive Vice-cancellario supranominato petierunt hujusmodi negotium electionis sive admissionis ad aliquod temporis spacium deferri et ut liceret illis caeterisque sociis dicti Collegii procedere ad electionem et in electione Principalis sive Praefecti illius Collegii juxta statuta ejusdem salubriter in ea parte edita et provisa, et ut in eorum magnum praejudicium non aliter neque alio modo fiat processus, et quod ipsi ad observationem dictorum statutorum virtute juramenti cor-

poralis per ipsos et eorum unum quemque praestiti teneantur; et dissentiebant et protestabantur de nullitate ejusmodi processus in admissione Magistri Francisci Mansell.'

Dr. Prideaux, notwithstanding this protest, resolved to proceed in the execution of the Chancellor's mandate; and, according to the usual form in the election and admission of Principals of halls, caused the statute 31 Eliz. cap. 6, 'An acte against abuses in election of scholares, etc.,' to be read, and then summoned before him all the persons whose names were on the buttery-book ('pauperibus exceptis scholaribus'), and asked them individually whom they nominated as Principal. Thereupon

⟨Thomas⟩ Williams, M.A.,	⟨Valentine⟩ Powell, M.A.,
⟨Nathanael⟩ Jones,	⟨Roger⟩ Philips,
Evans,	⟨William⟩ Jones, senior,
Lloyde,	⟨Christopher⟩ Williams, senior,
⟨John⟩ Nicolas,	⟨Bartholomew⟩ Pettingall,
Jones, junior,	⟨Robert⟩ Vanne,
⟨Roger⟩ Cadogan,	⟨Lewis⟩ Lewis, senior,
⟨James⟩ Woodes,	⟨Bennet⟩ Powell,
Lewis, junior,	⟨Charles⟩ Griffyth,
Edwardes	⟨William⟩ Baylie

'Cominarii' of the college nominated Mr. Francis Mansell [20.]

Evan Vaughan, D.D., Thomas Pritchard, M.A., Morgan Powell, M.A., (Socii of the College);

⟨Richard⟩ Walwin, ⟨Henry Bolde⟩, ⟨Hugh⟩ Madrin, . . . Hollande (Scholares);

and ⟨Peter⟩ Walwin, B.A.;

Gwin, B.A.;

Readinge, B.A.;

⟨Rowland⟩ Cheddles, B.A. ;
Prine ;

(Cominarii)

protested that the Vice-Chancellor's procedure was illegal [12].

The Vice-Chancellor then administered the oaths to Mansell, and declared him Principal of Jesus College, and gave him 'clavem Hospitii sive camerae Principalis Collegii et clavem exterioris portae Collegii,' conducted him to the Principal's lodging and gave charge of it, and of the goods of the late Principal.

(D. 28, p. 57 a). 11 July 1620, 'in communi aula Collegii Jesu noviter aedificata' Francis Mansell, M.A., Princ. of Jes. Coll., pronounced Evan Vaughan, D.D., 'nec fuisse nec esse Collegii Jesu socium eumque pro non socio habendum esse aut fore' and declared that all proceedings he had taken or might hereafter take 'nomine ejusdem Collegii socii' were null and void, in presence of:—

Valentine Powell, M.A.,
Nathanael Jones, B.A.,
Roger Philips, B.A.,
William Jones, B.A.,
Morgan Rymborne,
Christopher Williams,
John Nicolas,
Roger Cadogan,

Lewis Lewis,
James Woode,
Nathanael Miles,
Bennett Powell,
David Williams,
Richard Middleton,
Charles Gryffyth,
William Baylie,

'scholares cominarii Collegii Jesu.'

(D. 28, p. 57 b). 13 July 1620, between 7 and 9 A.M. (before the arrival of Evan Vaughan, D.D., and — Higginson, M.A.; Richard Nannie, M.A.; Thomas Pritcharde, M.A.; Morgan Powell, M.A.; and John Chillingworth,

notary public, into the Hall of Jesus College), Francis Mansell, Princ. of Jes. Coll., pronounced Richard Nannie, Thomas Pritcharde, Morgan Powell 'non socii Collegii Jesu,' in presence of:—

Thomas Williams, M.A. ;	John Nicolas,
Nathanael Jones, B.A. ;	and Robert Vanne,
Roger Philips, B.A. ;	Bartholomew Pettingall,

and other 'scholares et cominarii' of the College.

17 July 1620, understanding that Evan Vaughan, D.D., intended to disturb Francis Mansell in the execution of his office of Principal of Jesus College, Dr. Prideaux, the Vice-Chancellor, sent for him to the Principal's lodgings and commanded him to desist 'sub poena contemptus.' Dr. Prideaux also commanded Jervase Jones, 'obsonator'; John Wheeler, 'coquus'; and Howell Morgan, 'promus'; servants of Jesus College, to carry out the commands of Francis Mansell as Principal 'sub poena contemptus.'

(D. 28, p. 58 a.) **S. Alb. Hall.**

12 Feb. 162 $\frac{0}{1}$, Anthony Morgan, D.D., resigned the Principalship of S. Alb. H., owing to 'a necessity of residence far from the University.'

The commoners of the Hall were:—

John Flagge, Humphrey Penniston, George Trevillian, John Terwoode [M.A's.].

William Churchman, Emanuel Harforde, Gregory Sydencombe, Thomas Wooderoofe, Henry Norborne, Nathanael North, Robert Browne, Thomas Powell [B.A's.].

Thomas Cade,	Walter Holman,
Richard Allard,	William Hallet,
Thomas Sanders,	Samuel Cotton,
John Panton,	Robert Loveden,
James Bamfeilde,	Thomas Stoliarn ['scholares'].
Edmund Baker,	

They elected Richard Parker, D.D., to be Principal, under a mandate from the Chancellor dated from the Court at Whitehall, 5 Feb. 162 $\frac{0}{1}$.

(D. 28, p. 59 a.) 2 Jan. 162 $\frac{1}{2}$ (**New Inn Hall**).

Dr. William Peirs, Vice-Chancellor, called before him the 'comminarii sive commensales' of the hall, viz.:—

Daniel Hollidaie, M.A. ;	Children,
<Samuel> Poulton, B.A. ;	Pumpusse,
Humphrey Jones,	Paine,

and showed them (1) the resignation of Charles Twisden, D.C.L., Principal of N. I. H., dated 20 Dec. 1621, in presence of Thomas Geeres, notary public, in the parish of 'S. Benedictus prope Ripam Paulinam,' London, and of Nicholas Curwen and Charles Seller; (2) a mandate from William Earl of Pembroke, the Chancellor, for the election of Robert Loddington, M.A., late Fellow of Brasenose, dated 'from the Court at Whitehall, 29 Dec. 1621.'

Loddington was then elected and admitted.

(D. 28, p. 60 a.) 13 March 162 $\frac{1}{2}$ (**Hart Hall**).

Dr. Peirs, Vice-Chancellor, summoned the 'cominarii sive commensales' of Hart H., viz.:—

Mericke, M.A. ;	Humfreies, B.A. ;	Jones, B.A. ;
Fookes, M.A. ;	Thomas (senior), B.A. ;	Stringare, B.A. ;
Price (senior), M.A. ;	Kyffin, B.A. ;	Greene, B.A. ;

Thomas (junior), B.A. ;	Welles,	Cradocke
Crampe, B.A. ;	Rives,	Moslyn,
Cooper,	Price,	Younge,
Parrie,	Flaxmore,	Griffyth,
Fisher,	Lawrence,	Pyne,
Coytmore,	Glin,	White,
Hovenden,	Morgan,	Bates,

and exhibited (1) the resignation of Theodore Price, D.D., now in the king's service, Principal of Hart H., made 9 March 162½ in the house of widow Hooper in Westminster, in presence of William Boswell, M.A., notary public, and of Ellis Winne, esquire, and Lambert Osbaston. (2) A mandate from the Chancellor (Lord Pembroke) for the election of Thomas Iles, D.D., dated, Whitehall, 11 March 162½.

Iles was thereupon elected and admitted.

(D. 28, p. 61 a.) 29 Dec. 1624 (S. Alb. Hall).

John Prideaux, D.D., Vice-Chancellor, called before him the commoners of S. Alb. H., viz :—

Clegge, M.A. ;	Dobel,	Goulde,
Sherman, M.A. ;	Light,	Griffyth,
Welles, B.A. ;	Thomas,	Kitchin,
Fyshenden, B.A. ;	Lake,	
Chapman, B.A. ;	Sherwin,	

and showed them (1) the resignation of Richard Parker, D.D., Princ. of S. Alb. H., dated 24 Dec. 1624, in presence of Walter Dobson, notary public, and Henry Nayler. (2) A mandate from Lord Pembroke for the election of <Edward> Challiner, D.D., dated Whitehall, 24 Dec. 1624.

Dr. Challenor was thereupon elected and admitted.

RELATIONS WITH THE CITIZENS.

During the whole of this period the University was more than a corporation granting degrees; it exercised extensive rights over the trades, etc., in the city and district of Oxford.

This most important side of University history is very commonly overlooked. I have therefore brought together some of the lists which belong to this aspect of University life that they may be compared with the lists of matriculations and degrees for this period.

In these lists we have to notice :—

- (i) The relation of the University to the city as a corporation ;
- (ii) the relation of the University to individual trades.

(i) The relation of the University to the city was necessarily antagonistic. The close guilds of the city wished to exclude every one except their own members from 'commercium' with the University. The University had obtained powers which broke down this monopoly. 'Foreigners' (i.e. persons not members of the city guilds) might trade with the University in woollen cloth; 'privileged persons' might practise

any handicraft in the city; and a certain number of persons might be admitted by the University to the trades of baking, brewing, and the like, independent of the city jurisdiction. The University also had obtained the right (and apparently the exclusive right) of issuing licences for the trades of bookselling and bookbinding, selling wine, selling leather, and others.

These privileges of the University were in constant danger of being encroached upon by the officers of the city. At an early period accordingly the University had obtained the right of making the Mayor, the bailiffs, and some other citizens swear to observe the privileges of the city. If any of these thereafter attacked the privileges or privileged persons, the University might proceed against them on the score of perjury. A similar oath was exacted from the sheriff and the under-sheriff of Oxford.

(ii) As regards the relation of the University to particular trades, the lists which follow explain themselves. We have records of the admission of carriers, booksellers, vintners, taverners, brewers, bakers, and others; and of the indentures of persons apprenticed under the authority of the University.

LISTS OF CITIZENS TAKING THE OATH TO OBSERVE THE PRIVILEGES OF THE UNIVERSITY.

By an ancient privilege of the University the Mayor and fifty-eight burgesses were required to swear year by year to observe the privileges of the University. The oath was as follows:—

‘Ye shall swear that ye shall keep and cause to be kept the liberties and customs of this University, not being contrary to such liberties as ye justly have in execution, standing also in force by the King’s final grants and orders made and taken for the quiet and weal of this University and of the town also or city. So help you God and the holy contents of this book.’

In the long struggle between the city and the University which filled the greater part of the reign of Elizabeth, there was no point more keenly contested than the obligation to take this oath; the University insisting on it as a safeguard of their privileges, the city disputing it as an infringement of their civic rights. The details of the struggle have been collected for the ‘Acta’; it is enough to give here the lists of names connected with it.

15 Nov. 1547 (GG. 24 a).

Richard Atkynson, alderman of Oxford, appeared before the Vice-Chancellor in his room in Durham College, and was warned about the oath, which he then took.

On Thursd. 17 Nov., between 9 and 10, there appeared and took the oath:—

Mr. John Pye, Mayor.	John Hore.
Mr. Edmund Yryshe } Aldermen.	Austen Wylmot.
Mr. Richard Gunter }	Peter Wyllmot.
William Dew, Bailiff.	Abel Smyth.
5 Mr. Robert James.	30 John Rope.
Henry Wyllmot.	John Raper.
Thomas Elmes.	John Spencer.
John Barton.	Roger Hewet.
Thomas Wylliams.	Nicholas Markham.
10 John Payne.	35 Gerat Plowgh.
William Tyllocke.	Robert Wryght.
Thomas Mallyson.	Justinian Blackmoore.
Richard Whyttington.	John Matherstone.
William Spencer.	Henry Hardwaye.
15 Thomas Lambe.	40 Robert Kyrse.
Christopher Hawkyngs.	Thomas Bayly.
John Leke.	William Pantre.
Nicholas Tod.	Richard Steward.
John Wells.	John Redshaw.
20 Thomas Coganne.	45 Henry Colt.
Richard Claxton.	Richard Preswood.
Thomas Ryley.	Nicholas Gybbard.
John Kyrkeman.	Thomas Thwayts.
William Kyrse.	49 Thomas Lane.
25 Thomas Pyrryn.	

18 Nov. 1547, the following appeared in the chapel of Durham College and were sworn:—

John Brigman.	John Hawkens.
Richard Williams.	John Spenser.
William Bodyngton.	John Wayte.
Thomas Flye.	William Hurst.
5 Henry Bolter (? Dolton).	

19 Nov. 1547, in the chapel of Durham College the following were sworn:—

Maurice Vaghan.	William Frewyn.
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11 Dec. 1548 (GG. fol. 32 a).

In St. Mary's, between 10 and 11 A.M., the oath was taken by the following in the presence of Dr. Wright, Vice-Chancellor, Dr. Owen Oglethorpe, Dr. John Brooks, Dr. John Standishe, and others:—

Mr. Richard Atkyns, Mayor.	John Leake.
Mr. Richard Gunter, } Aldermen.	William Poule (? Paule).
Mr. Edmund Irishe, }	Nicholas Toode.
Thomas Malyson, } Bailiffs.	15 Richard Claxton.
5 William Tylcokks, }	Thomas Ryelieght.
Robert James.	William Kyrse.
William Spenser.	Abel Smith.
Thomas Wylliams.	William Dewe.
John Payne.	20 John Roope.
10 Christopher Haukyns.	Thomas Baylie.
John Walklen.	Richard Wylliams.

- | | |
|--------------------|-----------------------|
| William Hurste. | 35 Thomas Flye. |
| Richard Prestwood. | John Hawkens. |
| 25 John Whoore. | William Nabb. |
| John Spenser. | John Forest. |
| Nicholas Markham. | John Hertles. |
| Gerrat Ploght. | 40 Andrew Burnet. |
| Robert Wright. | Austen Cowper. |
| 30 Robert Kyrse. | Henry Mall. |
| Richard Steward. | John Lewis. |
| Nicholas Gybbarde. | Thomas Gyeles. |
| Thomas Thaytts. | 45 William Kettlebye. |
| Thomas Perryn. | — Addams. |

14 Dec. 1548, the following took the oath in the chapel of Durham College :—

- | | |
|----------------|----------------|
| John Barton. | John Welles. |
| John Radshawe. | Richard Yvery. |

5 Mar. 1551 <GG. 308 b>.

In S. Mary's the following persons took the oath :—

- | | |
|-----------------------|----------------------|
| Edmund Irishe, Mayor. | John Hawkyns. |
| Richard Gunter, | Richard Prestwode. |
| Richard Atkynson, | 35 Thomas Flye. |
| Ralph Flaxton, | Richard Steward. |
| 5 Thomas Malyson, | Thomas Twayts. |
| Richard Flaxson, | Thomas Gylls. |
| Richard Williams, | William Wudsall. |
| Robert James. | 40 John Dobson. |
| John Barton. | Richard Twayts. |
| 10 Richard Waklyn. | Henry Mall. |
| Nicholas Todde. | Henry Wilmott. |
| Richard Whittington. | Edward Fryar. |
| Christopher Hawkins. | 45 William Tylcocke. |
| William Spenser. | John Wells. |
| 15 John Wayte. | Thomas Keggan. |
| William Dewe. | Roger Hewet. |
| Richard Claxton. | Austen Wilmott. |
| Thomas Ryllye. | 50 Richard Iverye. |
| William Kerse. | Robert Frewen. |
| 20 John Hore. | Andrew Carpenter. |
| Thomas Pyren. | Nicholas Gybberte. |
| John Spenser. | Justinian Blackmore. |
| William Herse. | 55 Henry Blackmer. |
| Nicholas Markam. | Henry Hardwaye. |
| 25 John Mayler. | Robert Jermen. |
| Gerrat Plowghe. | John Mansoone. |
| Robert Writte. | Morice Vaughan. |
| Henry Betten. | 60 William Pantrie. |
| John Phillipps. | John Forest. |
| 30 John Maderston. | John Rope. |
| Robert Kerse. | 63 Thomas Baylie. |
| Thomas Baylie. | |

3 Dec. 1556, William Tilkoke, Mayor, and the aldermen and burgesses

of Oxford came to S. Mary's; there the Vice-Chancellor spoke a short sermon inciting them to peace and quietness; and they then took the oath to observe the statutes:—

	William Tilcocke, Mayor.		Justinian Blackmore.
	Richard Atkins,	} Aldermen.	John Cumber.
	Ralph Flaxney,		William Nabbe.
	Thomas Malison,		35 John Dobson.
5	Richard Whittington,		Morys Vaughan.
	Thomas Firse,	} Bailiffs.	Adam Thornton.
	Richard Prestwood,		Edward Forman.
	John Wayte.		John Hartley.
	Thomas Williams.		40 John Hyll.
10	William Dew.		Robert Wright.
	William Wilmot (senior).		John Smithe.
	Christopher Hawkins.		Robert Kirse.
	Richard Ewery.		John Wrixon.
	Henry Bolton.		45 Richard Cox.
15	Henry Malle.		Christopher Stavisacre.
	Nicholas Gibbard.		William Betterley.
	Thomas Bayly.		Henry Hardway.
	Richard Williams.		John Hore.
	Richard Flaxney.		50 Nicholas Chapman.
20	Edward ab Edward.		Robert Stanley.
	Thomas Riley.		James Sterisacre.
	John Barton.		Richard Stower.
	John Forrest.		Thomas Lisley.
	Roger Hewet.		55 Robert Smithe.
25	John Philippes.		Augustin Wilmot.
	Richard Eggis.		Richard Thwats.
	William Hartop.		George Munday.
	William Strowde.		Richard Leonard.
	William Hurst.		60 Thomas Dobson.
30	Thomas Giles.		Thomas Rawlins.
	Richard Gibbard.		

The following were warned to come, but did not appear nor take the oath:—

	Richard Prestwood, Bailiff.	Thomas Coggan.
	James Dodwell.	Thomas Lange.
	John Elmes.	Thomas Witherall.
65	John Spensar.	75 Robert Forrest.
	Robert Ketelbye.	John Rey (Key).
	John Hill (baker).	John Dobson.
	Edward Bannester.	Thomas Trawham.
	Richard Hauson.	Richard Brimpton.
70	Thomas Slye.	80 Andrew Burnet.
	John Payne.	George Munday.

<These lists are not quite correct, some names being entered in both lists.>

27 Nov. 1561, the following persons took the oath:—

	John Wayt, Mayor.		Nicholas Todde.
	Richard Atkins,	} Aldermen.	Roger Taylor.
	Ralph Flaxney,		Thomas Riley.
	Thomas Williams,		John Hartley.
5	Richard Withington,		10 John Barton.

- | | |
|---------------------|--------------------------|
| William Hartoppe. | 30 Ralph Denton. |
| Thomas Wotherall. | William Strowde. |
| John Rope. | John Clinche. |
| Richard Wilby. | Robert Lynke. |
| 15 William Hewster. | Robert Kirse. |
| James Hewat. | 35 Matthew Penney. |
| James Munday. | Richard Cox. |
| James Sampson. | Nicholas Chapman. |
| Silvester Kitchin. | William Peckaver. |
| 20 Richard Britton. | Richard Ladimam. |
| William Noble. | 40 Nicholas Gibbard. |
| Stephen Lane. | Richard Guene (? Grene). |
| John Hill, mercer. | William Betby. |
| Edmund Godstow. | Henry Triplet. |
| 25 William Lewen. | Adam Thornton. |
| Edward Ball. | 45 Richard Gibbons. |
| William Jones. | John Munforde. |
| William Nabbe. | 47 Philip Hewat. |
| Thomas Wielde. | |

22 October 1562, the following persons took the oath :—

- | | |
|-------------------------------|-------------------|
| Ralph Flaxney, Mayor. | John Forrest. |
| Richard Atkinson, } Aldermen. | 15 Thomas Giles. |
| Thomas Williams, } | John Rixson. |
| Roger Taylor. | Nicholas Chapman. |
| 5 John Rope. | Robert Allyn. |
| John Broke. | Thomas Paire. |
| Thomas Waklyn. | 20 John Dobson. |
| Thomas Rilie. | Robert Griffithe. |
| John Hartley. | Thomas Wilde. |
| 10 Richard Williams. | Henry Triplet. |
| John Tatersall. | William Hewstar. |
| William Peckaver. | 25 John Halton. |
| Thomas Rippingale. | |

Thirty-three others, warned by Justinian Holbecke, the Bedell, did not appear, and were pronounced 'contumacious' by the Vice-Chancellor.

25 Oct. 1565, the following persons took the oath :—

- | | |
|-------------------------------|--------------------|
| Thomas Williams, Mayor. | Thomas Giles. |
| Richard Atkynson, } Aldermen. | John Tattelton. |
| Ralph Flexney, } | William Fernshaw. |
| Richard Whittington, } | Robert Allen. |
| 5 Richard Williams, } | 20 Richard Winkle. |
| John Barker, } Bailiffs. | James Willes. |
| John Forrest, } | John Tomson. |
| William Furnes. | Richard Gulbly. |
| Richard Flaxney. | Cuthbert Atkins. |
| 10 Richard Dewry. | 25 Hugh Betterley. |
| Nicholas Gibbard. | Edmund Tomson. |
| Robert Linke. | Thomas Parre. |
| John Hartley. | Thomas Cossam. |
| William Hewster. | Stephen Yewyn. |
| 15 Thomas Kirby. | 30 Richard Barton. |

James Tollervey.
John Whete.
Randall Potter.
Adam Thornton.

35 Edmund Godstow.
William Holbecke.
Thomas Anderos.
Michael Herne.

Twenty others, warned by Justinian Holbecke, the Bedell, did not appear and were pronounced 'contumacious' by the Vice-Chancellor, Dr. Kennall.

16 Jan. 1567^g, the following persons took the oath :—

Richard Whittenton, Mayor.	Adam Thornton.
Richard Atkins, Alderman.	William Powlee.
Thomas Williams.	John Massee.
Nicholas Tode.	30 John Munforde.
5 John Weitte.	George Transham.
Roger Tailer.	Jeffry Whitte.
William Hewster, } Bailiffs.	John Cossam.
William Pickover, }	Nicholas Chappeman.
Thomas Winkle.	35 Cuthbert Atkins.
10 John Hartley.	John Tomson.
John Philippes.	Stephen Lane.
Thomas Smithe.	James Sterissaker.
John Foreste ¹ .	Thomas Simson.
Edmund Godstow.	40 Robert Marshall.
15 Richard Hauson.	Thomas Andrewe.
William Alder.	James Huis (Hins).
Christopher Shewell.	Thomas Copperthwerte.
John Langlee.	Richard Hause.
Edward Birckman.	45 William Jones.
20 Stephen Yewen.	William Styvins.
Thomas Beitte.	John Jonson.
Richard Brownerobarts.	Richard Edwardes.
Edward Ylberie.	— Phillippes.
Edmund Tomson.	50 Richard Gulbie.
25 James Willys.	William Hartoppe.
William Payne.	Edmund Godstowe.

22 April, 1569, the following persons took the oath :—

William Tilcock, Mayor.	John Hartley.
Richard Atkinson ² , } Aldermen.	William Pickaver.
Thomas Williams, }	William Hewstar.
Richard Withington.	Richard Flaxney.
5 Roger Taylor, } Justices.	20 William Spensar.
Nicholas Todde, }	— Ladiman, } Chamberlains.
Richard Williams.	Richard Browne, }
Thomas Smith, } Bailiffs.	John Hill.
George Munday, }	Richard Cox.
10 John Waklyn.	25 — Cosham.
Roger Huit.	Thomas Gowen.
Richard Iverie.	Reginald Reyding.
William Levens.	John Clarke.
Thomas Winkle.	Richard Brownrobyns.
15 John Philips.	30 James Willes.

¹ William Spenser follows, but is scored out.

² Ralph Flaxney follows, but is scored out.

John Dobson.	Barnard Archdale.
James Toldervey.	Thomas Sparks.
James Aldman.	Edmund Tomson.
Thomas Aldman.	40 William Tillerton.
35 — Barton, glover.	Thomas Giles.
Gregory Ball.	Richard Hauson.

7 April 1570, the following persons took the oath :—

Roger Taylor, Mayor.	John Bagley.
Richard Atkinson,	James Willes.
Ralph Flaxney,	30 Lawrence Lister.
Thomas Willins,	Thomas Goore.
5 William Tilcoke,	John Sampson.
Richard Whittington,	Stephen Owen.
Richard Williams.	John Clarke.
William Furnesse,	35 William Payne.
Richard Hauson,	Richard Brownerobins.
10 John Waklyn.	John Dobson.
Thomas Winkley.	Perse Underhill.
John Hartley.	Thomas Sparks.
William Peckover.	40 James Toldervey.
Richard Flaxney.	William Ayshlowe.
15 George Munday.	George Munday.
William Spensar.	Thomas Cosham.
Thomas Smithe.	Cuthbert Atkinson.
William Alder.	45 John Bolton.
Richard Cox.	Robert Cosham.
20 Richard Gibbons.	James Alman.
Barnard Archdale.	Thomas Alman.
Nicholas Noke.	Gregory Ball.
Christopher Saywell.	50 Edmund Tomson.
John Hill.	William Tilbard.
25 Thomas Atwode.	Richard Allyn.
Silvester Kitchin.	Rouland Daves.
William Noble.	

26 Oct. 1570, the following persons took the oath :—

Nicholas Todde, Mayor.	William Alder.
Richard Atkinson,	William Furnes.
Ralph Flaxney,	Richard Hauson.
Thomas Williams,	20 Thomas Giles.
5 Richard Withington,	Barnard Archdale.
Richard Williams.	Richard Gibbons.
Edmund Bennet,	William White.
— Wield,	Thomas Rowe.
John Waklyn.	25 Thomas Warren.
10 Thomas Winkle.	Robert Cosham.
John Hartley.	John Phillippe.
William Hewster.	John Freman.
George Munday.	Richard Brownrobyns.
William Peckaver.	30 James Toldervie.
15 William Spensar.	Thomas Cosham.
Thomas Smith.	Thomas Pare.

Roger Sydnam.
James Stavisacar.
35 James Alman.
Thomas Alman.
William Polie.
Gregory Ball.

William Tillarton.
40 Roland Davys.
Cuthbert Atkinson.
Richard Hore.
John Bolton.
John Due *alias* Sadler.

7 April 1573, the following took the oath:—

William Lewes, Mayor.
Richard Atkens,
Ralph Flaxney,
Thomas Williams, } Aldermen.
5 Richard Whittington,
Roger Taylor.
Nicholas Todde.
Richard Wylliam.
James Almand, Bailiff.
10 John Waklinne.
William Pickover.
John Philipes.
William Spenser.
Thomas Wylde.
15 William Furnishe.
John Hill.
William Ravenynge.
Stephen Owen.
Thomas Almonde.
20 Bernard Archdall.
Thomas Atwodde, baker.
John Jenens.
Thomas Parre.
James Hewet.
25 Jeffry Whytte.
Nicholas Neke.
William Noble.
William Barton.
Thomas Rowe (Vowe).

30 Thomas Warren.
Robert Cosham.
William Ashley.
Humphrey Lecher.
Humphrey Jonnes.
35 Rowland Daves.
Richard Gibbens.
Thomas Betterley, tayler.
William Husse (Huffe).
John Tatteltone.
40 Henry Dodwell.
Robert Allenbrew, cutler.
Richard Winkley.
James Sampson.
Richard Brownrobart.
45 James Toldervey.
Roger Sydnam.
— Barton.
William Pare.
Pearse Underhill.
50 Thomas Scote.
William Neddem.
Richard Smythe.
William Prely.
Willam Tyllerton.
55 John Dobsone.
Andrew Stockes.
William Freman.

15 Dec. 1573, the following took the oath:—

Roger Hewet, Mayor.
Richard Atkinson,
Ralph Flaxney,
Thomas Williams, } Aldermen.
5 William Tilkoke,
Richard Williams.
Nicholas Todde.
John Wayte.
William Levens.
10 George Monday.
John Cumber.
Richard Hewet.
Andrew Burnett.
John Hill.

15 William Owen.
William Huffe.
Thomas Rowe.
John Massey.
Richard Gibbons.
20 Richard Rowe.
— Browne.
James Willes.
Giles Turvill.
Thomas Scott.
25 Perseus Underhill.
Thomas Giles.
Thomas Alman.
William Payne.

Humphrey Lecher.
 30 William Fawkner.
 Silvester Kychyn.
 William Nayden.
 Thomas Pare.
 Robert Marshall.
 35 John Wardell.
 James Toldervye.
 James Twates.
 James Stavesacer.
 Christopher Stavesacre.
 40 Roger Sydnam.
 George Philbie.
 John Genens.
 Robert Cowlie.
 Thomas Geffrie.

11 Dec. 1576.

Nicholas Becke.
 Thomas Gower.

These three accepted the oath.

Ralph Flaxney, Alderman.
 5 William House.
 Perce Underhill.
 Richard Roue.
 Peter Missen.
 Roland Davis.

These eleven were summoned, but did not attend.

The following appeared, and refused the oath :—

15 William Tilcocke,
 Richard Whittington, } Aldermen.
 William Levence,
 Nicholas Todde.
 Roger Hewet.
 20 Thomas Smithe.
 William Pickaver.
 William Alder.
 William Spenser.
 William Hewster.
 25 Thomas Wilde.
 Stephen Ewen.
 Bernard Archdale.
 John Hyll.
 James Willes.
 30 Thomas Atwood.
 John Langley.
 Robert Dawson.
 Augustine Wilmot.
 William Joyner.
 35 Francis Jenance.
 Thomas Fawkner.
 Robert Egle.
 James Hewet.

45 Thomas Copard.
 John Clinche.
 Thomas Bryande.
 Andrew Stooks.
 Edmund Carie.
 50 Richard Comber.
 John Blithe.
 William Ashlee.
 Thomas Laud.
 — Munday.
 55 Christopher Marche.
 Miles Thomson.
 William Tylliow.
 Robert Cosham.
 Edmund Baytoon.
 60 William Freman.

William Shawe.

10 Richard Brownerobyns.
 John Clarke.
 Richard Allyn.
 William Holbeche.
 William Owen.

John Dew.
 40 William Hill.
 John Dennys.
 James Toldervie.
 Andrew Burnett.
 George Munday.
 45 John Marsce.
 William Ashlowe.
 Richard Gibbons.
 Silvester Kitchen.
 William Tillard.
 50 Walter Owen.
 Roger Sidnam.
 John Filbee.
 Stephen Layne.
 Edward Barton.
 55 James Alman.
 Edmund Godstow.
 William Fernshead, senior.
 Thomas Giles.
 Cuthbert Atkinson.
 60 Randall Potter.
 John Hartley.
 Richard Cox.

14 Dec. 1576.

†Ralph Flaxney, } Aldermen.
 †William Tilcocke, }

†John Hill.
 †Richard Brownroberts.

These four did not appear.

The following appeared, and refused the oath:—

- | | | |
|----|---|--|
| 5 | †Richard Whittington, } Aldermen.
†William Levens,
†Richard Williams.
†Nicholas Todde.
†Roger Huet. | Silvester Kitchin.
William Tilliard.
35 Walter Owen.
Richard Sidnam.
John Filbie.
Stephen Lane.
Edmund Barton. |
| 10 | Thomas Smith.
William Pickaver.
William Alder.
William Spenser.
Thomas Wilde. | 40 James Alman.
Edmund Godstow.
William Fernside, senior.
Thomas Giles.
Gilbert Atkinson. |
| 15 | †Stephen Ewen.
†Barnard Archdale.
John Hill.
James Willies.
John Atwood. | 45 Randall Potter.
John Hartley.
Richard Cox.
John Dennys.
Robert Allyn. |
| 20 | John Langley.
Robert Dawson.
Augustine Wilmot.
William Joyner.
Francis Jennens. | 50 William Holbecke.
William Owen, 'generosus.'
William Hugh.
Peerse Underhill.
Richard Rawnce. |
| 25 | Thomas Fawkner.
Robert Egle.
James Hewet.
James Toldervie.
Andrew Burnet. | 55 Richard Gibbons.
John Dewe.
William Hewster.
Roland Davys. |
| 30 | George Munday.
John Massie.
William Asshlow. | †John Clarke. |

Those marked † were pronounced 'excommunicatos' by the Vice-Chancellor.

17 May 1577.

- | | | |
|----|---|--|
| | Richard Flaxney,
William Tillcocke,
William Levens,
Richard Whittington, } Aldermen. | 15 John Hill.
James Willies.
Thomas Atwood.
John Langlay.
Robert Dauson. |
| 5 | Richard Willyams.
Nicholas Todd.
Roger Hewet.
Thomas Smithe.
William Pickaver. | 20 Augustine Wilmot.
William Jones.
Francis Jenens.
Thomas Fawkner.
Robert Egle. |
| 10 | William Alder.
William Spenser.
Thomas Wilde.
Stephen Yewen.
Barnard Arsdale. | 25 James Hewitt.
James Tolteraye.
Andrew Burnet.
George Mundaye. |

John Massye. Sylvester Kitchin.
 30 William Ashlowe.

These appeared, and refused the oath.

2 Oct. 1578, GG., fol. 309 a, has a note of the oath :—

(‘Ye shall sweare that truely ye shall observe and keep all manner of lawful liberties and customs of this University, the which the Chancellor, Masters, and Scholars have reasonably used, without any gainsaying, saving your fidelitie to the Queen’s Majesty ; so God you help, etc.’)

and the statement that it was administered by Dr. Culpeper to Mr. Wylliams, Mayor.

This is followed by these names¹ :—

Adrian Penington.	10 Mr. Furnes.
John Yates.	Mr. Besun.
William Gretham.	Henry Milwarde.
Christopher Gostowe.	Edward Foster.
5 Watkin Jones.	Richard Wells.
Mr ^{is} . Davyes.	15 John Elgar.
Richard Nedle.	Mr ^{is} . Furnisall.
Roger Hannes.	Thomas Mawberlye.
Richard Evans.	Richard Miles.

Also for ‘dressinge of fleshe.’

George Crewe, of St. Tole’s (i. e. S. Aldate’s parish), and Daniel Alectore, of All Souls’ (i. e. All Saints’ parish).

10 Feb. 15⁷⁹/₈₀.

— Levans, Mayor.

Hunt,
 Bennet, } Aldermen ;
 Hartley, }

‘simul cum aliis burgensibus civitatis Oxon. in Ecclesia B. M. V. post participationem Communions per illos constitutam obtulerunt et eorum quisque obtulit unum denarium tanquam pignora perpetuae pacis inter academicos et oppidanos.’

13 Oct. 1580.

— Hartley, Mayor of Oxford, took the oath to observe the privileges and statutes of the University.

3 Oct. 1586.

Mr. Bevans, Mayor, and Dewe and Wittenton, Bailiffs, appeared and took the oath ; but the following Aldermen and fifty-eight Burgesses, duly summoned to take the oath, refused to come.

John Hartley,	} Aldermen.	— Barkesdale.
William Noble,		10 Thomas Coggan.
Edmund Bennet,		Thomas Rowe.
William Fryer.		John Kite.
5 John Almon.		John Dauson.
John Forrest.		John Ewin.
William Huff.		15 Henry Dodwell.
William Barton.		— Royse.

¹ These are not to be mistaken for names of persons taking the oath, but are a list of tavern-keepers, as it would appear.

Andrew Stokes.	Matthew Harison.
Randall ¹ . . .	40 — Wilkes.
Edward ¹ . . .	Richard Allen.
20 Robert ¹ . . .	Richard Potter.
Thomas ¹ . . .	Edmund Becke.
Thomas ¹ . . .	Edmund Barton.
Richard ¹ . . .	45 Richard Cox.
Anthony Wells.	William Tilyear.
25 Andros.	Stephen Laine.
Leonard Frye.	John Denne . . .
John Momford.	Rowe.
Thomas Almond.	50 Humphrey Harbech.
William Titeman.	Oliver Allen.
30 Richard Floyde.	— Tovey.
William Dodwell.	— Picover.
Cakebreade.	— Bankes.
Furnisse.	55 Jerom Green.
Thomas Giles.	— Barnard.
35 — Ellis.	Richard Plumpton.
— Brosh.	Alexander Will. . . .
Fooke Dicke.	Thomas Heath.
Richard Potter.	60 Jeffrye Frye.

They were then pronounced 'contumaces' by the Vice-Chancellor.

After this, the citizens for some time either refused to take the oath or (as is seen in the entries following) sent only the Mayor and Bailiffs. The matter was disputed year by year, but in 1612 the Privy Council ordered the oath to be taken by the fifty-eight burgesses as well.

5 Oct. 1590, between 7 and 8 A.M., Thomas Smith, Mayor, Thomas Mundy and Edmund Batson, Bailiffs of the city of Oxford, took the oath.

4 Oct. 1591, between 7 and 8 A.M., Richard Browne, Mayor, and William Huffe (Husse) and Stephen Ewen, Bailiffs, took the oath.

2 Oct. 1592, Henry Dodwell, Mayor; Hugh Buckner and John Royse, Bailiffs.

3 Oct. 1593, Thomas Rowe, Mayor; Leonard Fray and Thomas Harris, Bailiffs.

2 Oct. 1594, William Levins, Mayor; Walter Payne and Anthony Welles, Bailiffs.

4 Oct. 1596 (in the great Chapel of S. Mary's, where Convocation is usually held), Richard Browne, Mayor; Robert Warde and — Higgins, Bailiffs.

2 Oct. 1598, John Williams, Mayor; Henry Tolderbery and Richard Huntfield, Bailiffs.

2 Oct. 1599, Isaac Bartholomew, Mayor; Ralph Flexney and Francis Harris, Bailiffs.

3 Oct. 1600 (between 6 and 7 A.M.), Thomas Smith, Mayor; and William Wright and John Wardell, Bailiffs.

3 Oct. 1601, Richard Goode, Mayor; Richard Smythe and John Poole, Bailiffs.

3 Oct. 1603, the oath was taken by Thomas Harris, Mayor; Thomas Brookes and Richard Hannes, Bailiffs.

¹ The page is torn and the surnames lost.

3 Oct. 1608, Richard Hanes, Mayor; Richard Painter and William Tyror, Bailiffs.

28 Jan. 1608, John Smith, el. Bailiff, vice William Tiror, recently deceased.

2 Oct. 1609, Thomas Harris, Mayor; Philip Dodwell and Anthony Findall, Bailiffs.

3 Oct. 1610, Wm. Potter, Mayor; Thomas Strawbridge and William Boswell, Bailiffs.

1 Oct. 1611 Matthew Harrison, Mayor; Thomas Sparrowe, Henry Wilkes, Bailiffs.

2 Oct. 1612, in accordance with the order of Privy Council of date 22 June 1612 the oath was taken by—

Ralph Flexney, Mayor.	William Streete.
Isaac Bartholomewe, }	George Chambers.
Walter Paine, }	Edward Forrest.
Richard Hannes, }	35 William Blake.
5 Henry Toldervey, }	Thomas Collins.
William Wright, }	William Cakebread.
Richard Smith, }	Thomas Penne.
John Bird, }	William Bennet.
John Wardell, }	40 William Bland.
10 John Wilmott, Bailiff.	John Horwood.
John Snowe.	Martin Bull.
Thomas Sparrowe.	William Forrest.
Henry Wilkes.	Richard Poole.
Stephen Ewen.	45 Thomas Colie.
15 John Bancks.	Edward Tiliard.
William Perse.	Robert Wilmott.
Thomas Huntfeild.	Richard Syers.
Anthony Wells.	John Dale.
Robert Warde.	50 Thomas Holloway.
20 Martin Powdrill.	Thomas Almount.
John Poole.	Peter Miller.
Henry Piggott.	Bernard Hawes.
John Davenant.	Thomas Rime.
William Simons.	55 Thomas Freeman.
25 John Smithe.	Thomas Burnham.
William Goode.	Philip Newcome.
John Tomlin.	Henry Holloway.
Henry Nicolls.	Ellis Archer.
Timothy Hatton.	60 Edmund Tayler.
30 William Boswell.	John Pimme.
Stephen Fairebread.	William Appleby.
Oliver Smith, Bailiff, was absent through illness.	

4 Oct. 1613, the oath was taken by—

Henry Toldervey, Mayor.	William Potter,	} Assistants.
Isaac Bartholomewe, }	William Wright,	
Matthew Harrison, }	Richard Smith,	
Walter Paine,	10 John Bird,	
5 Baldwin Hodges, }	John Wardell.	
John Davenant, }	Henry Piggott.	

William Boswell.
 Thomas Brookes.
 15 John Carpenter.
 John Smith.
 Thomas Bland.
 Philip Dodwell.
 William Perse.
 20 Walter Toldervey.
 Henry Wilkes.
 Thomas Sparrowe.
 Oliver Smith.
 William Good.
 25 William Cakebread.
 John Tomkins.
 John Smith.
 William Blake.
 Timothy Hatton.
 30 Martin Powdrill.
 John Harwood.
 George Chambers.
 William Bland.
 William Smith.
 35 Richard Siers.
 John Saer.
 Robert Wilmott.
 Thomas Collins.

William Forrest.
 40 Henry Southam.
 Richard Hore.
 Alexander Tredwell.
 Robert Phillis.
 Nicholas Barton.
 45 George Bradford.
 Thomas Freeman.
 Bernard Hawes.
 Walter Allen.
 Morrice Heath.
 50 William Kensall.
 Thomas Huggins.
 Christopher Guile.
 Philip Newcombe.
 — Fawckner.
 55 Hugh Dewe.
 Robert Williams.
 Richard Whetstone.
 Henry Holloway.
 John Benford.
 60 John Dunt.
 John Allen.
 — Tomlinson.
 Francis Hicks.

3 Oct. 1614, the oath was taken by—

William Wright, Mayor.	25 Richard Morgan.
Isaac Bartholomew,	Timothy Hatton.
Walter Paine,	John Tomlins.
Richard Hannes,	William Bennett.
5 William Potter,	William Smith.
Ralph Flexney,	30 John Fletcher.
Richard Smith,	Robert Myton.
John Bird,	Stephen Fairebeard.
Anthony Findall,	William Blake.
10 John Wardell,	Thomas Crompton.
William Chillingworth,	35 Thomas Almont.
William Good,	William Forrest.
William Peirce.	Richard Syers.
Anthony Wells.	Richard Hore.
15 Stephen Ewen.	William Appleby.
Henry Wilkes.	40 Thomas Holloway.
John Poole.	John Dale.
Henry Piggott.	William Misson.
Thomas Brookes.	Walter Jones.
20 William Boswell.	William Goffe.
Oliver Smith.	45 William Jennings.
Thomas Bland.	Philip Newcomb.
John Davenant.	Maurice Heath.
John Smith.	Walter Allen.

- Henry Holloway.
 50 John Allen.
 William Ball.
 Henry Silvester.
 John Browne.
 Nicholas Barton.
 55 Alexander Hill.
 Robert Bussy.
- 3 Oct. 1615, the oath was taken by—
 John Bird, Mayor.
 Walter Paine.
 William Potter.
 William Blake, }
 5 Matthew Bartholomew, } Bailiffs.
 Francis Harris.
 John Poole.
 William Perse.
 John Smith.
 10 William Simonds.
 Thomas Brookes.
 Richard Palmer.
 Henry Bosworth.
 William Charles.
 15 John Dewe.
 Robert Myton.
 Edward Flexney.
 Timothy Hatton.
 William Chillingworth.
 20 William Good.
 Richard Scyers.
 Fulke Emerson.
 Richard Hore.
 Henry Pigott.
 25 John Sare.
 John Ball.
 George Bradford.
 Thomas Almond.
 George Chambers.
 30 Peter Miller.
 Charles Russell.
 Thomas Crompton.
- John Dunt.
 William Kensall.
 William Robinson.
 60 Edward Tomlinson.
 William Hewitt.
 Thomas Haucks.
 Andrew Bance.
- Thomas Coley.
 Thomas Halloway.
 35 Thomas Bland.
 Walter Jones.
 Oliver Smith.
 Robert Wilmott.
 Richard Painter.
 40 Richard Morgan.
 John Tomlins.
 Andrew Bance.
 Alexander Tredwell.
 Thomas Day.
 45 William Wright.
 Nicholas Barton.
 John Phillipps.
 John Ryme.
 Henry Southam.
 50 John Toldervey.
 Barnard Hawe.
 William Hewet.
 Thomas Billingsley.
 John Dale.
 55 Alexander Hill.
 William Humble.
 Richard Wells.
 William Bland.
 Thomas Smith.
 60 William Boswell.
 Alexander Hill.
 John Allen.
 Maurice Heath.

3 Oct. 1616, the oath was taken by—

- Richard Smith, Mayor.
 Thomas Harris, }
 Walter Paine, } Aldermen.
 Henry Southam, }
 5 Henry Bosworth, } Bailiffs.
 Henry Toldervey.
 William Wright.
 Anthony Findall.
 John Wardell.
- 10 Ralph Ratliffe.
 William Perse.
 William Good.
 Stephen Fearbeard.
 William Cakebred.
 15 William Bland.
 John Toldervey.
 Thomas Bland.
 Thomas Brookes.

- | | | |
|----|------------------------|------------------------------------|
| | William Bennett. | Ellis Archer. |
| 20 | John Tomlins. | Roger Stephens. |
| | John Dew. | Thomas —. |
| | William Chillingworth. | 45 Walter Jones. |
| | John Horwood. | Richard Whetstone. |
| | Edmund Flexney. | Ralph Hodges. |
| 25 | Andrew Carpenter. | Richard Astell. |
| | William Atkins. | James Clarke. |
| | Thomas Day. | 50 John Paradise. |
| | William Forrest. | John Browne. |
| | Thomas Holloway. | Francis Wyatt. |
| 30 | Barnard Hawe. | Thomas Wells. |
| | Richard Sires. | George Vaughan. |
| | Richard Hore. | 55 William Corkins. |
| | Alexander Tredwell. | Thomas Freeman. |
| | Thomas Colye. | Fulke Bignell. |
| 35 | Thomas Billingsley. | Walter Wilkins. |
| | Thomas Rudland. | William Pemberton. |
| | William Bolton. | 60 Leonard Greene. |
| | Alexander Hill. | William Sutton. |
| | William Pope. | John Ryme. |
| 40 | James Hall. | William Alley <i>alias</i> Leuret. |
| | William Write. | |

2 Oct. 1617, the oath was taken by—

- | | | |
|----|----------------------------|-----------------------|
| | Walter Paine, Mayor. | Ralph Hodges. |
| | Thomas Harris, { Aldermen. | Alexander Tredwell. |
| | Richard Hannes, { | 30 William Ball. |
| | William Wright. | Hugh Dew. |
| 5 | John Bird. | William Gough. |
| | John Dew, { Bailiffs. | Walter Jones. |
| | William Bland, { | John Bolton. |
| | Robert Ward. | 35 Stephen Guime. |
| | William Good. | Leonard Greene. |
| 10 | William Blake. | John Pim. |
| | Henry Southam. | Thomas Richardson. |
| | Robert Myton. | John Carter. |
| | Thomas Penn. | 40 William Blackett. |
| | John Harwood. | Richard Whetstone. |
| 15 | Robert Cockeram. | William Huett. |
| | Thomas Crompton. | James Read. |
| | Henry Sammon. | William Acton. |
| | Michael Cox. | 45 Humphrey Whistler. |
| | William Chillingworth. | Alexander Hill. |
| 20 | Thomas Almon. | John Knowles. |
| | Richard Scyers. | Thomas Smith. |
| | William Forrest. | Thomas Palmer. |
| | Thomas Coley. | 50 Thomas Nichols. |
| | Richard Hore. | Lewis Jones. |
| 25 | Thomas Day. | John Misson. |
| | George Chambers. | Robert Wilson. |
| | Samuel Cockeram. | Robert Nichols. |

55 Thomas Caulyn (Cantyn).
 Henry Silvester.
 Walter Wilkins.
 William Wells.
 Robert Murren.

60 William Wilton.
 Thomas Haucks.
 Thomas Chapman.
 John Chillingworth.

2 Oct. 1618, the oath was taken by—

William Potter, Mayor.
 William Willis, } Bailiffs.
 William Weekes, }
 Thomas Harris, } Aldermen.
 5 William Wright, }
 Henry Toldervey, }
 John Bird, }
 John Wardell, } Assistants.
 Oliver Smith, }
 10 William Boswell, }
 William Good. }
 Ralph Radcliffe. }
 John Wilmott. }
 Thomas Sparrowe. }
 15 John Smith.
 Timothy Carter.
 John Harwood.
 Henry Southam.
 John Ewin.
 20 John Davenant.
 William Blake.
 Robert Myton.
 William Chillingworth.
 William Perse.
 25 Robert Cockeram.
 William Charles.
 Thomas Pen.
 George Chambers.
 William Fletcher.
 30 William Cakebread.
 John Sayer.
 Edward Tilliard.

Robert Warde.
 Richard Painter.
 35 Philip Dodwell.
 Robert Wilmott.
 William Greene.
 Richard Cliffe.
 William Forrest.
 40 John Dale.
 John Carpenter.
 Humphrey Jennings.
 Thomas Mayo.
 John Ball.
 45 Henry Sammon.
 Peter Miller.
 Stephen Gunne.
 Richard Weller.
 Anthony Crooke.
 50 Arthur Nichols.
 Thomas Streete.
 John Wells.
 Thomas Wells.
 William Goffe.
 55 Lewis Jones.
 Ellis Archer.
 Robert Nichols.
 Nicholas Barton.
 Richard Carter.
 60 James Hall.
 Henry May.
 John Stone.
 John Rondell.

4 Oct. 1619, the oath was taken by—

Oliver Smithe, Mayor.
 Richard Palmer, } Bailiffs.
 Henry Sammon, }
 Thomas Harris, }
 5 Ralph Flexney, }
 John Wardell, } Assistants.
 William Boswell, }
 John Davenant, }
 Ralph Radcliffe. }
 10 William Perce.
 Robert Ward.
 Richard Painter.

William Chillingworth.
 William Good.
 15 William Blake.
 John Dewe.
 William Blake.
 William Bland.
 Henry Southam.
 20 Henry Bosworth.
 Thomas Sparrowe.
 John Evatts.
 Robert Wilmott.
 Henry Higgs.

- | | | | |
|-------------------------------------|--------------------------|----|---------------------|
| 25 | Thomas Bolt. | 45 | William Forrest. |
| | William Cakebread. | | Henry Silvester. |
| | Thomas Crompton. | | Thomas Smith. |
| | John Toldervey. | | William Kensall. |
| | George Chambers. | | Henry Holloway. |
| 30 | John Tomlins. | 50 | William Appleby. |
| | John Smith. | | Peter Miller. |
| | Michael Cox. | | Richard Syers. |
| | Robert Cockeram. | | Walter Wilkins. |
| | Samuel Cockeram. | | Thomas Wells. |
| 35 | John Dale. | 55 | Arthur Nicholls. |
| | Robert Myton. | | John Pym. |
| | Charles Russell. | | Roger Griffin. |
| | Richard Wardell. | | William Huett. |
| | Richard Whetston. | | John Allen. |
| 40 | Barnard Hawe. | 60 | Edward Tomlins. |
| | Stephen Gunne. | | Edward Hussey. |
| | William Jennings. | | John Wood. |
| | Richard Hore. | | Robert Barton. |
| | Humphrey Jennings. | | Anthony Crooke. |
| 3 Oct. 1620, the oath was taken by— | | | |
| | Anthony Findeall, Mayor. | | Richard Cliffe. |
| | Thomas Almond, | | William Jennings. |
| | Charles Russell, | | Richard Whetstone. |
| | William Wright. | | Thomas Weekes. |
| 5 | William Potter. | 35 | Barnard Hawe. |
| | John Bird. | | Richard Hore. |
| | John Wardall. | | William Forrest. |
| | William Boswell. | | Thomas Coley. |
| | John Wilmott. | | Richard Seyers. |
| 10 | William Blake. | 40 | Thomas Billingsley. |
| | Ralph Radcliffe. | | Henry Holloway. |
| | Thomas Brookes. | | Walter Willis. |
| | Richard Painter. | | Henry Silvester. |
| | William Good. | | Peter Miller. |
| 15 | John Horwood. | 45 | Thomas Wells. |
| | John Tomlins. | | William Goffe. |
| | John Dew. | | Edward Tomlins. |
| | William Cakebread. | | John Tredwell. |
| | Henry Cockeram. | | John Davis. |
| 20 | Henry Southam. | 50 | Alexander Hill. |
| | John Neale. | | Walter Jones. |
| | Robert Wilmott. | | Thomas Smith. |
| | George Chambers. | | Arthur Nicolls. |
| | Stephen Fairebeard. | | William Blackett. |
| 25 | William Fletcher. | 55 | John Allen. |
| | William Bland. | | William Bateman. |
| | Richard Wardell. | | Philip Newcombe. |
| | John Toldervey. | | William Hewet. |
| | Thomas Holloway. | | George Thackham. |
| 30 | Humphrey Jennings. | 60 | John Bancks. |

Thomas Nobes.

John Richardson.

John Tomson.

{ William Potter and Oliver Smith are mentioned as Aldermen on 12 Oct. 1620, and Ralph Radcliffe as town-clerk. }

4 Oct. 1621, the oath was taken by—

John Davenant, Mayor.	Thomas Coley.
Joseph Brookes,	William Forrest.
Stephen Feareberd, } Bailiffs.	35 Richard Siers.
William Potter.	John Tredwell.
5 Oliver Smith.	Edward Tomlinson.
Ralph Flexney.	Anthony Crooke.
John Bird.	Arthur Nicols.
William Boswell.	40 John Langley.
John Wilmott.	Walter Jones.
10 William Blake.	John Hinde.
Ralph Radecliffe.	John Brockhurst.
John Harwood.	Jethro Browne.
John Smith.	45 William Manning.
William Goode.	William Huet.
15 Thomas Brookes.	Edward Morris.
John Dale.	William Wells.
William Bland.	William Bullock.
William Fletcher.	50 Edward Williams.
George Chambers.	Thomas Harris.
20 Robert Wilmott.	James Toldervey.
Charles Russell.	Richard Browne.
Thomas Crompton.	Thomas Wells.
Robert Cockeram.	55 John Horwood.
Henry Higgs.	Edward Woolley.
25 Richard Wardell.	Matthew Jennings.
Humphrey Jennings.	William Stevenson.
Richard Hore.	Nicholas Barton.
Stephen Gun.	60 Nicholas Driver.
Richard Whetston.	John Wells.
30 Michael Cox.	John Lovegrave.
William Jennings.	Richard Bradshew.
Richard Siers.	John Barneston (?) (scored out).

29 Apr. 1622, the oath was taken by Thomas Harris, Mayor, vice John Davenant, who died during his year of office.

OATH OF THE SHERIFFS, etc.

No doubt with a similar view of protecting its privileges, the University had obtained the right of exacting an oath to observe the privileges of the University from the Sheriff ('Vice-comes'), and the Under-Sheriff ('Sub-vice-comes') of Oxford and Berks and his servants. This oath, like the preceding one, was long in controversy.

The record of the Sheriffs' taking the oath is very imperfect; and

from this it was sometimes argued that the Sheriff was exempt from the obligation to take the oath. See the 'Acta.'

29 Nov. 1622, it was taken by Rowland Lacy, Knight, the Sheriff.

27 Feb. 163 $\frac{8}{9}$, John Doyley, Esq.¹

27 Feb. 1639, Ralph Warcup¹.

„ 1640, John Doiley¹.

„ 1640, — Libbe¹.

'Anno insequenti adeo turbatae sunt res civiles et magistratuum officia tot periculis et difficultatibus urgebantur, nonnunquam in itineribus Lond. ad Parliamentum necnon Eboracum ad Serenissimam Regis Majestatem ut neque vicecomes Magister Dormer, aut sub-vice-comes juramentum supra hoc anno praestiterunt.' (Q. 16. fol. 133 b.)

16 Mar. 164 $\frac{3}{4}$, it was taken by Thomas Chamberlaine, Baronet, the Sheriff.

6 Aug. 1645, David Walter, Esq.¹

List of Undersheriffs taking the Oath.

14 Dec. 1592, James Kidder (gent., Oxon).

9 Dec. 1593, — Pilsworth (gent.).

22 Dec. 1612, Richard Osbolston.

15 Dec. 1613, Nicholas Robbes.

1 Dec. 1614, Richard Osbolston.

21 Jan. 161 $\frac{5}{6}$, Nicholas Robes.

12 Dec. 1616, William Batson.

28 Dec. 1617, Richard Osbolston.

4 Dec. 1618, Richard Gosteloe.

13 Dec. 1619, Hugh Candishe.

21 Dec. 1620, William Batson.

21 Dec. 1621, Nicholas Crouch.

23 Dec. 1622, Hugh Candishe.

19 Jan. 162 $\frac{4}{5}$, Molinaeus Paulins.

26 Jan. 162 $\frac{4}{5}$, Roger Deane, the Under-sheriff's deputy, took the oath.

4 Feb. 162 $\frac{4}{5}$, Walter Dunche, Esq.

14 Dec. 1625, John Bromely.

12 Jan. 162 $\frac{5}{6}$, John Bromely, Deputy Under-sheriff.

24 Dec. 1627, John Langston.

11 Mar. 164 $\frac{5}{6}$, Thomas Crooke, Esq.

4 Mar. 166 $\frac{1}{2}$, Thomas Cob, Esq.

Servants of the Under-Sheriff taking the Oath.

In the dates given above in 1612-1621 and also in 1622, 1625, 162 $\frac{5}{6}$, 1627, and 20 Aug. 1645, the oath was taken by Timothy Carter, as servant to the Under-Sheriff. On 13 Dec. 1619, Richard Gosteloe was conjoined with Carter in taking the oath. On 28 Mar. 162 $\frac{1}{2}$, Walter Robinson of Lew in Bampton parish, and Thomas Cossam of Burford took the oath as servants of Nicholas Crouch, the Under-Sheriff. On 19 Jan. 162 $\frac{4}{5}$, Thomas Bagwell took the oath as Under-Sheriff's servant.

¹ It is not clear whether these are Sheriffs or Under-Sheriffs.

CARRIERS ('TABELLARII').

When the University conferred the carriership on a man they not only gave him the monopoly of the traffic between his district and members of the University, but also the privilege of not having his horses taken for the post. By charter 'no mayor, sheriff, bailiff, constable, or any other officers or subjects of the crown might take for post (for carriage or any other service) any horse of a scholar or his servant, or of a common servant, or of a privileged person of the University of Oxford.' By their carriership, the carriers were regarded as 'officers and common servants of the University,' and therefore exempted by the charter.

The following list of them comes from GG.

List of Carriers.

'Tabellarius publicus Academiae.'

1553, Robert Towe is mentioned as University carrier to London.

2 Dec. 1562, William Noble, of S. Mart. par., Oxford, was appointed carrier.

20 Apr. 1564, Richard Huet was appointed carrier.

2 Mar. 157 $\frac{4}{5}$, Richard Huet was el. carrier.

17 June 1575, Richard Hwett and Roger Horne were appointed carriers weekly to London and back.

19 Sept. 1575, the election of 2 Mar. was annulled, and in the new election Richard Huet had 2 votes, Roger Horn had 67.

20 Sept. 1575 (GG. 93 b.). Because of the negligence and carelessness of several carriers, many things have miscarried to the loss of many students of the University.

Roger Horn of Evensome was appointed sole carrier to London from Oxford on Wednesdays, and to Oxford from London on Saturdays.

The terms were :—

(1) No privileged person or scholar shall send any stuff, goods, letters, or epistles by any other carrier than the said Roger and his servants to or from London on those days. If they do, they shall be required to pay the said Roger the full carriage for those goods they have sent by other people.

(2) He shall leave Oxford for London on Wednesday and be back on Saturday night at the latest; shall provide some honest man to deliver every man's letters by Sunday noon at latest; shall provide twelve horses, of which six shall be good and sufficient hackney horses, and to use which privileged persons shall have a prior claim; his charges shall be for one horse hire to London or back not over 3*s.* 4*d.*, for carriage of one cwt. 2*s.* 4*d.*, for small wares under $\frac{1}{4}$ cwt. not over $\frac{1}{2}$ *d.* per lb., for money not over 4*d.* in the pound, for lutes and vergenalls at the old rates.

14 Nov. 1581, Thomas Horn, University carrier, asked leave to transfer his office to Richard Smot (Smoot, Smout) and Thomas Cossam. For himself he asked to be appointed University carrier to co. Devon.

(Smout afterwards failed and gave a great deal of trouble. See below.)

8 Nov. 1600, — Bradshawe, the University carrier, was dead, and in his place was appointed Thomas Sharpe, who was required on 30 Dec. to find £400 surety for the proper performance of his office in his own bond and three others.

2 July 1603, John Rewe *alias* Dennis, and John Barnes were appointed carriers to co. Devon and co. Cornwall. (Others were excluded from that office, and by name Nicholas Saunders.)

24 Oct. 1616, Francis Mascall and Thomas his son, of Worcester city, were appointed carriers to Worcester city and county.

26 June 1617, John Bridle of Sydlinge, co. Dorset, was appointed messenger and carrier for co. Dorset and adjacent counties.

26 June 1621, William Coutch, of Pineriocke, co. Cornw., was appointed carrier for Cornwall and adjacent counties.

18 June 1623, John Bridle of Latberie, in par. Colliton, co. Devon, was appointed carrier for co. Devon and adjacent counties.

15 July 1623, Thomas Bridle and Richard his son, of Sidling, co. Dorset, were appointed carriers.

12 Mar. 1624⁴/₅, Robert Prest of Grantham, co. Linc., was appointed carrier for co. Linc. and co. Rutland.

25 Apr. 1625, Alexander Snelgrove, of Exeter city, was appointed carrier for co. Devon.

28 Apr. 1625, Thomas Giles of S. Ebbe's par., Oxford, was appointed carrier to co. Notts and part of co. Leicester.

31 Oct. 1625, Richard Bridle of Whymble, co. Devon, was appointed carrier to co. Devon in place of Snelgrove deceased.

7 Nov. 1625, Thomas Edgerlie of S. Mary's par., Oxford, was appointed carrier between London and Oxford.

10 June 1626, Thomas Wytell was appointed carrier to Windsor and Eton, etc.

7 Aug. 1627, Richard Brown of Winterborne Earles, co. Wilts, was appointed carrier to Sarum and adjacent parts of Wiltshire.

16 June 1629, William Ford of Evilchester, co. Som., was appointed carrier to co. Som.

16 Apr. 1631, Gregory Maies of Barturgis, co. Glouc., was appointed carrier to Bath and Bristol. Between Lady Day and Michaelmas he was to go and return every fortnight, and between Michaelmas and Lady Day to go and return once every three weeks.

1 Aug. 1631, John Turner of Grantam, co. Linc., was appointed carrier in place of Robert Prest, res.

1632, Robert Schooler of Macylefield, co. Glouc., was appointed carrier in place of Gregory Maies.

30 May 1635, John Bartlet of Honington, co. Devon, was appointed carrier to Devon, etc.

23 June 1635, William Dix of Leffield, in par. Shipton-under-Whitchwood, co. Oxon, was appointed carrier to co. Som.

9 Oct. 1635, Hugh White of Christ-Malford, co. Wilts, was appointed carrier to Bristol and Bath.

29 Oct. 1635, Thomas Holmes of Orton, co. Westmorland, was appointed carrier to co. Cumberl. and co. Westmorl.

28 Mar. 1637, John Rainoldes of Sydlinge, co. Dorset, was appointed carrier to co. Dorset.

3 Apr. 1641, John Collier of Westmouton, co. Som., was appointed carrier to co. Som.

23 June 1642, Robert Morwin of Westbury, co. Glouc., and John Lomder were appointed fish-carriers—to carry to the University fish of all kinds and particularly salmon.

29 June 1642, Francis and John Mascall, of Worcester city, were appointed carriers to Worcester city.

The following notices about the carriers are brought together to show the immense amount of trouble which they caused to the University. Smout's bankruptcy also proves incidentally the importance of the traffic which passed through a carrier's hands.

16 Jan. 157 $\frac{3}{4}$, the carrier to Exeter obtained from Convocation a paper under the University seal intimating that he was '*Tabellarius a partibus occidentalibus ad Academiam Oxon.*'

2 Mar. 157 $\frac{4}{5}$, Convocation annulled the election of a carrier by Congregation and elected Richard Huet, '*publicus Academiae tabellarius*'; and appointed a committee to draw up the conditions which he must observe.

22 May 1594, a committee was appointed to consider the debts of Richard Smout, the carrier, and to discuss about the election of a successor.

6 June 1594, in Convocation the decrees of the committee appointed by Convocation 22 May 1594, to advise about Richard Smowt's debts were read over, viz. :—that when the committee met on 23 May,

(1) Dr. Edwardes, Mr. Everie, Mr. Masters, of All Souls' Coll., Mr. Winwoode, Mr. Kekewich exhibited to the committee a schedule¹ containing the names of those of Smout's creditors who were of the privilege of the University, with the sums due to each.

(2) The committee also inspected another schedule with the names and claims of all creditors (whether privileged or townsmen) drawn up by Richard Barker before Smout's flight on information which (as Barker took oath) Smout himself had supplied.

(3) The committee decided that Edwards, Everie, Masters, Winwoode, Kekewich, on giving security, '*super indemnitate creditorum privilegiorum ac Universitatis*,' should have a grant of the carriership (vacant by Smout's flight) for thirty years (and for quinquennial periods beyond that if they had not in that period collected out of the profits of the place enough to pay the above claims), they giving an account of their receipts under oath to the Vice-Chancellor.

The committee met again on 25 May and finally decided that the office of carrier should be granted to the above Edwardes, etc., for the next thirty years without any accounts being called for, provided within the next seven years they paid the claims of the privileged creditors, or else yearly paid a '*pro ratâ*' portion of these claims out of the profits of the office till the claims were fully satisfied.

7 June 1594, Convocation decided that the payment should be in the form of a '*pro ratâ*' portion paid yearly ('*ut supra*'); and a committee was appointed to advise about the security above specified.

In this Convocation a schedule was read assenting to the above arrangement, signed by

John Case.

Thomas Dochen.

Matthew Gwin.

Anthony Gate.

Henry Beaumont.

John Hunt.

Thomas Master.

Richard Crakanthorp.

Henry Cogan.

Stephen Aynscombe.

Thomas Alwin.

Anne Garbrand.

William Hooper.

Thomas Belke.

Thomas Dennington.

George Trenchard.

Anthony Wells.

¹ See below, p. 318.

The schedule above referred to is found in L. 10, fol. 277 a.

'The names of privileged persons to whom Smoot ye Carrier is indebted.

Dr. Case and Mr. Dr. Gwyn £55.	John Hunt £3.
Dr. Dochen £50.	Richard Garbrand £20.
Dr. Edwards £62.	Martin of Carfox £10.
Bursars of All Souls £74.	George Trenchard £10.
Bursars of Corpus £30.	Byllie of Queen's Col. £5.
Bursars of New Coll. £70.	Austin of Oriel Coll. 40s.
Keckwich of New Coll. £40.	Coggin of Oriel Coll. 13s.
Winwood of Magd. Coll. £75.	Humes of Oriel Coll. 6s. 6d.
Evorie £60 10s.	Denington the beadle £24.
Hooper £10.	Mr. Laurence Michelburne ¹ £25.
Maysters of Merton Coll. £21.	Mrs. Lloyd £44 10s.
Colmer of Merton Col. £10.	Mr. Roger Brasgirdle £20.
Gates of Univ. Coll. £14.	Mr. Wells £4.'
Beumont of All So. £22.	

The schedule concludes with a request from the above creditors that the carrier's office may be granted for a term of years to certain of their number who shall be charged with the satisfaction of their claims and give 'sufficient security for the true delivery of all scholar's goods (and privileged persons') from time to time and also for the serving of the University in such sort as heretofore hath been covenanted with the late carriers.

21 March 159⁴/₅, the Chancellor wrote from the court 7 Feb. 159⁴/₅, recommending Richard Barker for the place of carrier. 'Barker, having been brought up under Richard Smowt, late carrier, is well acquainted with the carrier's business; while under Smoote, he was careful and circumspect in his doings and accompted a faithful and just man; since the breaking of Smoote, he has filled the place with diligence, care, and the good liking of the University; he is well furnished with hackney horses and teams and able to pay for any damage or loss.'

The Vice-Chancellor indicated that Cossam's place as well as Smoote's was vacant, and so Barker was elected carrier *vice* Cossam, and a committee appointed to draw up terms for him.

18 July 1595, a committee appointed in the matter of the debts of Richard Smout, late carrier, drew up the following scheme:—

Goods were often spoiled and lost through the negligence of the carriers; the committee thought that this could best be prevented by the grant of the carriership to some one for a period of years.

Such a grant had been made to Thomas Edwards, D.C.L., Robert Master, D.C.L., John Ivorie, M.A., Ralph Winwood, M.A., and Peter Kekewich, B.C.L., or their deputy.

The committee confirmed this grant, and made the following conditions.

The grant was to run for thirty years, and an annual fee of 4*d.* was to be paid for it to the Vice-Chancellor.

The deputy must be neither Richard Smowt (Smoot) nor Thomas Cossam, late carriers.

The deputy must be a 'persona privilegiata'².

The terms of the carriership were to be the same as those formerly assigned to Smowt, viz.:—

(a) The carrier is to go every week to London and back (except Christmas

¹ This entry is scored out.

² This clause was withdrawn by Convocation on 29 Aug. 1595.

week and a week at either Easter or Whitsuntide). He is to leave Oxford on Monday, and London on Wednesday; and must be back in Oxford by Thursday at the latest.

(b) He is to provide six hackney horses from Oxford to London and six back.

(c) Letters are to be delivered in Oxford and London within a day of his arrival and wares and money are to be delivered before his return journey.

(d) He may charge 2s. 4d. for a cwt. of goods; a halfpenny per lb. for goods under a quarter of a cwt.; 4d. in the £ for conveyance of money; for lutes and virginalls as in former years; for the hire of a horse either way 3s. 4d. (finding horsemeat by the way at his own charge).

The syndicate above-mentioned was to have a monopoly of carriage to and from London ('except the Wednesday carrier as is accustomed'). Any scholar or privileged person sending goods, etc., by another carrier must pay to the syndicate the full amount of the hire.

This indenture was to be void if Richard Smout paid his creditors in full.

The yearly profits of the carriership were to be applied to pay Smout's creditors 'pro rata portione.'

29 Aug. 1595, Richard Barker was appointed carrier in place of Cossam; but he was to be required to give security yearly for performance of the office.

25 Nov. 1596, the Vice-Chancellor unburdened himself to Convocation about the troubles of his office. Among these, the business about the carriers was not the least. Smout was bankrupt, and refused to satisfy his creditors. Barker (who had been appointed in Cossam's place), after a year's experience of the carriership, protested he could not give new securities for the discharge of his office, as required by the above decree of Convocation.

A committee was, therefore, appointed to discuss about Barker's securities, and to examine the indentures made about Smout last year by Dr. Edwards, Dr. Masters, and others.

In the same Convocation a petition from certain citizens of Oxford was read:—

'Richard Smout, it was said, was, on his last admission to his carriership, required to give sureties for his honest dealing in his office towards all men; and relying on this we entrusted him with the delivery of our goods and sums of money. It is now alleged, on his bankruptcy, that the security was only for the goods, etc., of privileged persons. Please meet our claims as well as theirs out of the bonds of his you have forfeited.'

Matthew Harrison claimed £35.

Hugh Buckner claimed £20.

Martin Powdrell claimed £12.

William Wright claimed £10.

5 Aug. 1597, the Vice-Chancellor reported numerous complaints against the University carriers, particularly 'by certain French gentlemen who are here in the University for the purpose of study.'

Two jurists, John Snow and Roger Jones, were appointed to proceed, in the name of the University, against the sureties of Richard Smout, late carrier.

The powers of the committee 'de tabellariis' were continued to Michaelmas.

30 Mar. 1598, Dr. Masters and others sought to resign their grant of their carriership. This was referred to a committee to decide on it and report to Convocation.

Proceedings of this committee.

(1) 8 Apr. 1598, Dr. Edwards, Dr. Masters, and Mr. Kekewich offered to resign the carriership, but this was postponed till the others (Mr. Winwood and Mr. Ivory) appeared.

William Bradshaw was appointed to act as carrier (as deputy of the above syndicate?) till further order.

(2) 21 Apr. 1598, Dr. Edwards was very urgent to resign the carriership, protesting that he had made nothing out of it; but the delegates postponed the matter till the others also appeared and resigned.

(3) 25 Apr. 1598, exactly the same thing took place.

26 Apr. 1598, Convocation renewed the powers of the committee.

11 Apr. 1600, a committee was nominated to discuss about the carriers.

CARPENTERS ('Fabri lignarii').

4 July 1565, a committee was appointed to arrange terms with two carpenters, who should 'curam suscipere totius theatri nuper erecti' (i. e. of the wooden stage set up for University ceremonies in S. Mary's Church).

14 July 1565, (GG.), Richard Brimpe (Brimpton) and William Peckover (Pickaver), carpenters, Oxford, were to have a salary of four nobles per annum, and were to set up in S. Mary's Church the frame already made for the Vespers and Act and other ways as oft as the University has need on warning of ten days before Vespers, Act, or other exercise of learning.

For the keeping of the frame they might use the house under the Convocation house in S. Mary's Church, where shall be kept also one joined chair wrought with two lions' heads for the Chancellor or his deputy, one joined settle for the two proctors, one joined settle for the senior and the father of the Act, one joined settle for the respondent, five large forms with backs for the D.D.'s, B.D.'s, and heads of houses, eighteen joined forms with lintels, twelve joined forms with rails and turned posts, ten oaken desks to stand before the M.A.'s in the Act, and other plain forms and boards to make desks for the Doctors as need shall require. The University Clerk is to keep these under the Convocation house, and to have access to them.

This agreement was signed 29 Oct. 1565.

7 July 1579, — Daniell was adm. carpenter in place of Piccover, deceased.

14 Nov. 1581, Mr. Furrs and Mr. Gibbard were to have back their bond 'pro quodam lignario mortuo.'

20 March 1598, Thomas Augustine and Edward Thorneton were appointed 'fabri lignarii Universitatis' on the old conditions.

BOOKSELLERS AND BOOKBINDERS.

The University (as the notices which follow show) had the exclusive right of admitting to these (conjoined) trades.

The form of admission set forth that the person admitted was 'admissus in numerum bibliopolarum Universitatis necnon licentiatus ad vendendum et ligandum libros quoscunque infra Universitatem pro suo libero arbitrio.'

The business can hardly have been a profitable one, since we find

several of them (e.g. Conrad Millar, Joseph Barnes, and Robert Caye) admitted to keep taverns to eke out the profits of their trade.

The following list of booksellers comes from GG.

Admitted to be Booksellers.

11 Aug. 1556, Nicholas Wayte and Richard Walles.
 27 Jan. 156⁶/₇, Conrad Myller.
 28 June 1570, Nicholas Clyfton.
 6 Oct. 1570, Christopher Cavie¹.
 21 Mar. 157⁰/₁, William Spyre² (Spyere, Spier, Spire).
 8 Sept. 1573, Joseph Barnes³ (Barens) and Robert Caye³.
 5 Dec. 1573, Richard Garbrand³.
 25 Mar. 1574, Dominique Pinart.
 24 Apr. 1577, Humphrey Archer.
 27 Nov. 1590, Robert Foxon, Thomas Middleton, Francis Peirce (Peerce), and Stephen Wilson.

16 Mar. 159⁸/₉, John Crosley.
 21 Mar. 161⁶/₇, it was reported that there were several booksellers, bookbinders, and stationers in the University not admitted to that trade. All such were to be compelled to be admitted by the University. No one was to be admitted bookseller, etc., unless he could show at least seven years' apprenticeship to the trade. No one of them was to take second-hand books from 'young, unthrifty and suspicious scholars and parsons (persons?),' and they were to try to discover from the head or tutor of the scholar's college or hall whether the books offered to them for sale were lawfully come by. (GG. fol. 331 a.)

The booksellers in the University at this time who had formerly been admitted were:—

Joseph Barnes, Francis Peerse, Dominic Pinart, John Garbrand, William Spier, Richard Wylcocks, William Turner, William Davies, Edward Forrest, Henry Bluett⁴, Robert Nixon *alias* Way, William Toldervey, John Westall.

The admissions given after that date are:—

16 May 1617, Roger Barnes was admitted bookseller.
 10 June 1617, William Wildgoose was admitted bookseller.
 11 June 1617, John Allam was admitted bookseller.

23 May 1617 (GG. fol. 331 b).

William Wilgose, Christopher Barker, John Allam, William Johnson, John Chambers, were summoned before the Vice-Chancellor and asked how they had presumed to set up as booksellers without leave of the Vice-Chancellor.

John Chambers asserted that because he was a 'citizen of Oxford' he could set up a bookshop. The Vice-Chancellor contradicted this, and told him and the others that no one could sell books in the University without licence from the University.

23 July 1617 (GG. fol. 331 b), Richard Wylcocks, bookseller, was brought before the Vice-Chancellor and asked when and for what sum he had bought

¹ 19 Apr. 1574, the Chancellor recommended that Caye should have 'a monopoly of second-hand books,' since he was in difficulties through sickness and the pressure of competition.

² He was admitted on the Chancellor's recommendation. He was of S. Mary's parish, and was still bookseller in 1590.

³ He was still bookseller in 1590.

⁴ Henry Blewet, bookseller (S. Mary's par.), occ. Dec. 1610.

'Smyth's Sermons' of John Diuate, undergraduate, and what he thought the said Diuate's age was. He thought him, he replied, about twenty years old, and bought the book of him for 2s. 6d. since the end of June. About 6 July he bought of him also 'Brightman on the Revelation' in English, 'Dery's Lectures upon the Hebrews,' and some part of 'Vives' in parchment, 'Xenophon's Life of Cyrus,' and 'Homer's Iliads, Greek and Latin,' all new books, and paid him 4s. He asserted further that on enquiry he was told that Diuate had no college or hall nor had any tutor.

Wylcocks for these two offences was fined £5.

PARCHMENT-SELLERS.

The University appointed a parchment-seller ('pergamenarius').

The following are the notices about this.

Admitted to be parchment-seller.

12 Aug. 1556, James à Wood.

30 Sept. 1564, Thomas Wadloff.

3 Apr. 1567, Gilbert Burnet *alias* Cornyshe.

... Thomas Gowre.

21 Feb. 159 $\frac{3}{4}$, William Jennings (*vice* Gowre, res.).

... John Cooke (the only notice of him is that he preceded the following).

... Henry Dochin.

6 Jan. 162 $\frac{0}{1}$, Richard Parne (*vice* Dochin dead).

INN-KEEPERS AND VINTNERS.

The University had the monopoly of granting licences to sell wine or keep an inn, 'infra praecinctum Universitatis.' It will be observed that booksellers were admitted to these licences in order to increase the profits of their trade.

15 Sept. 1619, William Potter had obtained a licence from the Mayor and city to sell wine within the University and city. The Vice-Chancellor directed John Thymble (Esquire bedell of Theology) and Roger Jones (Registrar of the Vice-Chancellor's court) to interdict him from selling wine within the University and to take down the 'signum sive hederam' at 'the sign of the Bear.' They did this next day.

21 Sept. 1620, the Vice-Chancellor issued a prohibition to the Mayor (Oliver Smith) restraining him from granting a licence to sell wine to William Potter. 21 Oct. 1620, William Potter surrendered to the University a licence to sell wine issued to him by the city, in presence of Sir Chilston Calmadge, Knight; Nathaniel Carpenter and Matthew Styles, Fellows of Exet.; William Hacke, bedell; and Roger Jones, Registrar of the Vice-Chancellor's court.

19 Oct. 1620, the following vintners surrendered to the University licences to sell wine which had been granted them by the city:—

Powdrell, Martin, surrendered a licence granted by the city 31 Apr. 1592.

Davenant, John, " " " 4 June 1604.

Harris, Katherine, and Francis, her son, surrendered a licence granted by the city 25 Sept. 1620.

2 Jan. 162 $\frac{0}{1}$, the following vintners were forbidden to pay anything to the city on pretext of obtaining a licence to sell wine:—William Grisse, William Brooke, Martha Garbrand (widow), and John Davenant.

Admitted to sell wine.

- Lant, Bartholomew, 24 Nov. 1558, lic. to sell wine.
 Comber, Thomas, 12 Feb. 156 $\frac{2}{3}$, adm. innkeeper; of S. Martin's par.
 Hill, John, 12 Aug. 1563, adm. innkeeper; of S. Mary's par.
 Haynes, Richard, 20 May 1564, adm. innkeeper; of S. Ebbe's par.
 Readinge, Reinold, 6 June 1566, adm. innkeeper.
 Harkes, Garbrande (bookseller), 20 June 1566, lic. to sell wine.
 Wenwright, Edward, and Ellen, his wife, 6 Sept. 1568, lic. to sell wine.
 Misson, Thomas, 3 June 1570, adm. innkeeper.
 Barnes, Joseph (bookseller), 12 Nov. 1575, lic. to sell wine and keep an inn.
 He still occ. as vintner 6 Oct. 1596.
 Jackson, Henry, 23 Dec. 1584, lic. to sell wine.
 Jackson, Henry, and Martha, his wife, 21 Jan. 158 $\frac{4}{5}$, lic. to sell wine. This licence was confirmed 15 Feb. 161 $\frac{6}{7}$.
 Welles, Richard, 5 Feb. 159 $\frac{2}{3}$, lic. to sell wine. He resigned this lic. 14 Jan. 161 $\frac{1}{2}$. He was manciple of S. Jo. Coll.
 Underhill, Piercy, 6 June 1596, lic. to sell wine and keep an inn.
 Benkley (? Bentley), Thomas, occ. 6 Oct. 1596, vintner.
 Godstilo, Philip, occ. 6 Oct. 1596, innholder.
 Pennington, Elizabeth, occ. 6 Oct. 1596, innholder.
 Harks *alias* Garbrand, Anne, widow, 31 Jan. 160 $\frac{3}{4}$, lic. to sell wine.
 Garbrand *alias* Herks, John (bookseller), 24 Oct. 1609, lic. to sell wine.
 Grisse (Gryise, Gris, Griffe), William, 15 Jan. 161 $\frac{2}{3}$, lic. to sell wine.
 Barnes, Joseph, and his wife, Barbara, 20 Sept. 1613, lic. to sell wine.
 Grisse, William, and his wife, Alice, 29 June 1615, lic. to sell wine.
 Garbrand *alias* Herks, Martha, widow of John Garbrand, 29 Sept. 1617, lic. to sell wine.
 Hollam (Hallam), Thomas, and Jane, his wife, 15 Apr. 1623, lic. to sell wine.
 Harris, Francis, and Elizabeth, his wife, 5 Oct. 1623, lic. to sell wine. Francis Harris was bailiff of the city in 162 $\frac{6}{7}$.
 Barnes, Barbara, widow, and Anne, daughter, of Joseph Barnes, 29 June 1624, lic. to sell wine.
 Turner, William, 3 Aug. 1627, lic. to act as innkeeper for Barbara, widow of Joseph Barnes.
 Bodicot, Humphrey, 10 Oct. 1627, res. his own licence, and was lic. to act as innkeeper for Martha, widow of Christopher Rogers, M.A., Princ. of N. I. H., and formerly widow of John Garbrand.
 Franklin, Thomas, 2 Mar. 163 $\frac{6}{7}$, adm. to open an inn in All Saints' parish under the sign of 'the King's Arms.' He was of Holywell par.
 Wilsford, Thomas, 29 Apr. 1645, lic. to sell wine as deputy of John Sambache, M.D., who had the licence in right of his wife Anne (daughter of Joseph) Barnes.
 Henne, Henry, 7 Mar. 164 $\frac{5}{8}$, lic. to sell wine.
 Whicker, John, 18 July 1653, had Francis Harris' lic. transferred to him.
 Moreton, John, 20 Mar. 166 $\frac{1}{2}$, lic. to sell wine.

ASSISE OF WINE.

The vintners and innkeepers were obliged to observe the assise of wine fixed from time to time by the Vice-Chancellor and the Clerks of the Market:

9 Sept. 1546, the vintners or innholders (Edmund Irysshe, alderman, represented by — Cokyn; Elizabeth Horsington, widow; and Garbrand Harks) admitted that for some months they had been selling wine above the assise fixed by the Vice-Chancellor. They undertook in future to sell the 'lagena' of 'Gascoyn wine,' 'French wine,' and 'secke' for 12*d.*

28 Sept. 1626, William Griffe, Thomas Hallam, and Francis Harris (vintners) appeared before the Vice-Chancellor; and affirmed that a 'pipe of Canarie, secke, and of Maligoe is much risen in price'; it cost them from the merchant £20 a pipe, and they reckoned the charges for carriage and leakage, etc., at £4 more; they could not therefore sell a quart of those wines under 14*d.* The Vice-Chancellor, 'respectu bellici dissidii inter Anglos et Hispanos,' fixed the selling-price of those wines at 1*s.* 2*d.* per quart.

17 Feb. 162 $\frac{6}{7}$, these three appeared and stated that a tun of French wine (viz. of white and claret) was become so dear that it cost them £25 and more. They wished to raise the selling price of these wines 1*d.* a quart; and it was accordingly raised from 8*d.* to 9*d.* per quart.

10 Apr. 1627, they produced testimony from Francis Knowles, Mayor of Southampton, and others, that vintners could not sell French wines under 10*d.* per quart. The price was therefore raised to 10*d.* per quart.

15 Aug. 1627, the selling-price of French wines was fixed at 9*d.* a quart.

8 Nov. 1628, they produced testimony from the Society of Vintners, London, that 'vinum dulce Hispanicum, Anglicè *seacke*,' could not be sold under 16*d.* a quart; and the price was fixed accordingly.

TAVERN KEEPERS.

'Licences to sell ale' were issued by the University. It will be observed that they were very frequently granted to bedells and college-servants to make up the scanty profits of their places.

The holders of them had to give sureties that they would not allow gambling ('unlawful games') on their premises, nor permit the use of flesh on fasting-days.

Licences to sell Ale.

Wainwright (Wenwright), Edward, adm. 30 Jan. 156 $\frac{7}{8}$. He was cook of Magd. Coll.

Cornyshe, Richard, adm. 30 Jan. 156 $\frac{7}{8}$. He was cook of Queen's Coll.; he occ. 157 $\frac{8}{9}$.

Maye, Jerome, adm. 30 Jan. 156 $\frac{7}{8}$. See All So. list [Part ii. p. 11].

Crane, Thomas, „ „ He was servant of Dr. Barber of All So.

Webster, Richard, adm. 13 Feb. 156 $\frac{7}{8}$. See S. Jo. list [Part ii. p. 29].

Phillips, John, „ 15 Feb. „ See Ch. Ch. list [Part ii. p. 13].

Alettor (Alector, Elector), Daniel, adm. 10 Mar. 157 $\frac{0}{1}$. See Corp. list [Part ii. p. 15, note 53] Of All Saints' par. ; he occ. 158 $\frac{7}{8}$.

Davis, Evan, adm. 7 Mar. 157 $\frac{1}{2}$, a privileged person.

Mosgrove, Richard, adm. 7 Mar. 157 $\frac{1}{2}$, a privileged person ; of All Saints' par. ; he occ. 157 $\frac{8}{9}$.

Atwode, Robert, adm. 14 Mar. 157 $\frac{1}{2}$, a privileged person ; of S. Ald. par. ; Mary, his widow, occ. after 157 $\frac{8}{9}$.

Myllar, Conrad, 16 Sept. 1572, a bookseller ; he occ. 158 $\frac{7}{8}$; of S. Mary's parish.

Joyner, Richard, adm. 23 Dec. 1573, a privileged person ; of Holywell parish.

Copperthwayte, Thomas, adm. 8 July 1578, a fuller ; of S. Peter in E. par.

Mericke, John, adm. 23 Oct. 1578, of S. Peter in E. par. ; a sadler in 1587.

Baughe, Thomas, adm. 9 Nov. 1578, a priv. pers. ; of S. Peter's in the East par. ; a serving-man.

Gosteloe, Philip, adm. 19 Jan. 157 $\frac{8}{9}$, of Holiwell ; occ. 1587, then of All Saints' par.

Smallman, William, adm. 22 Jan. 157 $\frac{8}{9}$, of S. Peter in E. par.

Williams, Hugh, " " of S. Thomas' par.

Bennet, Robert, " " of S. Mart. par.

Raulings, Thomas, " " of S. Peter in E. par.

Gough, Richard, " " of St. Peter-le-Bailey par.

Wood, Henry, " " of S. Ebbe's par.

Maberley, Thomas, " " " "

Browne, Roger, " " " "

Aprichard, William, " " of S. Mary Magd. par.

Lewes, Nicholas, " " " "

Elger, John, " " " "

1590 in St. Peter in E. par. ; he occ. in 1605.

Hill, John, adm. 22 Jan. 157 $\frac{8}{9}$, of S. Mary Magd. par.

Robinson, Edward, adm. 22 Jan. 157 $\frac{8}{9}$, of S. Mary's par. ; occ. in 1596.

Miller, Henry, " " " "

Godstowe, Christopher, " " of S. Peter in E. par.

Jones, Thomas, " " of S. Peter-le-Bailey par. ; he occ.

1590.

Jones, Watkin, " " of S. Peter in E. par.

Fayrebeard, Thomas, " " of S. Thomas par.

Malett, Robert, adm. 19 Oct. 1579, of All Saints' par.

Heron, James, adm. 19 Feb. 157 $\frac{9}{10}$, of St. Mary Magd. par.

Whitacres, Henry, adm. 2 Mar. 157 $\frac{9}{10}$, of S. Peter-le-B. par.

White, Richard, adm. 13 Oct. 1580, of S. Mary Magd. par.

Heron, Thomas, adm. 13 June, 1581, of Binsey par.

Noble, William, adm. 1 Oct. 1581.

Mortyn, John, 17 June 1583, of S. Michael's par.

Stangar *alias* Gawen, Katherine, adm. 16 Jan. 158 $\frac{3}{4}$, widow, of S. Ald. par.

Musgrove, Margaret, adm. 16 Jan. 158 $\frac{3}{4}$, of All Saints' par. ; she married Barten Bote.

Crewe, George, adm. 16 Oct. 1584, of S. Aldate's par.

Grittam (Gretham), William, adm. 9 Nov. 1584, of St. Peter's in East par.

Cotton, Simon, adm. 16 Nov. 1584, of S. Mar. Magd. par.

Venables, John, adm. 19 Jan. 158 $\frac{4}{5}$, of S. Mary's par. ; S. Mart. par. in 158 $\frac{7}{8}$; see below in the list of 'privileged persons' for 1584.

Clifton, John, adm. 5 Oct. 1586, of S. Peter's in E. par.
 Wardell, John, adm. 25 Nov. 1586, of S. Peter's in E. par.
 Gowre, Thomas, adm. 27 Apr. 1587, of Holliwell par.
 Evans, Hugh, adm. 5 Sept. 1587, of S. Peter-le-B. par.
 Foster, Edward, adm. 6 Oct. 1587, of S. Martin's par.
 Cavie, Robert, „ „ of S. Mary's par.
 Johnson, Peter, „ „ of S. Peter-le-Bailey.
 Tilsley, James, „ „ of S. Michael's par.; 'Tinsley,' occ.

1590.

Fonche (Fennce), Bernard, adm. 6 Oct. 1587, of S. Ebbe's par.
 Byston, Richard, adm. 6 Oct. 1587, of S. Mary's par.; a cook.
 Woode, Mary, adm. 12 Jan. 158 $\frac{7}{8}$, of S. Aldate's par.
 Boote, Barten, „ „ of All Saints' par.
 Croslye, Richard, „ „ of S. Peter-le-B. par.
 West, Richard, „ „
 Pouldrell, William, „ „
 Penington¹, Adrian, adm. 19 Jan. 158 $\frac{7}{8}$, of S. Peter in E. par.
 Grettam (Grittam), Mrs., adm. 19 Jan. 158 $\frac{7}{8}$.
 Davyes, Mrs., adm. 19 Jan. 158 $\frac{7}{8}$.
 Nedle, William, „ „
 Hannes (Hanes), Roger, adm. 19 Jan. 158 $\frac{7}{8}$, of S. Mar. Magd. par.
 Wells, Richard, adm. 19 Jan. 158 $\frac{7}{8}$, of S. Mary Magd. par.; occ. in 1607.
 Furnifall, Mrs., adm. 20 Jan. 158 $\frac{7}{8}$.
 Fryne, John, adm. . . . 1588, of S. Aldate's par.
 Harris, John, adm. 16 Jan. 15 $\frac{89}{90}$, of S. Peter in E. par.
 Williams, Hugh, adm. 16 Jan. 15 $\frac{89}{90}$, of S. Mary Magd. par.
 Alettor, Ellen, adm. 2 May 1590, widow, of All Saints' par.
 Hodges, John, „ „ of S. Aldate's par.
 Powell, Robert, adm. 29 May 1590, of S. Michael's par.; occ. in 1596.
 Parvis, Abraham, adm. 15 July 1590, of S. Peter-le-B. par.
 Freman, Robert, adm. 9 Oct. 1590, of S. Ebbe's par.; occ. in 1610.
 Compe, George, „ „ of All Saints' par.
 Prickett (Prycket), Edward, adm. 10 Sept. 1591, of S. Ebbe's par.; occ.
 in 1596.

Lingard, Robert, adm. 26 Apr. 1593, of S. Martin's par.
 Lingard, Elizabeth, adm. 2 June 1596, „ „
 Stronge, Sampson, „ „ of S. Aldate's par.
 Wilson, John, „ „ of S. Mary Magd. par.
 Cavy, Jane, adm. 21 Sept. 1596.
 Dic, Richard, „ „
 Godstow, Joan, „ „
 Gouch, William, „ „
 Miles (Myles), Richard, „ „ occ. in 1606.
 Milward, Henry, „ „ the University stationer; perhaps
 the same as 'Henry Miller' above.

Price, Ellen, adm. 21 Sept. 1596.
 Quayt, Richard, adm. 21 Sept. 1596.
 Warener (Wariner, Warriner), John, adm. 21 Sept. 1596; occ. in 1605.
 Genings, Martha, adm. 7 Oct. 1597.
 Needle, Richard, „ „ occ. in 1606.
 Milward, Mrs., adm. 11 Jan. 160 $\frac{4}{5}$, widow of Henry, *supra*.

¹ See note 1, p. 305.

Cracknol, Gabriel, adm. 11 Jan. 160 $\frac{4}{5}$.
 Hill, William, „ „
 Hoare, Robert, „ „
 Day, John, „ „
 Wethrall (Wetherall), Thomas, adm 11 Jan. 160 $\frac{4}{5}$.
 Acton, Thomas, adm. 11 Jan. 160 $\frac{4}{5}$, of S. Mary Magd. par.
 Benett, Edmund, „ „
 Cave, Martin, „ „
 Colton, John, „ „
 Davies, William, „ „
 Lichfield, John, „ „
 Bluet (Blewet), Henry, adm. 18 June 1606.
 Barnes, Joseph, adm. 12 Mar. 160 $\frac{9}{10}$.
 Cliffe, Richard, „ „
 Crosseley, John, „ „
 Dawson, Edward, „ „
 Fisher, Matthew, „ „
 Oram (? Cram), Richard, adm. 12 Mar. 160 $\frac{9}{10}$.
 Petoe, Humphrey, adm. 12 Mar. 160 $\frac{9}{10}$.
 Powdrell, William, „ „
 Tyrer, Elizabeth, „ „ a widow.
 Yorke, William, „ „

BREWERS OF ALE AND BEER.

The University exercised extensive rights over brewers; admitting them to the practice of their trade, specifying the premises which they were to use, fixing the days for their brewing, and determining from time to time the price at which their ale and beer should be sold. They paid 3*s.* 4*d.* for their admission.

The following is a list of persons admitted to brew ('adm.') or occurring as brewers ('occ.'). It is followed by a list of persons admitted to act as brewers' clerks, an office which was also governed by the University.

Elmes, Thomas, adm. 21 May 1555.
 Comber, Thomas, adm. 12 Feb. 156 $\frac{2}{3}$, of S. Mart. par.
 Hyll, John, adm. 12 Aug. 1564, of S. Mary's par.
 Haynes, Richard, adm. 20 May, 1565, of S. Ebbe's par.
 Barton, John, adm. 11 Apr. 1567.
 Readinge, Richard (? Reynold), adm. 6 June 1567.
 Misson, Thomas, adm. 3 June 1570.
 Greene, Thomas, adm. 26 Oct. 1570.
 Carpenter, Andrew, adm. 19 Dec. 1570.
 Barton, William, adm. 16 Mar. 157 $\frac{0}{1}$.
 Markham, Christopher, adm. 22 Jan. 157 $\frac{1}{2}$, of S. Peter le B. par.
 Mayo, John, adm. 6 Feb. 157 $\frac{1}{2}$, of Abington, Berks.
 Williams, William, adm. 18 Apr. 1572, a serving-man.

Robinson, James, adm. 8 Apr. 1572.

Reading (Redding), Elizabeth, adm. 14 Jan. 157 $\frac{4}{5}$, widow of Reinold Reading.

Hewett, Anne, adm. 12 May 1581, of S. Mary Magd. par., a widow.

Flaxney, Alice, adm. 12 May 1581, of S. Mich. par.; a widow, adm. on the death of her husband.

Burnett, Cicely, adm. 12 May 1581, of All Saint's par., a widow.

Smith, John, adm. 5 June 1581, of S. Ald. par.; a John Smith, jun., retired from brewing 5 Dec. 1588.

Tilliard, William, adm. 22 June 1582.

Carpenter, John, adm. 24 Mar. 158 $\frac{3}{4}$; resigned his licence 160 $\frac{2}{3}$.

Lawrence *alias* Iverie, Thomas, adm. 12 Feb. 158 $\frac{4}{5}$, of S. Ebbe's par.

Philipps, Thomas, adm. 7 Mar. 158 $\frac{4}{5}$, of S. Ald. par.; occ. 1598.

Eaton, Luke, adm. 16 July 1585, of S. Mary Magd. par.

Hill, Alexander, adm. 16 July 1585, occ. 1606.

Elston (Ellston, Eyston), <John>, adm. 16 July 1585, of S. Mary Magd. par.

Cumber (Comber), <Edward>, adm. 16 July 1585; occ. 1591.

Robinson, —, adm. 16 July 1585, widow; occ. 1594.

Fisher (Fysscher), Matthew, adm. 28 Mar. 1586; res. his licence 10 Jan. 159 $\frac{0}{1}$.

Missen, Katherine, adm. 5 Aug. 1586; dead by Dec. 1588.

Greene, Jerome, adm. 6 Aug. 1586.

Wykes (Weeks), William, adm. 12 Oct. 1586; occ. 1606.

Smith, Oliver, adm. 2 Jan. 158 $\frac{6}{7}$, son of Thomas Smith.

Marcham, Margaret, adm. 4 July 1587, widow, of S. Peter in E. par.

Swete (Sweate), Winifred, adm. 9 Oct. 1587, widow; retired 2 Nov. 1591.

Snow, <John>, occ. 31 Aug. 1587.

Horsman, Nicholas, adm. 14 Oct. 1587; occ. 1598; of S. Ebbe's par.

Markam, Elizabeth, adm. 7 Feb. 158 $\frac{7}{8}$.

Scotte, Andrew, adm. 13 May 1588.

Cogan, Edmund, adm. 21 June 1588.

Tilcocke, Richard, adm. 2 Dec. 1588.

Willis, John, adm. 5 Dec. 1588.

Toldervey, Henry, adm. 8 Feb. 158 $\frac{8}{9}$; occ. 1596.

Jackman, Mr., occ. 8 Feb. 158 $\frac{8}{9}$.

Jonnes, Robert, adm. 2 Sept. 1589; occ. 1606.

Marshall, Robert, adm. 13 Mar. 158 $\frac{9}{10}$.

Scotte, Roger, occ. 13 Mar. 158 $\frac{9}{10}$.

Marshall, John, adm. 29 May 1591, son of Robert Marshall.

Middleton, John, adm. 3 Sept. 1591.

Isacke, Bartholomew, adm. 2 Nov. 1591.

Nicols, Henry, adm. 1 Feb. 159 $\frac{2}{3}$.

Brian, Richard, adm. 19 Apr. 1593.

Smith, Elizabeth, occ. 19 Dec. 1593, wife of John Smith.

Smith, —, occ. 19 Dec. 1593, widow.

Chanell, John, adm. 20 Nov. 1595.

Sherbroke, Michael, adm. 18 Dec. 1595.

Smith, William, adm. 20 Jan. 159 $\frac{5}{8}$.

Carpenter, Edward, adm. 23 Jan. 159 $\frac{5}{8}$.

Carpenter, John, adm. 30 May 1596; res. his licence 30 July 1612.

Hannes, Richard, adm. 15 July 1596.

- Johnes, Robert, adm. 3 Mar. 159⁷/₈; ? if same as before; see also below.
 Sherbrok, —, occ. 22 Apr. 1598, widow.
 Brooks, Thomas, adm. 22 Apr. 1598.
 Meeke, George, adm. 30 Apr. 1601.
 Hodskins *alias* Saunders, William, adm. 30 Dec. 1601.
 Smith, Richard, adm. 16 July 1603.
 Dewe, William, 14 May 1604.
 Kight (Kyte), Jerome, adm. 2 Oct. 1604; readm. 16 Dec. 1610.
 Johnes, Roger, adm. 20 Dec. 1604.
 Johnes, Robert, adm. 23 Aug. 1606.
 Smith, Oliver, adm. 7 Dec. 1607.
 Black (Blake), William, adm. 6 June 1608; occ. 1630.
 Forest, Edward, adm. 9 Jan. 160⁸/₉.
 Cossam, Elizabeth, occ. 9 Dec. 1609, widow of Thomas Cossam.
 Wallis, Edward, adm. 9 Dec. 1609.
 Flexney, Edmund, adm. 3 May 1610.
 Bosworth, Henry, adm. 26 Sept. 1610; adm. again 10 Dec. 1618.
 Rives, Timothy, adm. 11 Mar. 161⁰/₁.
 Rondell, Thomas, occ. 3 Apr. 1611.
 Cogan, Thomas, adm. 3 Apr. 1611.
 Blagrove, Thomas, adm. 30 July 1612.
 Hodgins, John, adm. 6 Oct. 1613.
 Willis, Martin, adm. 15 Dec. 1614.
 Clutterbook, Toby, M.A., adm. 6 May 1616.
 Bolter, John, adm. 6 Apr. 1617.
 Yate, John, adm. 17 Feb. 161⁸/₉.
 Willis, William, adm. 11 July 1619, bailiff of city of Oxon.
 Jones, Elizabeth, adm. 11 July 1619, widow of Robert Jones.
 Wheeler, John, adm. 15 July 1619, husband of Edith, widow of Richard Hands; Wheeler was dead by Dec. 1629.
 French, Thomas, M.A., adm. 15 July 1619; adm. as executor of the will of Henry Toldervey.
 Wallis, Anne, adm. 15 July 1619, widow of Edward Wallis.
 Smith, Alice, adm. 14 Jan. 16¹⁹/₂₀, widow of Richard Smith.
 Carpenter, Tomisina, adm. 14 Jan. 16¹⁹/₂₀, widow of Edward Carpenter.
 Burte, John, adm. 21 Feb. 16¹⁹/₂₀.
 Bowell, John, adm. 21 Nov. 1620.
 Hill, Alexander (junior), adm. 17 Jan. 162⁰/₁, son of Alexander Hill, *supra*.
 Smith, Oliver, adm. 17 Nov. 1621, ? son of Oliver Smith, *supra*.
 Spicer, Richard, adm. 17 Nov. 1621.
 Pinke, Daniel, adm. 27 July 1622.
 Pinke, Thomas, adm. 20 Dec. 1622.
 Smith, Thomas, adm. 13 Jan. 162²/₃, son of Alderman Oliver Smith, *supra*.
 Blagrove, John, adm. 19 Feb. 162⁴/₅.
 Hill, John, adm. 21 Dec. 1626.
 Horne, Richard, adm. 21 Dec. 1626.
 Weeks, Henry, M.A., adm. 24 Jan. 162⁶/₇, son of William Weeks, *supra*.
 Jacob, George, adm. 6 July 1629; adm. again 19 July 1632.
 Hannes, Richard, adm. 21 Dec. 1629.
 Farmar, Richard, adm. 15 Apr. 1630.
 Levins, William, adm. 11 Oct. 1630.
 Burnett, Thomas, adm. 17 Dec. 1630.

Bowell, Robert, adm. 18 Dec. 1630, son of John Bowell.
 Keit, Elizabeth, adm. 24 Feb. 163 $\frac{1}{2}$, daughter of Jerome Keite, *supra*.
 Southbie, Robert, adm. 30 June 1632.
 Wallis, William, adm. 11 Jan. 163 $\frac{2}{3}$.
 Rouse, John, adm. 14 Oct. 1633.
 Bosworth, Alice, occ. 6 Aug. 1635, widow of Henry Bosworth, *supra*.
 Chillingworth, William, adm. 6 Aug. 1635.
 Smith, Thomas, adm. 13 Oct. 1637, son of Oliver Smith.
 Chillingworth, Ralph, adm. 13 Oct. 1637, son of William Chillingworth.
 Yates, Anthony, adm. 9 Oct. 1638.
 Cave, Walter, adm. 20 Dec. 1638.
 Gregory, Richard, adm. 9 Oct. 1639.
 Smith, Oliver, adm. 4 Jan. 164 $\frac{1}{2}$.
 Wilson, Robert, adm. 5 Dec. 1644.
 Chillingworth, Mary, adm. 18 Dec. 1644, widow.
 Polson, Thomas, adm. 18 Dec. 1644.
 Brooke, Anthony, adm. 19 Dec. 1644.
 Butler, Richard, adm. 19 Dec. 1644.
 Doyley, William, adm. 9 Nov. 1649.
 Lippgate, Martin, adm. 9 Nov. 1649.
 Heywodd, Francis, adm. 13 Dec. 1650.

BREWERS' CLERKS AND WORKMEN.

Longe, William, 13 Feb. 158 $\frac{5}{8}$, adm. brewer's clerk to Giles Swete, Bailiff of S. Jo. Coll.
 Archer, Ellis, 1 Oct. 1616, adm. 'clericus pandoxatorum.'
 Prickett, William, 6 July 1617, adm. 'workman-foreman-brewer.'
 Carpenter, Robert, 9 Sept. 1617, adm. 'workman-foreman-brewer.'
 Carpenter, William, 25 Jan. 162 $\frac{2}{3}$, adm. ale-brewer's clerk.
 Cumber, John, 25 Jan. 162 $\frac{2}{3}$, adm. ale-brewer's clerk.
 Hall, Thomas, 18 June 1623, adm. 'foreman ale-brewer.'
 Parkes, Chrysostom, 11 Oct. 1630, adm. brewer's clerk.

COURSES FOR THE BREWERS.

There are two points in which attention may be drawn to the powers of the University over the brewers. The first is the fixing of courses for their brewing (which seems to have been done about the beginning of each term); the second is the fixing of the rates at which they were to sell.

The first of these is illustrated in the following notices:—

2 Aug. 1549, Edward Fryer, Robert James, Edward Glympton, John Barton, William Pantrye and the other brewers were directed to brew in couples on Mond., Wedn., and Frid., and Mrs. Snow alone on Sat.: i.e. Mr. Gunter and Abel ¹Smith; Mr. Iryshe and Mr. Wyllmot; Mr. Fryer and Mrs. Pye; Mr. Haukyns and Mr. Tylcock; Mr. Walkelyn and Mr. Pantrye; Mr. Flaxney and Mr. Leke; Mr. James and Mr. Hewet; Mr.

¹ On 20 Feb. 155 $\frac{6}{11}$, Abel Smith occurs as the Warden of the Corporation of brewers ('gardianus artis brasiatorum').

Glympton and Mr. Barton. The course was to begin on Mond. 12 Aug. 1549 with Mr. Fryer and Mrs. Pye. [GG.]

5 Nov. 1580, the Vice-Chancellor assigned a course to the brewers, as follows, to be observed under a penalty of £10. [GG. fol. 159 b.]

Mond. 7 Nov., Markham;	Mond. 21 Nov., Misson;
Wedn. 9 Nov., Hewet;	Wedn. 23 Nov., Grene;
Frid. 11 Nov., Cogan;	Frid. 25 Nov., Swett;
Sat. 12 Nov., Flaxney;	Sat. 26 Nov., Hill;
Mond. 14 Nov., Cumber;	Mond. 28 Nov., Thomas Smith;
Wedn. 16 Nov., Robinson;	Wedn. 30 Nov., Tilcoke;
Frid. 18 Nov., Barton;	Frid. 2 Dec., Markham;
Sat. 19 Nov., Redding;	Sat. 3 Dec., Hewett;

and so on in rotation.

Tuesd. 15 Nov., John Smith, and so on each Tuesd. 'a tribus in tres septimanas.'

Thursd. 22 Nov., Burnet, and so on each Frid. 'a tribus in tres septimanas.'

21 May 1581, (GG., fol. 160 a), Arthur Yeldard, Vice-Chancellor, assigned a course to the brewers:—

Frid. 12 May, Reddinge;
 Sat. 13 May, Missen;
 Mond. 15 May, Grene;
 Wedn. 17 May, Swett;
 Frid. 19 May, Hill;
 Sat. 20 May, Tilcocke;
 Mond. 22 May, Markham;
 Wedn. 24 May, Hewett;
 Frid. 26 May, Cogan;
 Sat. 27 May, Flaxney;
 Mond. 29 May, Cumber;
 Wedn. 31 May, Robinson, [in a later hand, T. Smith];
 Frid. 2 June, Barton;
 Sat. 3 June, Redding;
 Mond. 5 June, Missen, [in a later hand, Th. Lawrence];
 Wedn. 7 June, Grene, [in a later hand, Carpenter, Burnett (scored out), Jackman];
 and so in rotation.

Thursd. 18 May, Burnett, and so on each Thursd. 'a tribus in tres septimanas,' 'from three weeks to three weeks,' i. e. once in three weeks.

Tuesd. 23 May, Thomas Smith, and so on each Tuesd. 'a tribus in tres septimanas.'

Tuesd. 30 May, John Smith, and so on each Tuesd. 'a tribus in tres septimanas.'

7 Aug. 1593, the Vice-Chancellor assigned days to the brewers:—

Wedn. 8 Aug., Robert Jones;	Frid. 17 Aug., Henry Toldervey;
Thursd. 9 Aug., John Marshall;	Sat. 18 Aug., Bartholomew Isaac;
Frid. 10 Aug., Thomas Smith;	Mond. 20 Aug., Alexander Hill;
Sat. 11 Aug., (Widow) Barton;	Tuesd. 21 Aug., (Widow) Robinson;
Mon. 13 Aug., (Widow) Redding;	Wedn. 22 Aug., (Widow) Smith;
Tuesd. 14 Aug., Richard Tilcocke;	Thursd. 23 Aug., John Willis;
Wedn. 15 Aug., Edward Cumber;	Frid. 24 Aug., Robert Marshall;
Thursd. 16 Aug., Nicholas Horsman;	Sat. 25 Aug., Richard Brian;

Mond. 27 Aug., Thomas Cossam ; Thursd. 30 Aug., Oliver Smith ;
 Tues. 28 Aug., Edmund Coggen ; Frid. 31 Aug., Robert Jones ;
 Wedn. 29 Aug., John Snow ; Sat. 1 Sept., John Marshall ;
 and so on in rotation.

29 Apr. 1595, the Vice-Chancellor assigned the brewers their course :—
 Mond. 5 May, Oliver Smith ; Mond. 19 May, William Weeks ;
 Wedn. 7 May, Nicholas Horseman ; Wedn. 21 May, Henry Tolderbye ;
 Frid. 9 May, John Marshall ; Frid. 23 May, Isaacke Bartholomew ;
 Sat. 10 May, Thomas Smith ; Sat. 24 May, Alexander Hill ;
 Mond. 12 May, (Widow) Barton ; Mond. 26 May, Robert Marshall ;
 Wed. 14 May, (Widow) Reading ; Wedn. 28 May, Thomas Cosham ;
 Frid. 16 May, Richard Tylkocke ; Frid. 30 May, John Snow ;
 Sat. 17 May, — Brian ;
 and so in rotation.

20 Jan. 159 $\frac{5}{8}$ (GG., fol. 169 a), the Vice-Chancellor assigned the brewers their course :—

Tuesd. 27 Jan., Oliver Smith ;	Tuesd. 10 Febr., — Sherbroke ;
Wedn. 28 Jan., Nicholas Horsman ;	Wedn. 11 Febr., Alexander Hill ;
Frid. 30 Jan., John Marshall ;	Frid. 13 Febr., Robert Marshall ;
Sat. 31 Jan., Thomas Smith ;	Sat. 14 Febr., Thomas Cossam ;
Mond. 2 Febr., (Widow) Barton ;	Mond. 16 Febr., — Cogan ;
Tuesd. 3 Febr., — Chanell ;	Tuesd. 17 Febr., John Snow ;
Wedn. 4 Febr., Richard Tilcock ;	Wedn. 18 Febr., — Isaacke ;
Frid. 6 Febr., — Brian ;	Frid. 20 Febr., William Smith (scored out and Richard Hannes written) ;
Sat. Febr. 7, Wiliam Weekes ;	Sat. 21 Febr., — Midleton ;
Mond. 9 Febr., Henry Toldervie ;	

and so in rotation.

It was decreed that John Carpenter should observe this course next after Midleton.

15 Apr. 1596, Edmund Lilly, Vice-Chancellor, assigned a course to the brewers, under a penalty of £5 to the proctors for its violation.

Mond. 19 Apr., Oliver Smith ;	Frid. 6 May, Henry Tolderbey ;
Wedn. 21 Apr., John Carpenter ;	Sat. 7 May, — Sherbroke ;
Frid. 23 Apr., Nicholas Horsman ;	Mond. 9 May, Alexander Hill ;
Sat. 24 Apr., John Marshall ;	Wedn. 11 May, Robert Marshall ;
Mond. 26 Apr., Thomas Smith ;	Frid. 13 May, Thomas Cossam ;
Wedn. 28 Apr., Widow Barton ;	Sat. 14 May, Mr. — Cogan ;
Frid. 30 Apr., Mr. — Chenell ;	Mond. 16 May, Mr. — Snow ;
Sat. 31 Apr., — Tylcoke ;	Wedn. 18 May, Mr. — Isack ;
Mond. 2 May, — Brian ;	Frid. 20 May, William Smith ;
Wedn. 4 May, William Weeks ;	Sat. 21 May, — Midleton ;

and so in regular rotation.

30 Oct. 1596, Thomas Ravis, Vice-Chancellor, appointed days for the ale-brewers.

Mond., Sherebrooke ;	Frid., Carpenter ;
Wedn., Hill ;	Sat., Horsman or Brian (scored through) ;
Frid., Marshall ;	Mond., Weeks ;
Sat., Cossam ;	Wedn., Toldervie ;
Mond., Coggame ;	
Wedn., Snow ;	

and so in perpetual rotation.

The quarter of best ale is to be sold for—

18 June 1552 2s. 8d.

2 July 1552 3s.¹

The quarter of 'potus primarius' is to be sold for—

17 Sept. 1552 3s. 4d.

14 Nov. 1552 3s. 8d.

20 June 1553 3s. 8d. (barley being 11s. 8d. per qr.).

31 Oct. 1553 2s. 8d. (barley being 8s. 8d. per qr.).

24 Feb. 155 $\frac{3}{4}$ 2s. 4d.

9 June 1554. 3s.

2 July 1554 2s. 8d.

21 July 1554 3s. 4d.

5 Sept. 1554 3s. 8d.

21 Oct. 1554 4s.

18 Jan. 155 $\frac{4}{5}$ 4s. 4d.

9 Jan. 156 $\frac{5}{8}$ 4s.

22 Feb. 156 $\frac{5}{8}$ 4s. 4d.

5 Nov. 1566 4s.

11 Nov. 1566 3s. 8d.

13 June 1567 3s. 4d.

16 July 1567 3s. 8d.

13 Dec. 1567 4s. 4d.

20 Mar. 156 $\frac{7}{8}$ 4s.

28 May 156 $\frac{7}{8}$ 4s. 8d.

24 Jan. 157 $\frac{9}{11}$ 3s. 4d.

11 Apr. 1571 3s. 8d.

11 Dec. 1574 4s.

16 Mar. 157 $\frac{4}{5}$ 4s.

The quarter of
ale is to be

The kilderkin of
double beer is
to be

The kilderkin ('semi-
cadus') of single beer is
to be

23 July 1577 5s.

...

...

20 Dec. 1578 4s. 8d.

3s. 8d.

...

24 Jan. 157 $\frac{8}{9}$ 3s. 8d.

3s. 4d.

...

23 May 1579 3s. 4d.

3s.

1s. 6d.

4 Nov. 1579 3s. 8d.

3s. 4d.

1s. 8d.

14 Oct. 1580 4s.

...

...

5 Nov. 1580 4s.

3s. 8d.

1s. 10d.

22 Mar. 158 $\frac{9}{11}$ 3s. 8d.

3s. 4d.

1s. 8d.

25 June 1582 ...

4s. 4d.

2s. 2d.

26 June 1585 4s. 4d.

4s.

2s.

4 July 1585 4s. 8d.

4s. 4d.

2s. 2d.

8 Nov. 1585 5s.

...

...

28 Mar. 1586 5s. 4d.

5s.

2s. 6d.

10 July 1586 5s. 8d.

...

...

31 Aug. 1587 5s.

4s. 8d.

2s. 4d.

9 Oct. 1587 4s.

3s. 8d.

1s. 10d.

11 Nov. 1587 3s. 8d.

3s. 4d.

1s. 8d.

21 June 1588 3s. 4d.

3s.

1s. 6d.

4 Nov. 1588 3s. 8d.

3s. 4d.

1s. 8d.

2 May 1589 4s. 4d.

4s.

2s.

15 Dec. 1590 5s. 8d.

5s. 4d.

2s. 8d.

¹ Barley in Oxford Market being 10s. per quarter.

	The quarter of ale is to be	The kilderkin of double beer is to be	The kilderkin of single beer is to be
28 Feb. 1590 ¹	5s. 4d.	5s.	2s. 6d.
13 Aug. 1591	5s. 4d.	5s.	2s. 6d.
14 Aug. 1591	5s.	4s. 8d.	2s. 4d.
15 Sept. 1591	4s. 8d.	4s. 8d.	2s. 4d.
24 July 1592	4s.	3s. 8d.	1s. 10d.
3 June 1594	5s.	4s. 8d.	2s. 4d.
26 Apr. 1595	6s.	5s. 8d.	2s. 10d.
4 Dec. 1595	5s. 4d.	5s.	2s. 6d.
14 Nov. 1597	5s. 4d.	5s.	2s. 6d.
21 July 1599	3s. 8d.	4s. 4d.	2s. 2d. ¹
29 June 1605	5s.	4s. 8d.	2s. 4d. ²
10 Nov. 1611	5s.	4s. 8d.	... ³
30 Oct. 1612	5s. 4d.	5s.	...
18 Dec. 1615	5s. 4d.	5s.	... ⁴

	Quarter of ale to be sold at.	Barrel (= 2 kilder- kins) of best or double beer to be sold at.	Barrel of middle beer to be sold at.	Barrel of single beer to be sold at.	Malt being at... per quarter.
20 Apr. 1620	4s. 8d.	8s. 8d.	...	4s. 4d.	17s.
27 Mar. 1621	4s. 4d.	8s.	6s.	4s.	13s. 4d.
14 July 1623	5s. 8d.	10s. 8d.	8s.	5s. 4d.	30s.
4 July 1625	5s. 4d.	10s.	7s. 6d.	5s.	22s. 8d.
20 Dec. 1625	5s. 8d.	10s. 8d.	...	...	26s.
21 Dec. 1626	5s. 4d.	10s.	...	...	20s.
9 Apr. 1627	5s.	9s. 4d.	7s.	4s. 8d.	...
16 Jan. 1627 ⁷	4s. 8d.	8s. 8d.	...	...	16s.
19 Apr. 1630	5s. 8d.	10s. 8d.	...	...	26s. 8d.
12 Oct. 1633	5s. 8d.	10s. 8d.	...	...	26s. 8d.

BAKERS.

The University, in virtue of its charters, claimed control over the bakers of Oxford. They were admitted by the Vice-Chancellor in his court to the right of making and selling bread.

At the time of their admission they were bound by oath to observe the price and weight of bread fixed from time to time by the Clerks of the Market.

To detect any infringement of this, each baker was required to stamp the loaves made by him with his mark. This mark was assigned him at his admission, and is generally recorded in GG. The mark was generally

¹ Malt being 18s. per quarter.

² Malt being 19s. per quarter.

³ Malt being 20s. per quarter.

⁴ Malt being 23s. 4d. per quarter, and barley 24s. per quarter.

the initial or initials of the baker's surname or names, but sometimes a rose, fleurdelys, cross, circle, saltire, spurriall or the like, punctured on the top of the loaf.

Fines levied for selling light bread, etc., were taken and disposed of by the University. See an example, p. 252.

It will be noticed that the University admitted bedells and other servants to bake, with a view to making up the scanty profits of their office.

There were two classes of bakers:—‘brown-bakers’ (‘admissi ad pinsandum panes atros’); and ‘white-bakers’ (‘admissi ad pinsandum panes albos’).

The following notice supplies a good illustration of the jealousies between the two branches of the trade, which the University had to suppress.

28 Nov. 1550, a complaint was lodged from the white-bakers (1) that the brown-bakers asked ‘yt ye peny lofe of all maner grayne may waye 3 half-peny wheten lofs.’

(2) That they alleged ‘yt it were for a comone welthe yt ye white bakers myght bake all kind of bread.’

The Vice-Chancellor to settle this dispute ordered the ‘magistri pistorum utriusque artis’ to appear before him.

2 Dec. 1550, Andrew Burnett, ‘magister artis alborum pistorum,’ and others of his craft came and alleged against Robert Wylde, (‘praefectus seu magister artis pistoriae nigrae’), Thomas March, Geratt Plowgh, and Nicholas Chapman, brown-bakers, that they baked of ‘purum frumentum’ more bushels a week than the statutes of their craft allowed. Wyld and March admitted that in one week they might bake as much as six bushels and over of ‘purum frumentum.’

The Vice-Chancellor ordered them that they were to bake only ‘bread diversorum granorum called brown bread’—of which the penny loaf was to weigh four halfpenny loaves of ‘cocket called whitebread.’

5 Dec. 1570, Wyld and the other brown-bakers promised not to bake ‘purum frumentum’ except for the use of their families, ‘et pro certis venalibus vocatis caks.’

LIST OF BROWN BAKERS.

[‘Adm.’=‘admitted’ on the date given; ‘occ.’=‘occurs’ on the date given, and is used where the date of admission has not been found.]

Cartwright, Thomas, occ. 31 Jan. 154 $\frac{7}{8}$.

Colton, Richard, occ. 15 Feb. 154 $\frac{7}{8}$.

Vaughan (Vaghan), Maurice, occ. 15 Feb. 154 $\frac{7}{8}$.

Gorton, John, occ. 4 May, 1548.

Oliver, Nicholas, occ. 4 May, 1548.

Wetherall, Thomas, occ. 4 May, 1548.

Matherstone, John, occ. 23 Nov. 1548.

Plowgh (Plowe), Gerrat (Gerard), occ. 23 Nov. 1548.

Comber, John, occ. 4 Nov. 1550.
 Wyld, Robert, occ. 4 Nov. 1550.
 Chapman, Nicholas, occ. 2 Dec. 1550.
 March, Thomas, occ. 2 Dec. 1550.
 Smalman¹, William, adm. 18 Nov. 1578.
 Yewen², Stephen, adm. 26 Mar. 1584.
 Ward, William, adm. 23 July 1595.

This list is clearly incomplete. Sometimes the entry of admission is given only as 'admissus ad pinsandum.' Hence some admissions of brown-bakers have probably crept into the white-bakers' list.

LIST OF WHITE BAKERS.

['adm.' = admitted; 'occ.' = occurs, as before. They seem to have paid 3s. 4d. for admission.]

Williams, Richard, occ. 26 Nov. 1545.
 Baylie, Thomas, occ. 5 Dec. 1545.
 Wyllyes, Robert, occ. 5 Dec. 1545.
 Burnett, Andrew, occ. 25 Aug. 1546.
 Tilcocke, (Tylcoke), William, occ. 29 Mar. 1547.
 Joyner, John, occ. 17 Dec. 1547.
 Kyrkman, William, occ. 27 Apr. 1548.
 Lewes, John, occ. 6 July 1549.
 Fallows, Richard, adm. 25 Oct. 1549.
 Elmes, Thomas, adm. 21 May 1555.
 Sutton, John, adm. 25 May (1560?).
 Hill (Hyll), John adm. 12 Aug. 1564 of S. Mary's parish.
 Whytt, John, adm. 25 Oct. 1565, of S. Aldate's parish.
 Gennens (Genyns), Francis, adm. 21 Dec. 1566.
 Grene, Robert, adm. 13 Dec. 1567.
 Misson (Mysson, Missen), Peter, adm. 19 July, 1569, of S. Thos. par.
 Stakes, Thomas, adm. 4 Nov. 1569.
 Misson, Thomas, adm. 3 June 1570.
 Andrews, Richard, adm. 28 Feb. 1571.
 Burnett, Andrew, adm. 20 Sept. 1575.
 Goughe, Richard, adm. 9 Apr. 1576, a privileged person.
 Hill (Hyll), William, adm. 11 July 1576, of S. Peter in E. par.
 Smyth, Thomas, adm. 15 Dec. 1576, of S. Aldate's par.
 Williams, Richard, occ. 26 Mar. 1577.
 Furnesse, William, occ. 26 Mar. 1577. He was still a baker in 1587.
 Massey, John, occ. 26 Mar. 1577.
 Broune (Browne), Richard, adm. 9 July 1578, of All Saints' par. He was still a baker in 1587.
 Tilliard (sometimes spelt 'Taylor'), William, adm. 20 May 1580.
 Myles, Richard, adm. 22 June 1582, of S. Thos. par.
 Roue, Richard, adm. 1 Dec. 1584, of S. Mart. par.
 Scott, Roger, adm. 7 July 1585.

¹ Of S. Peter in the E. par.; a bedell.

² Of S. Peter le Bailey par.

Bull, Martin, adm. 16 July 1585, of S. Mary Magd. par.
 Stacie, Thomas, adm. 13 July 1586, of S. Mary Magd. par.
 Becke *alias* Cave, Nicholas, adm. 22 July, 1586, of S. Peter in E. par.
 Warde, Robert, adm. 23 July 1586, of S. Mich. par.
 Jackman, Cicely, adm. 27 July 1586, of S. Mart. par.
 Isacke, Bartholomew, adm. 21 Dec. 1586, of S. Ald. par. ; dead by Sept.

1623.

Collins, Thomas, adm. 28 Mar. 1587, of S. Ald. par.
 Clare, Nicholas, adm. 28 Mar. 1587, of S. Peter in E. par.
 Nicolls (Nicholas), Robert, adm. 18 Aug. 1587, of S. Mary Magd. par.
 Tilcocke, Richard, adm. 16 Dec. 1587.
 Baker, William, adm. 28 Feb. 1588, of All Saints' par.
 Kensall, William, adm. 29 Oct. 1591.
 Longe, John, adm. 22 Oct. 1593.
 Raineфорde, Charles, adm. 28 Jan. 1594.
 Willmot, John, adm. 23 July 1595.
 Cox, John, adm. 23 July 1595 ; dead by Sept. 1615.
 Stacy, John, adm. 12 Dec. 1595.
 Slatter, John, adm. 25 Jan. 1596.
 Sherebrok (Sherborne, Sherbrue), Michael, adm. 15 July 1596.
 Meeke George, adm. 3 June 1597.
 Flecher, John, adm. 3 Mar. 1597 ; dead by Sept. 1615.
 Cope, John, adm. 26 Oct. 1598.
 Hill, Alexander, adm. 11 June 1599, of S. Thos. par.
 Poole (Pole), John, adm. 31 Oct. 1600. Osbaston, Arthur, adm. 20 Sept.
 Barnes, John, adm. 5 Feb. 1601. 1613.
 Warde, William, adm. 5 Feb. 1601. Whisler, Humphrey, adm. 21 July
 Furnis, William, adm. 16 July 1603. 1615.
 Genings, Richard, adm. 16 July 1603. Cox, Beatrice, adm. 16 Sept. 1615
 Tyliard, Arthur, adm. 16 July 1603. (widow of John Cox, *supra*).
 Bell, William, adm. 15 June 1604. Ascue, Andrew, adm. 25 Sept. 1615.
 Towe, Leonard, adm. 22 June 1604. Bartholomew, Matthew, adm. 25 Sept.
 Tyer, William, adm. 3 Aug. 1604. 1615.
 Tredwell, William, adm. 12 July, Fletcher, Ellen, adm. 25 Sept. 1615
 1605. (widow of John Fletcher, *supra*).
 Hickoke, Roger, adm. 3 Dec. 1605 ; Griffith, Roger, adm. 25 Sept. 1615.
 dead before Nov. 1611. Warde, Edward, adm. 25 Sept. 1615.
 Price, John, adm. 3 Dec. 1605. Warner, Edward, adm. 25 Sept. 1615.
 Banger, Barnabas, adm. 4 July 1606. Bartlett, Richard, adm. 5 Oct. 1615.
 Brooks, Thomas, adm. 6 Nov. 1607. Daniel, Edward, adm. 5 Oct. 1615.
 Carter, Anthony, adm. 22 Jan. 1607. Wright, William, adm. 5 Oct. 1615.
 Daniel, Nicholas, adm. 9 Oct. 1610. Fletcher, William, adm. 1 Mar. 1616.
 Webbe, Thomas, adm. 30 Oct. 1610. Weekes, Luke, adm. 22 Mar. 1616 (of
 Wolley, John, adm. 12 Jan. 1611. S. Clem. par.).
 Baylie, William, adm. 8 Feb. 1611. Thame, Samuel, adm. 26 Apr. 1617.
 Willis, John, adm. 8 Feb. 1611. Morgan, Richard, adm. 3 May 1617.
 Terrye, Michael, adm. 12 Mar. 1611. Daie, Nicholas, adm. 9 Oct. 1617.
 Tomlin, John, adm. 22 Oct. 1611. Fox, Simon, adm. 9 Oct. 1617.
 Harris, William, adm. 4 Nov. 1611. Fowlkes, Samuel, adm. 28 May
 Rudlande, George, adm. 4 Nov. 1618.
 1611. Weller, Ethelbert, adm. 19 Oct.
 Allen, Thomas, adm. 5 July 1613. 1618.

- Tomson, William, adm. 19 Oct. 1618.
 Butcher, Edward, adm. 23 Oct. 1620.
 Higgins, Robert, adm. 23 Oct. 1620.
 Vernulio, John, adm. 17 Jan. 162 $\frac{1}{2}$.
 Olive, Richard, adm. 22 Oct. 1622
 (servant of John Wilkinson, D.D.).
 Peirs, Thomas, adm. 29 Mar. 1623.
 Penne, Michael, adm. 29 Mar. 1623.
 Tilliarde, Joan, adm. 18 June 1623
 (widow).
 Bartholomew *alias* Isacks, Mary,
 adm. 25 Sept. 1623 (widow of
 Bartholomew Isacke, *supra*).
 Bolte, Edmund, adm. 2 Oct. 1623.
 Pinnocke, Francis, adm. 20 Mar.
 162 $\frac{3}{4}$.
 Mathewes, Edward, adm. 23 July
 1624.
 Warde, Hugh, adm. 9 Oct. 1624.
 Kensall, John, adm. 10 June 1624.
 Bole, Adam, adm. 24 Jan. 162 $\frac{4}{5}$.
 Ball, John, junior, adm. 2 Dec. 1625.
 Osbasson, Anne, adm. 10 Apr.
 1627 (widow).
 Tanner, William, adm. 5 Dec. 1627.
 Hawkes, Thomas, adm. 24 Sept.
 1628.
 Barker, Henry, adm. 13 Dec. 1628.
 Good, William, adm. 13 Dec. 1628.
 Herne, Michael, adm. 30 May 1629.
 Rylande, John, adm. 4 July 1629.
 Russell, Christopher, adm. 26 May
 1630.
 Harris, Edmund, adm. 21 May 1631.
 Kensall, William, adm. 2 Sept. 1631.
 Sanders, Robert, adm. 30 June
 1632.
 Fyntch, Valentine, adm. 6 Aug. 1632.
 Fox, Thomas, adm. 24 Nov. 1632.
 Davis, Barnaby, adm. 14 Jan. 163 $\frac{2}{3}$.
 Hall, Henry, adm. 12 Oct. 1633.
 Royce, John, adm. 6 Nov. 1633.
 Parne, Abel, adm. 21 Mar. 163 $\frac{3}{4}$.
 More, Katherine, adm. 26 June 1634
 (widow of Robert More, the bedell).
 Boel (Bowell), John, adm. 6 June
 1635.
 Hawkins, Hugh, adm. 6 June 1635.
 Butcher, Barbara, adm. 6 Aug. 1635
 (widow of Edward Butcher, *supra*).
 Cox, Richard, adm. 29 Oct. 1635.
 Write, Anna, adm. 17 Sept. 1636 (wife
 of William Write).
 Townsende, Henry, adm. 17 Sept.
 1636.
 Kerrie, John, adm. 25 Nov. 1636.
 Coxhead, Robert, adm. 5 Dec. 1636.
 Halsey, Luke, adm. 15 Sept. 1637.
 Ricottes, John, adm. 30 Nov. 1637.
 Leichfeilde, Coventrie, adm. 30 Nov.
 1637.
 Wright, John, adm. 30 Nov. 1637.
 Badger, Henry, adm. 1 June 1638.
 Griffin, John, adm. 1 June 1638.
 Gilder, Joseph, adm. 14 June 1638.
 Cornett, Laurence, adm. 13 July 1638.
 Selwood, Richard, adm. 16 July 1638.
 Collins, Richard, adm. 9 Oct. 1638.
 Silvester, Edward, adm. 4 Jan. 164 $\frac{1}{2}$.
 Craford (Traford), Edward, adm.
 2 Dec. 1644.
 Day, John, adm. 5 Dec. 1644.
 Gilman, Francis, adm. 5 Dec. 1644.
 Norland, Thomas, adm. 18 Dec. 1644.
 Almond, Richard, adm. 19 July 1645.
 Wildgoose, Thomas, adm. 19 July
 1645.
 Powell, Thomas, adm. 10 Oct. 1647.

12 Oct. 1620 (GG., 349 a.), the Vice-Chancellor (1) ordered the bakers and butchers to bring and set their stalls in the market freely, without paying toll to the city. (2) Ordered that no butcher presume to keep open shops on Sunday, notwithstanding any toleration given there for by the Mayor.

LEATHER-SELLERS.

21 Sept. 1620, the Vice-Chancellor forbade the Mayor (Oliver Smith) to appoint people to sell leather, this being a privilege of the University.

12 Oct. 1620, the University appointed John Pim and Nicholas Plott to sell leather.

ASSISE OF BREAD.

This was fixed by the Vice-Chancellor, with the help of the Clerks of the Market, and had to be observed by the bakers.

(A) Assise of brown bread ('Assisa panis atri').

15 Feb. 1547⁷, three loaves 'panis equini' are to be sold for 1*d.*; and each loaf is to weigh 3lbs. (? troy).

4 May 1548, three loaves 'panis equini' are to be sold to the innholders for 1*d.*; and each loaf is to weigh 2½lbs.

23 Nov. 1548, three loaves 'panis equini' are to be sold for 1*d.*; and each loaf is to weigh 2lbs.

4 Nov. 1550, three loaves 'panis equini' are to be sold for 1*d.*; and the three loaves 'panis equini' are to weigh as much as four halfpenny loaves of 'cockett' (i.e. the white-bread of the white-bakers). The penny loaf of household bread is to weigh £3 16*s.* 8*d.*, i.e. 45 oz.

17 Dec. 1567, each pennyworth 'panis equini' is to weigh 60 oz.

(B) Assise of white bread, called also 'cockett' ('Assisa panis albi.')

	Wheat being at ... per quarter	The half-penny loaf of white bread was to weigh
26 Nov. 1545	19 <i>s.</i>	18 <i>s.</i> 4 <i>d.</i>
5 Dec. 1545	19 <i>s.</i> 6 <i>d.</i>	16 <i>s.</i> 3 <i>d.</i>
25 Aug. 1546	11 <i>s.</i>	28 <i>s.</i> 8 <i>d.</i>
31 Jan. 1547 ⁶	...	30 <i>s.</i> 6 <i>d.</i>
29 Mar. 1547	19 <i>s.</i>	19 <i>s.</i>
29 Nov. 1547	6 <i>s.</i> 6 <i>d.</i>	48 <i>s.</i> 10 <i>d.</i>
17 Dec. 1547	7 <i>s.</i>	43 <i>s.</i>
27 Apr. 1548	8 <i>s.</i>	38 <i>s.</i>
21 Sept. 1548	9 <i>s.</i>	34 <i>s.</i>
8 Nov. 1548	12 <i>s.</i>	...
11 Jan. 1548 ⁸	10 <i>s.</i>	...
6 July 1549	12 <i>s.</i>	...
5 May 1550	18 <i>s.</i>	...
9 Aug. 1550	14 <i>s.</i>	...
27 Nov. 1550	16 <i>s.</i> ¹	...
13 Jan. 1551 ⁰	15 <i>s.</i> 6 <i>d.</i> ¹	...
20 Feb. 1551 ⁰	18 <i>s.</i> ¹	...
12 Mar. 1551 ⁰	20 <i>s.</i> ¹	...
23 July 1551	20 <i>s.</i> ¹	9 oz. troy
12 Sept. 1551	...	12 oz. troy

¹ The assise was fixed at these rates, being 2*s.* over the ordinary market price 'juxta antiquam consuetudinem.' And so in 1555 *infra* the assise was fixed at 20*s.* per quarter.

	Wheat being at ... per quarter	The half-penny loaf of white bread was to weigh
17 Sept. 1551	19s.	11 oz. troy
24 May 1552	...	11 oz. troy
21 June 1552	...	9 oz. troy
18 Sept. 1552	...	11 oz. troy
28 Jan. 155 $\frac{2}{3}$	...	13 oz. troy
11 Nov. 1553	11s. 6d.	16 oz. troy
8 June 1554	16s.	12 oz. 1 dwt.
8 Apr. 1555	...	12 oz. troy
21 May 1555	18s.	10 oz. troy
2 Nov. 1555	...	6 $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. troy
6 Apr. 1566	...	7 oz. troy ¹
5 May 1566	...	8 $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. troy ¹
5 Nov. 1566	...	11 oz. troy ¹
17 July 1567	...	12 oz. troy ¹
28 May 1569	...	10 oz. troy
28 Nov. 1569	...	11 oz. troy
28 Jan. 157 $\frac{1}{2}$	...	10 oz. troy
24 Mar. 157 $\frac{1}{2}$	...	9 oz. troy
8 May 1573	...	9 oz. troy

	Wheat being at ... per quarter.	The penny-loaf of white bread was to weigh ... oz. troy.	The penny-loaf of second bread ² was to weigh ... oz. troy.
22 Jan. 157 $\frac{3}{4}$...	11 oz.	...
14 May 1574	...	12 oz.	...
3 July 1574	...	13 oz.	...
30 Aug. 1574	...	14 oz.	...
21 Feb. 157 $\frac{4}{5}$...	17 oz.	...
16 Mar. 157 $\frac{4}{5}$...	18 oz.	...
6 Nov. 1575	...	20 oz.	...
8 Nov. 1575	...	18 oz.	...
3 Aug. 1576	...	14 oz.	...
6 Oct. 1576	...	12 $\frac{1}{2}$ oz.	...
26 Mar. 1577	...	13 oz.	...
23 July 1577	...	11 $\frac{1}{2}$ oz.	...
2 Sept. 1577	...	14 oz.	...
7 Aug. 1578	...	16 oz.	...
9 Dec. 1578	...	22 oz.	...
23 May 1579	...	23 oz.	...
4 Nov. 1579	...	23 oz.	...
4 Dec. 1579	...	20 oz.	...
23 Apr. 1586	34s.	10 oz.	...
13 May 1586	...	12 oz.	...
6 Aug. 1586	...	12 oz.	...
1 Aug. 1587	...	9 oz.	13 $\frac{1}{2}$ oz.
5 Aug. 1587	...	10 oz.	16 oz.
16 Aug. 1587	...	16 oz.	24 oz.

¹ The weight given is half that in the register, where the reckoning is made by the penny loaf, as afterwards.

² 'Panis secundarii.'

	Wheat being at ... per quarter.	The penny-loaf of white bread was to weigh ... oz. troy.	The penny-loaf of second bread was to weigh ... oz. troy.
31 Aug. 1587	...	20 oz.	30 oz.
5 Apr. 1588	...	24 oz.	36 oz.
14 May 1588	...	25 oz.	37½ oz.
26 May 1589	...	20 oz.	...
22 July 1590	...	15 oz.	22 oz.
17 Aug. 1591	...	16 oz.	24 oz.
13 Sept. 1591	...	18 oz.	27 oz.
15 Sept. 1591	...	20 oz.	30 oz.
10 Apr. 1592	...	22 oz.	32 oz.
30 July 1593	...	18 oz.	27 oz.
3 June 1594	...	13 oz.	...
24 Jan. 1594½	44s.	8 oz.	...
18 Apr. 1595	41s.	9 oz.	...
16 June 1595	42s. 8d.	8½ oz.	...
7 Oct. 1595	41s. 8d.	8½ oz.	...
3 Oct. 1596	37s. 4d.	9 oz.	...
14 Nov. 1597	51s. 6d.	6½ oz.	...
28 Apr. 1598	...	6½ oz.	...
25 July 1599	25s.	13 oz.	...
26 May 1600	48s.	8¾ oz.	...
18 Jan. 161½	34s. 8d.	10 oz.	...
9 Sept. 1614	38s.	8½ oz. 4 dwt.	...
22 Sept. 1615	36s. 6d.	9 oz.	...
8 Sept. 1618	36s. 6d.	9 oz.	...
20 Jan. 1618⅘	34s.	9½ oz. 4 dwt.	...
26 May 1619	32s.	10¼ oz. 1 dwt.	...
17 Nov. 1619	29s. 6d.	11¼ oz. 1 dwt.	...
27 Mar. 1621	22s. 6d.	14½ oz.	...
30 Aug. 1623	36s. 6d.	9 oz.	...
8 July 1625	52s.	6¼ oz. 1 dwt.	...
18 Jan. 1627⅘	24s.	13 ½ oz.	...
16 Apr. 1630	44s.	7½ oz.	...

PERSONS APPRENTICED UNDER THE AUTHORITY OF THE UNIVERSITY.

(Collected from GG.)

30 Nov. 1591, Michael, son of Hugh Sariant of Courtnall, co. Northts., was apprenticed to Stephen Wilson, bookbinder.

9 Mar. 1601, Robert Way was apprenticed to Robert Billingsley, bookseller.

5 Oct. 1607, Edward Warlande was apprenticed for seven years to Bernard Banger, baker.

20 Oct. 1609, John, son of James Mutlow of Pytley, co. Hereford, cleric, was apprenticed for six years to William Davies, stationer.

1 Mar. 1609, Edward, son of Edward Forrest, taylor, Oxford, was apprenticed for seven years to William Davis, stationer.

22 June 1611, George, son of Nicholas Tuckie of Stanlake, co. Oxon, was apprenticed to John Crosley, stationer of the University of Oxford.

22 Oct. 1612, Thomas Garret was apprenticed to Joseph Barnes, printer and bookseller Univ. Oxon.

19 Oct. 1613, Thomas Rice, son of Rice Thomas, cleric, of Marcham, co. Berks, was apprenticed for eight years to Joseph Barnes, bookseller.

161 $\frac{3}{4}$, John Kearsley was apprenticed to John Adams, bookbinder. In 1619 he was transferred for the remainder of his apprenticeship to William Turner.

1 June 1614, Arthur (son of Arthur) Cooper was apprenticed for eight years to Elizabeth, widow of John Crosselie, stationer.

12 Apr. 1615. Michael Penne did not conclude the agreement for apprenticeship with Bernard Banger, white baker.

17 July 1615, Christopher (son of Osmund) Garford, of Abingdon, was apprenticed to William Davies, stationer.

2 Jan. 161 $\frac{5}{8}$, William (son of Thomas) Richmond *alias* Webbe, of Hauker-ton, co. Wilts, was apprenticed to Robert Nixon *alias* Waie, bookseller.

28 Jan. 161 $\frac{6}{7}$, Thomas (son of Bernard) Woode, *alias* Atwoode, of St. Peter-le-Bailey par., Oxford, was apprenticed for eight years to serve in all his affairs Thomas Woode, gent., of the University of Oxford, and of S. Jo. Bapt. parish.

3 July 1617, Joseph, son of Richard Godwin, 'broadweaver,' of Tedberie (Tetburie), co. Glouc., was apprenticed to John Garbrand *alias* Harkes, and on 10 Oct. 1620 to Martha, his widow.

24 Oct. 1617, Henry, son of Jerome Teysam, mercer, of Barkley, co. Glouc., was apprenticed to William Spire, stationer.

24 Oct. 1617, Thomas, son of John Dyer, taylor, deceased, of Sutton-Courtney, co. Berks, was apprenticed to William Spire.

30 July 1619, John, son of Edmund Orton, Rector of East Marden, Sussex, was apprenticed to William Spire.

30 July 1619, John, son of Bernard Woode, of S. Peter-le-B. par., Oxford, was apprenticed for five years to Thomas Breise, innholder.

30 July 1619, Thomas, son of Arthur Boughton, taylor, of Spelsberie, co. Oxford, was apprenticed to Edward Miles, bookseller.

11 July 1621, Francis, son of the late Thomas Oxladde, of Clutteridge in par. Lewkenar, co. Oxon, was apprenticed to William Davis, stationer.

22 July 1622, Thomas, son of Humphrey Bewe, carpenter, of S. Thomas *alias* S. Nicholas par., Oxon, was apprenticed for eight years to Philip Rixon, barber.

31 Apr. 1623, Robert, son of the late Edward Tylliarde, of Oxon, was apprenticed to Thomas Huggins, stationer.

18 Oct. 1623, Richard, son of Thomas Richman *alias* Web, of Haukyrton, co. Wilts, was apprenticed to John Vernulio, white baker, of S. Peter-in-E. par., Oxon.

25 Dec. 1623, Samuel, son of Richard Simeon, of West Wikham, co. Bucks, was apprenticed to John Vernulio.

13 Mar. 162 $\frac{5}{8}$, Thomas, son of the late John Yewen, cook, was apprenticed to William Webb, stationer.

18 June 1626, William, son of Peter Ingram, was apprenticed to Roger Barnes and John his son, bookbinders.

30 Nov. 1627, Nathaniel, son of the late Richard Tipton, of Pountesford, co. Salop, was apprenticed to Thomas Huggins, of S. Mary's par., stationer.

19 July 1630, Ralph, son of Ralph Beckford, husbandman, of Long Witnam, co. Berks, was apprenticed to John Barnes, bookbinder.

6 Dec. 1630, William, son of Henry Hancocke, labourer, of Over-Norton, co. Oxon, was apprenticed to Robert More, white baker.

20 Nov. 1631, Thomas, son of the late Thomas Quinton, of Letcum, co. Berks, gent., was apprenticed to William Webbe, stationer.

4 Feb. 163 $\frac{1}{2}$, James, son of John Brokilbancke, gent., of Hassell, co. York, was apprenticed to Thomas Broade, apothecary.

2 Mar. 163 $\frac{1}{2}$, Stephen, son of Thomas Mathewe, of Oddington, co. Glouc., was apprenticed to William Webbe, stationer.

. . . 1634, Thomas, son of the late William Powell, was apprenticed to Thomas Huggins, stationer.

29 Nov. 1634, Thomas, son of Richard Saunders, of West Wickam, co. Bucks, was apprenticed to Katherine (widow of Robert) More, white baker.

7 July 1635, Walter, son of Walter Bonner *alias* Pitts, of S. Thomas par., Oxon, was apprenticed for eight years to Thomas Collins, barber.

29 Feb. 163 $\frac{5}{8}$, John, son of Joan Toldervey, widow, of All Saints par., was apprenticed to John Parsons, mercer, privileged person.

21 Sept. 1636, John, son of the late Richard Palmer, of St. Mary's par., Oxon, was apprenticed to Francis Bowman, stationer.

18 Mar. 163 $\frac{6}{7}$, John, son of John Ellis, yeoman, of Weston, in the parish of Thame, co. Oxon, was apprenticed to William Webbe, stationer.

3 Apr. 1637, William, son of the late William Willis, brewer, S. Aldate's par., Oxon, was apprenticed to John Goodwin.

11 July 1637, Nathaniel, son of John French, of Broughton, was apprenticed to John Barns.

20 Oct. 1637, Nicholas, son of William Davis, stationer, was apprenticed to his father.

10 Feb. 163 $\frac{7}{8}$, Christopher, son of Christopher Dot, husbandman, of Hinxey, was apprenticed to Katherine More, white baker.

29 Oct. 1639, John, son of John Clark, clothier, of Hanley, in par. Witney, co. Oxon, was apprenticed to Ralph Maynwaring, apothecary.

29 Sept. 1641, Lawrence, son of William Davies, bookseller, was apprenticed to Henry Rench, barber.

3 Apr. 1650, William, son of Thomas Rose, yeoman, of Pyrton, co. Oxon, was apprenticed to Meredith Jones, surgeon, Oxon, privileged person.

9 Nov. 1652, Thomas, son of the late Thomas Penbrooke, innkeeper, Oxon, was apprenticed to Joseph Barnes, stationer.

8 Aug. 1653, Robert Rogers, son of —, clerk, Turfeilde, co. Bucks, was apprenticed to William Flexney, barber.

25 July 1654, Walter, son of Anthony Skinner, manciple of Balliol College, was apprenticed to John Edwards, barber.

25 July 1654, Joseph, son of Angel Bell, mercer, of Okinham, co. Berks, was apprenticed to William Taylor, apothecary.

1 Aug. 1655, Edward, son of John Tustian, of Kitlington, Berks, was apprenticed to George Howell, barber.

1 Aug. 1656, Francis, son of Bartholomew Finch, cook, was apprenticed to William Flexney, barber.

21 Dec. 1659, Abraham, son of the late Abraham Watson, butler of Ball. Coll., was apprenticed to William Taylour, apothecary.

21 Feb. 166 $\frac{0}{1}$, James, son of the late Henry Fisher, manciple of Queen's Coll., was apprenticed to John Edwards, barber, privileged person.

14 May 1663, Edward, son of the late Robert Masters, of Fareall, co. Staff., gent., was apprenticed to Thomas Jackson, apothecary.

INCORPORATIONS.

Incorporation in all cases means the placing a member of another University into the body of the University, in the same rank, status or degree as he had in his own University. If the person incorporated is an undergraduate, he counts the Terms he has kept at his own University as though they had been kept at Oxford. If he is a graduate, he counts his degree as though it had been taken at Oxford, and may proceed from that point to higher degrees in Oxford. A graduate incorporated has often further leave given him to count the Terms from his lower degree kept in his own University as shortening the time required to be kept at Oxford for such higher degrees.

During this period there still lingered in the University the old tradition of the 'republic of letters,' and members of the Universities of Scotland, France, Germany, Italy, Holland were incorporated at Oxford, as well as members of Cambridge and Dublin, to whom the privilege is now confined.

The object of incorporation differed in different cases, being real in some cases, and a matter of compliment in others. Among the real objects may be mentioned these :—

A Cambridge man, graduate or undergraduate, might be elected to a scholarship or fellowship¹ in Oxford, and in that case would naturally complete his course at Oxford and not at Cambridge.

Similarly, a Cambridge man, graduate or undergraduate, who had had his degree refused to him (or feared that it would be refused) at Cambridge because of some animus against him—theological, political, or personal—would naturally transfer himself to Oxford for the remainder of his course.

Or again, a Cambridge man might remove to Oxford from mere desire of change of scene and studies, or in the hope of more experience.

Or a Cambridge man beneficed or in a schoolmaster's place near Oxford might find it more convenient to complete his course at Oxford, instead of undertaking on each occasion of an academical exercise the longer journey to Cambridge; or he might wish to be able to vote in University matters in the nearer University.

Some, lastly, desired the prestige of a degree of Oxford in addition to their own Cambridge degree.

As regards members of foreign Universities, similar things may be said.

¹ This was very common indeed under the old restrictions of county and diocese on scholarships and fellowships.

They are often English subjects and graduates who have studied law or medicine under a famous teacher abroad, but wish the prestige of an Oxford degree, which in England counted for more than a degree of Leyden or Padua.

Or, in a few cases, they are foreigners who had come to Oxford to study in the University.

Or, not infrequently, they are Protestant refugees from France or Spain who wish to obtain an Oxford degree as a means of getting employment or status in England.

These may all be placed among the real reasons for incorporations. In the case of the greater number of the Cambridge names which follow in these lists, incorporation was however merely a compliment. At the Comitia in each year a number of graduates were present from Cambridge, and these were incorporated in their several degrees on the day of the Comitia or the day following. They submitted to this the more readily that in their case no fee¹ was charged for incorporation (see pp. 219–223). One example of such a grace will be enough.

11 July 1609, 'Supplicant venerabili congregationi doctorum et magistrorum regentium egregii viri ex Academia Cantabrigiensi qui hisce nostris comitiis interfuerint ut ex gratiae vestrae amplitudine eos ad eundem statum et gradum admittere dignemini quibus apud Cantabrigienses suos antehac ornati fuerint et insigniti. Conceditur simpliciter.'

The following notices refer to discussions on the subject of incorporation:—

1 June 1576, Is the request of a Cantab. for incorporation and admission to the same 'locus et numerus' in Oxford as he has at Cambridge to be considered a *grace* or a *dispensation*²? Convocation decided that it was a grace.

25 Oct. 1576, Convocation discussed the status of graduates of other Universities seeking incorporation at Oxford, and decreed that 'Whosoever has obtained the grace for incorporation shall have the same "locus et status" which he holds in his own University': only he shall be reckoned junior to all who took the corresponding degree at Oxford in the same year as he graduated at his own University.

This decree was to be in force only till it was known how Oxford men were treated at Cambridge.

30 Jan. 157⁶/₇, after a discussion, in which an opinion was expressed that the statute of 29 Oct. 1576 with regard to the status of Cambridge and other graduates incorporated at Oxford was defective, a committee was appointed to correct it.

¹ In consequence probably of the omission, amongst the other fees, of the fee for registration, the Registrar has frequently neglected to insert the names of those incorporating in this way.

² The question was practically one about the fee to be paid to the Registrar, a higher fee being charged at that time for a dispensation than for a grace.

9 July 1594, it was arranged that all Cambridge graduates incorporated at Oxford should have the same degree and standing as they had at Cambridge, but should be junior to all who took the same degree at Oxford in the year in which they were incorporated.

These incorporations are scattered up and down in the registers of Convocation and Congregation. I have gathered them together and arranged them under heads, according as they are (1) of Cambridge, (2) of Scotland, (3) of Dublin, (4) of foreign Universities. In each case the date given is that of the incorporation ceremony, unless 'suppl.' is added, when it means that the grace to incorporate was granted on that day, but no record is found of the actual incorporation. Where the date has the mark † attached to it, it indicates not an actual incorporation, but that the person mentioned was allowed to proceed to degrees as though incorporated. In the case of undergraduates the formula used was not 'suppl. to be adm. to the same status as elsewhere,' but 'suppl. to count Terms kept elsewhere as though kept at Oxford.'

The incorporation ceremony took place in Congregation, the candidate apparently being presented by a Regent Master, if a student or graduate, in Arts; by a Doctor of his own Faculty, if a graduate in Law, Medicine, or Theology.

E.g. 15 Jan. 158 $\frac{1}{2}$, Fabian Niphus had a dispensation that he might be presented <for incorporation as M.D.> by an M.B., there being no M.D. to do it.

(1) CAMBRIDGE INCORPORATIONS.

D.D. Cambr. incorp. at Oxford.

- 11 July 1576, Baro, Peter, Margaret Prof. at Cambr. (*Cooper*, II. 274).
- 15 July 1595, Withers, Henry (see p. 350).
- 9 July 1596, Playfere, Thomas.
- 8 July 1598, Heron, Samuel.
- 11 July 1598, Bond, Laurence.
- 10 July 1600, Downe¹, John; Ractclyffe, Jeremy.
- „ „ Neale, Richard; Williamson, Robert.
- 6 Aug. 1601, Barlowe (Barloe), William.
- 12 July 1606, Morton, Thomas.
- 14 July 1606, Sheafe, Thomas.
- 16 July 1606, Fitch, James.
- 11 July 1609, Diconson, Abraham, *Fasti*, I. 336.
- 11 July 1610, Tighe, Robert (formerly of Magd. C., Oxon; see p. 354).
- 14 July 1612, Bound, Alexander; Bynge, Andrew (see p. 348).
- 12 July 1614, Horsmandey (Horsmanden), Thomas.
- 11 July 1615, Bowle, John (see p. 356); Wood, John.
- „ „ Kinge, Robert.
- 14 July 1618, Day, Martin; Whyting, John.

¹ Downe is also put down as B.D. incorp.

D.D. Cambr. incorp. at Oxford.

- 14 July 1618, Owen, David (see p. 357)
 12 Oct. 1618, Sharpe, Lionel.
 11 July 1620, Johnson, John.
 10 July 1621, Brooke, Samuel ; Kellet, Edward.
 14 July 1622, Bound, Alexander ; Bynge, Andrew.

B.D. Cambr. incorp. at Oxford.

- 17 July 1572, Holland, Thomas.
 9 July 1577, Rudde, Anthony.
 17 Apr. 1578, Chapman, Edmund (B.D. ten years), *Cooper*, I. 382.
 9 July 1578, Edmund Chapman (incorp. B.D. from Cambridge) was dispens. 'ne teneatur uti commemoratione benefactorum in concionibus habendis quia repugnat cum consuetudine Cantabrigiensi.'
 15 July, Edmund Chapman, D.D., appeared and swore to observe the statutes, liberties, and privileges of the University.
 14 July 1578, Whitaker, William. *Cooper*, II. 196, 548.
 3 Apr. 1579, Barnes, Richard (M.A. Oxon, B.D. Cambr.), suppl. to incorp. as B.D. (Bishop of Durham).
 19 May 1579, Langworth, John.
 14 July 1579, (suppl.) Lane, John (B.D. ten years).
 „ „ Goldisboroughe, Jeffrey ; Wood, Richard.
 „ „ Webb, Christopher.
 1 July 1580, (suppl.) Browninge, John (John Browning, B.D., Cambr.; suppl. D.D. 7 July, lic. 8 July 1580).
 12 July 1580, Duffilde, John ; Hill, James.
 14 July 1585, Williamson, Robert.
 11 July 1586, Stanton, Laurence (B.D., S. Jo., Cambr. 1580).
 „ „ Robson, Simon (B.D., S. Jo., Cambr., 1583).
 „ „ Snell, Francis (B.D., S. Jo., Cambr., 1584).
 „ „ Dolton [Dalton], Francis (B.D., Trin. C., Cambr., 1586).
 12 July 1597, Causton, John ; Gouldsburgh, Nicholas.
 „ „ Charier, Benjamin ; Speght, James.
 11 July 1598, Gulliford, Robert.
 16 July 1601, Batho, William ; Savadg, Francis.
 „ „ Mayne, Samuel.
 15 July 1602, Binge (Byng), Andrew ; Wood, Edward.
 12 July 1603, Banister, Henry ; Saunders, Matthew.
 „ „ Robinson, William.
 10 July 1604, Griffith, John ; Hill, Robert.
 30 Aug. 1605, Oliver, John.
 10 July 1606, Aldrich, Francis ; Forest, John.
 „ „ Bigland, Ed. (*sic*) ; Walsall, Samuel.
 „ „ Cleburne, Richard.
 30 May 1608, Butler, Richard. *Fasti*, I. 328.
 He was now of S. Jo. Oxon. and Chaplain in ordinary to the King, and of ten years' standing as B.D.
 24 Apr. 1610, Cudworth, Ralph. *Fasti*, I. 340.
 11 July 1610, Greaves, William.
 22 June 1611, Barnwell, Henry.
 9 July 1611, Westfield, Thomas. *Fasti*, I. 345.

B.D. Cambr. incorp. at Oxford.

- 11 July 1611, Pocklington, John. *Fasti*, I. 346. Younge, John.
 14 July 1611, Snell, George; Walkington, Thomas.
 12 July 1614, Langhorne (Laughorne), Lancelot.
 11 July 1615, Goodman, Godfrey; Sharpe, Edward.
 „ „ Purchas, Samuel.
 14 July 1617, Balcanquall, Walter; Slater, Thomas.
 „ „ Bolde, Alexander; Wetherell, Thomas.
 „ „ Marshall, Thomas (repeated next year).
 14 July 1618, Belcanquell, Walter; Sclater, Thomas.
 „ „ Bolde, Alexander; Weatherell, Thomas.
 „ „ Masshal, Thomas.
 13 July 1619, Middleton, Christopher (2); Wytham, Thomas (1).
 „ „ Sackfeild (Sackville), Samuel (3).
 10 July 1621, Blake, Richard (2); Roberts, Foulk (5).
 „ „ Bolton, Gaudy (4); Walker, George (1).
 „ „ Martin, Edward (3).

M.D. Cambr. incorp. at Oxford.

- 10 July 1599, Turner, Peter. He took M.A. at Heidelberg twenty-eight years ago and had since then incorp. at Cambr.
 11 July 1600, Ratcliffe, Edward.
 3 July 1602, Hulton, Ralph.
 5 July 1611, Spackman, Thomas. *Fasti*, I. 344.
 9 July 1611, Bonham, Thomas. *Fasti*, I. 346.
 14 July 1612, Gostlyn, John.
 12 July 1614, Wilson, Edmund. (À Wood calls him 'benefactor bibl. coll. Linc.')
 26 June 1620, Bambridge, John.

M.B. Cambr. incorp. at Oxford.

- 10 July 1593, Twyne, Thomas (late of Corp., Oxon.).

LL.D. Cambr. incorp. at Oxford.

- 1 Sept. 1578, (suppl.) Stanhope, Edward. *Cooper*, II. 470.
 2 July 1585, Harvey, Gabriel, Master of Trin. H., Cambr., asked D.C.L. in Oxford. He was M.A., Cambr., and had had grace to incept there in law, as was testified in Congregation by the oath of Richard Wafeeld, John Harvey, and William Barker. He was lic. D.C.L. at Oxford on 13 July 1585.
 10 July 1593, Wilkenson, William.
 7 June 1598, Ridley, Thomas.
 ... 1600, Hone, John.

LL.B. Cambr. incorp. at Oxford.

- 2 July 1585, (suppl.) Hargrave, George.
 11 July 1598, Abrey, Edward; Wivell, Christopher.
 „ „ Bladworth, John.
 15 July 1602, Crooke, John. (In A. b. 1. fol. 112 he is said to be 'of Orleans and Cambr.')
 11 July 1615, Spicer, William.

LL.B. Cambr. incorp. at Oxford.

13 July 1619, Agar, Andrew.

10 July 1621, Alston, Edward.

Mus.D. Cambr. incorp. at Oxford.

7 July 1592, Bull, John. He was Mus. Bac. of Oxon.; in an erased entry among B.A. adm. he is given as 'John Bolde, Cantab., Mus.'

Mus.B. Cambr. incorp. at Oxford.

7 July 1592, Gibbons, Edward.

M.A. CAMBR. INCORP. AT OXFORD.

Where several M.A.'s incorp. on the same day, the names have been arranged alphabetically for convenience. The order in which they actually occur in the Register is indicated by the numbers in brackets after the names; but I hardly think that that order indicates their seniority; it seems rather to be accidental. The same has been done in a few cases with the B.D.'s *supra*, and the B.A.'s *infra*. For the mark † see p. 347.

7 Dec. 1571, (suppl.) **Hyerne, James** (inceptor in Arts).

5 (or 15) July 1572, **Fletcher, Richard**, of four years' standing. (*Cooper*, II. 205, 548.)

7 July † 1572, **Downes, Jeffry**, M.A., Cambr., after ten years in Theology, suppl. B.D. Oxon. (*Cooper*, II. 182.)

8 July † 1572, **Buskill, Giles**, M.A., Cambr., after nineteen years in Theology, suppl. B.D. Oxon.; adm. B.D. 14 July 1572.

8 July 1572 (suppl.) **Atkinson, William**.

15 July 1572, **Bennet, Robert** (2), of three years' standing.

„ „ **Chaloner, Nicholas** (5), of five years' standing.

„ „ **Chirche (Church), Thomas** (6), of two years' standing.

„ „ **Ellys, Edward** (1), of three years' standing.

„ „ **Gilbert, Edward** (8), of three years' standing.

„ „ **Hickman (Hyckman), Henry** (4), of one year's standing.

„ „ **Hownde (Hounde), Edmund** (12), *Cooper*, II. 234.

„ „ **Langworth, John** (7), of two years' standing.

„ „ **Lawrence, William** (11), of one year's standing.

„ „ **Stallard, Thomas** (10), *Cooper*, II. 438.

„ „ **Stringar, Philip** (9), of two years' standing. (*Cooper*, II. 438.)

„ „ **Webbes, Christopher** (3), of three years' standing.

16 Jan. † 157 $\frac{3}{4}$, **Withers, Henry**, M.A., Cambr., after seven years in Theology, suppl. B.D., Oxon.; adm. B.D. 26 Jan. 157 $\frac{3}{4}$. He incorp. as D.D. from Cambr. 15 July 1595 (p. 347; *Reg.* I. 275).

3 Nov. 1574, (suppl.) **Skevingtoonne, Thomas**. (*Cooper*, II. 479.)

M.A. Cambr. incorp. at Oxford.

17 Feb. 157 $\frac{5}{8}$, Wharton, Peter (Thomas?).
 5 June 1576, Hacluyt (Hacklewit), Thomas.
 22 June 1576, Smith, William.
 4 July 1576, (suppl.) Norton, Thomas. (*Cooper*, I. 485.)
 10 July 1576, Tindall Humphrey. Farre, Henry. (*Cooper*, II. 22.)
 11 July 1576, Travers, Walter.

4 Feb. 157 $\frac{6}{7}$, (suppl.) Walton, John.	Raude (Rande), James (16).
9 July 1577,	Remington (Renington),
Alveye, Edward (3).	Richard (2).
Betts, Robert (19).	Scrubie, James (13). (<i>Cooper</i> , II.
Bownde, Nicholas (11).	288.)
Cancefilde, Robert (6).	Spensar, Alexander (14).
Haukyns, Henry (12).	Swan, John (15). (<i>Cooper</i> , II. 85.)
Hynson, Thomas (8).	Travers, Humphrey (7).
Leeche, John (5).	Watson, Anthony (10). (<i>Cooper</i> ,
Moston or Muston, Henry (9).	II. 210.)
(<i>Cooper</i> , II. 284.)	Winfeld (Wyngfeld), Anthony
Pattinson, Thomas (1). (<i>Cooper</i> ,	(17). (<i>Cooper</i> , II. 448, 555.)
II. 464.)	Wright, Robert (4). (<i>Cooper</i> , II.
Pilston, John (18).	223, 549.)

18 Feb. 157 $\frac{7}{8}$, Goulsborrowe,	Flower, John (11).
Nicholas.	Gerrard, Richard (2).
10 June 1578, Baite (Bayte), Wil-	Greene, Edward (12).
liam.	Hammond, John (7).
15 July 1578, Acrode, Roger (6).	Hearde, John (8).
Babington, Jarvis (4).	Jerton, John (3).
Barker, Ambrose (5).	Vause, Henry (10).
Birde, Richard (1).	15 July 1578, (suppl.) Seward,
Cotton (Cottan), William (9).	Richard.

14 July 1579, Clarke, Jervis (6).	Shelborne, Thomas (4).
Keltrid, John (8).	Sled, John (5).
Nicols, Philip (3).	Treswell, Thomas (2).
Sharpe, Peter (7).	Willobye, Richard (1).

1 July 1580, (suppl.) Chambers,	Johnson, John (11).
Leonard.	Kemen, Robert (6).
12 July 1580, Adkens, Thomas (1).	Munday, Edward (5).
Bath, Robert (3).	Palmer, John (7).
Bayley, William (8).	Smith, William (14).
Clayton, Richard (9).	Trot, Baptist (15).
Griffin, William (2).	Tyrowe, Ralph (12).
Harrison, Michael (13).	Wollaston, Edward (10).
Higger, Anthony (4).	

M.A. Cambr. incorp. at Oxford.

- | | |
|--|---|
| 11 July 1581, Andros, Lancelot (7). | Hutchinson, John (3). |
| Beakon, Theodore (8). | Locel, Roger (2). |
| Beaumunt, John (1). | Penberton, William (5). |
| Curwen, Thomas (4). | Right, Robert (6). |
| <hr/> | |
| 9 July 1583, Chadwick, Charles (3). | Kinde, John (7). |
| Egertun, Stephen (2). | Pollard, Richard (6). |
| Egertun, Thomas (1). | Pullen, William (4). |
| Kendall, Giles (5). | |
| <hr/> | |
| May 1584, Vaghan, Richard.
(<i>Cooper</i> II. 450.) | Harris, Richard (12). |
| | Hobbye, Richard (22). |
| 14 July 1584, Billet, William (21). | James, John (5). |
| Braddocke, Thomas (6). (<i>Cooper</i> ,
II. 395.) | Kendall, John (1). |
| Cole, Nathaniel (10). | Paris, Philip (14). |
| Cooke, John (15). | Pratt, William (18). |
| Cooke, Robert (8). | Rabbet, Michael (3). |
| Curwen, Henry (17). | Scamber, Edward (16). |
| Fagge, Edward (11). | Sellen, Daniel (7). |
| Farrand, Charles (9). | Shefild, Sampson (13). |
| Hall, William (19). | Webster, Richard (2). |
| Haiford (? Harford), Daniel (4). | Willet, Andrew (20). |
| <hr/> | |
| 11 July 1585, Bragsden, Edward
(15). | Harvey, John (14). (<i>Cooper</i> , II.
126.) |
| Burchar, Hugh (10). | Holland, Philemon (4). |
| Copland, Michael (12). | Martin, Clement (3). |
| Dod, John (1). | Moody, John (8). |
| Hale, Thomas (13). | Pearne, Thomas (2). |
| Harison, John (11). (<i>Cooper</i> , II.
222.) | Swinsco, Roger (7). |
| Harrison, Thomas (9). | Warfeld, Richard (5). |
| | Williamson, John (6). |
| <hr/> | |
| 11 July 1586, Ascarn, Giles (M.A., Trin., Cambr., 1586). | |
| Athow, Nicholas (M.A., Clare H., 1573). | |
| Atkinson, Thomas (M.A., Cambr., 1585). | |
| Barker, John (M.A., King's, 1583). | |
| Chapman, Edward (M.A., S. Jo., Cambr., 1582). | |
| Collumbine, John (M.A., Trin., Cambr., 1586). | |
| Floyde, Edward (M.A., Jes., Cambr., 1583). | |
| Gravet, John (M.A., Pembr., Cambr., 1584). | |
| Kendal, Miles (M.A., S. Jo., Cambr., 1586). | |
| Kettel, William (M.A., King's, 1583). | |
| Knokes, Eliazar. | |
| Ottringham, — (Robert Otringham, M.A., Trin., Cambr., 1579). | |
| Pwell, Christopher (Powell, M.A., S. Jo., Cambr., 1584). | |
| West, John (M.A., Christ's, 1579). | |
| Wright, Robert. | |

— Mar. 1587, Jefferay, Nicholas.

M.A. Cambr. incorp. at Oxford.

11 Apr. 1588, Robert, Earl of Essex, Master of the Horse to Queen Elizabeth. (*Cooper*, II. 296.)

11 Apr. 1588, Hartwell, Abraham.

... June 1588, Green, Robert. (Probably M.A.; no degree is mentioned.)

14 June † 1588, Thompson (Tomson), William, M.A., Cambr.; of twenty years' standing; suppl. B.D., Oxon.

... Dec. 1588, Scales, Thomas.

23 Apr. 1589, Baker, John.

12 May 1589, Rauson (Ranson), Robert.

12 Feb. 1590, Birckbecke (Berkbecke), Paul.

Muriell, Thomas.

Riche, William.

23 Feb. 1590, Hemming (Heming), Robert.

James, William.

22 Mar. 1590, Morison, Fines.

13 July 1591, Archer, Thomas (3).

Baker, Edward (15).

Bosquiel, Peter (8).

Brudnell, Paul (14).

Bullocke, John (5).

Downname, George (12).

Eccarsal, Peter (13).

Egleston, William (2).

Erdley, Ranulph (7).

Harvie, Robert (11).

Kinge, Jeffrey (10).

Sharpe, William (1).

Streteley, Thomas (16).

Torlington (Torkington), Francis (4).

Watts, Matthew (6).

Whetenhal, Henry (9).

17 Dec. 1591, Sackvill, Thomas (Lord Buckhurst) ¹.

7 July 1592, Coldwell, Thomas.

11 July 1592, Alabaster, William (7).

Gibbons, Nicholas (6).

Marsh, John (5).

Pratte, Henry (1).

Reeve, John (2).

Rogerson, William (4).

Watson, Robert (3).

19 Aug. 1592, Southampton, Henry, Earl of.

27 Sept 1592 (on the occasion of the Queen's visit).

Jacob, — (3).

Morley, — (2).

Sharp, — (4).

Smith, — (1).

10 July 1593, Ascham, Giles (1).

Barry, George (25).

Beridge, John (14).

Bonde, Laurence (3).

Drury, William (20).

Ely, Robert (7).

Gibbons, Henry (9).

Hamby, Richard (24).

Hamden, Humphrey (6).

Johnson, Samuel (16).

Manwaring, Randolph (22).

Meres, Francis (13).

More, Jeffrey (10).

Pateson, Matthew (27).

Price, Martin (2).

Pykering, Henry (18).

Russell, Thomas (12).

Sackville, Henry (26).

Smith, Edmund (5).

Smith, Henry (8).

Spencer, Ethelbert (11).

Tomson, Richard (23).

Tredwey, Humphrey (17).

Walker, Nicholas (4).

Watts, Isaac (19).

Welles, Robert (21).

Welles, William (15).

14 Dec. 1593, Burgoyne, John (of Linc.) ².

¹ The incorporation of Lord Buckhurst was ordered to take place at London, before the Vice-Chancellor, the Proctors, and the Registrar.

² On 18 June 1594, Burgoyne was allowed to count his Terms since M.A. at Cambr. as residence for further degrees in Oxford.

M.A. Cambr. incorp. at Oxford.

- 28 Jan. 159 $\frac{3}{4}$, Pilkington, John. Johnson, William (9).
 9 July 1594, Beacon, Richard (22). Kercher, Robert (16).
 (*Cooper*, II. 174). Kilbie, Richard (30).
 Bell, Beauforus (20). Milborne, Robert (3).
 Blague, Philip (29). Moigne, Thomas (21).
 Branthwait, William (19). Mun, Edward (6).
 Bull, Matthew (13). Nevill¹, Henry (31).
 Bunson, Roger (26). Peeter, Gerard (1).
 Chalmeley, Hugh (27). Povey, Thomas (7).
 Cheeke, Robert (15). Raester, John (8) (*Cooper*, II.
 Clement, William (24). 271).
 Coke, Philip (14). Sidail, Robert (5).
 Coker, Thomas (17). Solley, Benjamin (18).
 Fawcet, Thomas (28). Vaux, Robert (11).
 Hill, Rowland (4). Walwin, John (2).
 Hollyman, Lionel (25) (*Cooper*, Wood, Nathaniel (23).
 II. 270). 17 Dec. 1594, Thornhill (Thornel),
 Hull, John (12). William.
 Jackson, John (10).

- 15 July 1595, Baker, Edward (3). 21 Nov. 1595, Ashley, Thomas,
 Sheppard, Richard (2). now of Magd. C., Oxford. (See
 Stocke, Richard (1). *infra*, 1597).

24 May 1596, Stretely, Thomas.

21 June 1596, Tyghe (Tighe), Robert ('celeberrimus textuarius' à Wood MS. note). He suppl. B.D. (from Magd. C.) 22 June, adm. 23 June 1596.

1 July 1596, Tompson, Richard. Cutt, Robert.

14 July[†] 1596, Lucas, William, allowed to count his Term since M.A. and his exercises at Cambr. for the B.D. degree in Oxford. He suppl. B.D. 17 July 1596.

20 Oct. 1596, Darnton, Henry (M.A., probably of Cambr.; the degree but not the University is given).

14 Dec. 1596, Heyrick (Hericke), Toby; now Fellow of Linc. He suppl. B.D. 23 June, adm. 7 July 1603; suppl. lic. to preach 17 Oct., and lic. 20 Oct. 1604; suppl. D.D. 31 Jan. 160 $\frac{5}{8}$.

18 Dec. 1596, Parker, William.

1 July 1597, Aisley², Thomas.

12 July 1597, Beedle, Henry (8).

Boys, John (3).

Clark, James (9).

Crowe, John (2).

Glascocke, Edward (4).

Gostwike, Roger (5).

Holt, John (10).

Kenrick, William (1).

Michael, Jonas (6).

Ward, Robert (7).

10 July 1598, Rutland, Earl of.

11 July 1598, Browne, Matthew (5).

Chauntrell, Sal. or Gal. (6) (i. e. Solomon or Jeffrey).

¹ Son and heir of (Edward Nevill), Lord Aburgany.

² Spelt also Aysley, Asley, Aseley. It is said of him in 1597 that he had taken M.A. at Cambr. in 1690; was now of Magd. Coll. Oxon, and had a cure in the country. He was adm. B.D. from Magd. C. on 7 July 1597. (See *supra*, 1595).

M.A. Cambr. incorp. at Oxford.

Chomley, Hugh (10).
 Clarke, George (7).
 Erffeld, Anthony (2).
 Hall, Joseph (3).

Hares, Thomas (4).
 Purefey, Michael (1).
 Shelley, James (9).
 Wibarne, Nathanael (8).

28 Apr. 1599, Barker, Laurence.
 10 July 1599, Bing, Andrew (3).
 Lister, Joseph (12).
 Mawe, Leonard (4).
 Maynard, John (15).
 Parker, James (8).
 Raven, Miles (10).
 Rolfus, Augustine (6).
 Saunders, Robert (14).

Smith, Robert (7).
 Smith, William (1).
 Toulson, Robert (5).
 Warren, Martin (13).
 Watson, George (2).
 Wood, Nicholas (11) (see p. 365).
 Wood, Sampson (9).
 31 Oct. 1599, Pilkington, Richard.

18 June 1600, Tabor, James.
 4 July 1600, Bridgman, John.
 Williams, Maurice.
 9 July 1600, Montmartin, Gideon
 da man a; 'filius nobilis.'
 Mayer, Wolfgang, 'Buceri ex
 filia nepos.'
 16 July 1600, Barlow, Randolph (1)
 Chapman, Marmaduke (2).
 Clarke, Edward (3).
 Dod, Thomas (19).
 Farmer, Richard (16).
 Feild, Theophilus (10).
 Flamanke, Charles (20).
 Freeman, George (9).
 Gode, Thomas (23).

Hall, Thomas (17).
 Heliot, Francis (12).
 Johnson, Richard (6).
 Key, George (21).
 Lewis, Griffin (14).
 Newell, Robert (24).
 Owen, John (13).
 Paine, John (5).
 Porter, George (11).
 Rosse, Gabriel (15).
 Senhouse, Richard (7).
 Tonge, James (22).
 Walker, William (18).
 Wall, John (8).
 Welles, Anthony (3).

6 Apr. 1601, Dallington, Robert.
 24 Apr. 1601, Cooke, Richard.
 16 July 1601, Arnell, Jeremy (16).
 Boyle, Richard (9).
 Brundish, Robert (14).
 Cawdray, Thomas (6).
 Curle, Walter (7).
 Dinsborough (Duisborough), An-
 thony (2).
 Gurney, Thomas (3).

Hearne, Arthur (13).
 Heywood, John (1).
 Lancaster, Richard (4).
 Parker, Richard (5).
 Perne, Andrew (11).
 Semann, Robert (8).
 Snell, Arthur (12).
 Spencer, Miles (10).
 Tathby, George (15).

26 Mar. 1602, Androws, Roger;

Beale, Jerome.

30 Apr. 1602, Turner, William. (William Turner, Ball., having studied
 medicine abroad for ten years, suppl. for M.B. and for lic. to practise
 medicine 6 July, adm. M.B. and lic. to pract. med. 13 July 1604.)

M.A. Cambr. incorp. at Oxford.

2 June 1602, Sparke, Samuel.	Forest, John (8).
23 June 1602, Leech, Humphrey.	Godscale, James ² (15). (<i>Cooper</i> , II. 396.)
15 July 1602, Barker (Backer ¹), Thomas (17).	Hill, William (2).
Bawtre (Bawtry), John (1).	Hodgson, Phineas (7).
Birche, Abdias (4).	Kidson, Robert (6).
Brodshawe (Bradshawe), John (16).	Langley, John (12).
Burton, Richard (5).	Lergar (Lewgan), Philip (20).
Bury, Robert (14).	Power, William (11).
Cordell, Thomas (9).	Rayment, Robert (18).
Daye (Daie), Martin (3).	Still, Nathaniel (10).
Dike, Daniel (13).	Thwayts, Thomas (19).
	26 Oct. 1602, Dod, William.

23 May 1603, Whittaker ³ , Laurence.	Cooper, William (5).
22 June 1603, Butcher, Hugh.	Dee, Francis (9).
12 July 1603, Bainbridge, Thomas (1).	Edgar, Ezechiel (17).
Bate, Henry (2).	Grame ⁵ , George (14).
Bidwell, Robert (16).	Halse, John (10). (<i>Cooper</i> , II. 434.)
Brooke, James (18).	Kirshey, Abraham (8).
Catelyne, Francis (6).	Knight, William (7).
Caudrey, Anthony (13).	Poclington, John (15).
Coope ⁴ , Samuel (11).	Randall, Lionel (12).
	Stoneham, John (3).
	Wilde, Henry (4).

7 Mar. 160 ³ ₄ , Sharpe, Andrew.	Goddard, Thomas (2).
10 July 1604, Barwell, Edward (1).	Grace, John (5).
Burnell, Laurence (4).	Scrivener, Bartholomew (3).

8 May 1605, Byrd, Samuel. (<i>Cooper</i> , II. 429.)	
27 June 1605, Woodyere (Woodyard), Richard (of Trin., Cambr.). His testimonial is signed by the Master and Seniors of Trin., Cambr. (M. 11, page 199 a.)	
9 July 1605, Birkhead, David (9).	Weeks, William (11).
Bowle, John (4).	30 Aug. 1605, Suffolk, Earl of (Thomas Howard).
Cropley, John (2).	Salisbury, Earl of (Robert Cecil).
Downe, Thomas (6).	30 Aug. 1605, Bird, Henry (2).
Eeley, Nathaniel (3).	Brighouse, Robert (9).
Hayes, Edmund (8).	Chadbarne, Daniel (12).
Lenthwats, John (5).	Fen, Robert (8). <i>Cooper</i> , II. 445.
Spenser, John (10).	Fish, John (7).
Vintener, John (1).	Gifford, Emanuel (1).
Warren, William (7).	

¹ In one entry is given as 'Barber.'

² In one entry is wrongly given as 'John.'

³ A Wood in his transcript of the *Reg.* has this note about him. 'The poet; died 15 Apr. 1564, aet. 76, buried in the choir of S. Giles in the field, London.' He seems to make the year of incorp. 1604.

⁴ It is not clear whether the name is not 'Cope' or 'Cooper.'

⁵ A Wood writes it 'Grame, Graham.' It looks not unlike 'Grave.'

M.A. Cambr. incorp. at Oxford.

Gladman, Nargia (14).	II. 529.
Langton, Robert (6).	Swift, Thomas (15).
Largar, Thomas (11).	Warberton, William (13).
Lorkyn, Thomas (10).	White, Thomas (5).
Ralinson, Francis (4).	10 Oct. 1605, Levitt, Robert.
Ruggle, George (3). <i>Mullinger</i> ,	

10 Mar. 160 $\frac{5}{8}$, Taverner, John. [In the register the degree ('Master' or 'Bachelor') is omitted, but the faculty is given ('in Artibus'). He is more probably M.A. than B.A.]

10 July 1606, Greene, James (2).	Stone, Benjamin (6).
Hoal, John (1).	Tindall, Simon (1).
White, Robert (3).	12 July 1606, Greene, John (2), S.
11 July 1606, Bate, Elias (4).	Jo., Cambr.
Gent, Edward (2).	Monkton, Christopher (4), S.
Gurnay, Edmund (3).	Jo., Cambr.
Hyde, Thomas (8).	Pell, Thomas (1), Sydney, Cambr.
Marbury, Edward (7).	Plaxton, William (3), S. Jo.,
Robinson, Thomas (5).	Cambr.

16 May 1607, Bell, Thomas.	Jones, Richard (28).
14 July 1607, Abbot, Robert (6).	Morgan, Cadwallader (15).
Badger (? Budges), Andrew (22).	Morley, Henry (1).
Bownd, Nathaniel (14).	Pilkington, James (27).
Browne, John (7).	Rais, Edward (11).
Cade, Anthony (2).	Rive, Thomas (21).
Dauson, Peter (20).	Rogers, James (8).
Dissling (Disting), Timothy (9).	Sclater, John (13).
Dutton ¹ , Thomas (5).	Smith, Peter (24).
Gibbons, Orlando (18).	Stronge, Richard (26).
Hancocke, William (17).	Swale, Christopher (3).
Haslupp, Thomas (12).	Thomlinson, Robert (16).
Horton, Thomas (10).	Webb, John (23).
Husband, Christopher (4).	Williams, Griffin (25).
Isaake, Philip (19).	

12 March 160 $\frac{7}{8}$, Westley, Thomas.	Bayly, William (29).
14 June 1608, Owen, David (<i>Fasti</i> , I. 328).	Beale, Jerome (26).
8 July 1608, Candish (Cavendish), William ² .	Berwell, Edward (7).
12 July 1608, Aleyne, Giles (9).	Best, Edward (22).
Aylett, Robert (10) (<i>Fasti</i> , I. 328).	Boswell, William (23) (<i>Fasti</i> , I. 332).
	Browne, Stephen (20).

¹ The first letter is uncertain; the name may be Hutton, or Putton.

² Son and heir of William Cavendish, Baron of Hardwick. He succeeded his father as second Earl of Devonshire in 1625 (*Fasti*, I. 328).

M.A. Cambr. incorp. at Oxford.

Bynd, Richard (28).	Holt, Jeremy (19).
Capman, John (3).	Jenison, Robert (11).
Chesshire, Richard (17).	Marshe, Nicholas (15).
Clarson, John (16).	Preston, John (31) (<i>Fasti</i> , I. 332).
Cooke, Edmund (30).	Smalley, Adam (21).
Crick, James (6).	Squier, John (24).
Curll, Walter (1) (<i>Fasti</i> , I. 328).	Tokey, Jonathan (14).
Gargar, Isaac (27).	Watts, Jeffrey (Godfrey) (25).
Hanger (Hauger?), John (5).	Williams, John (8) (<i>Fasti</i> , I. 328).
Hanger (Hauger?) Richard (13).	Wrenn, Matthew (12) (<i>Fasti</i> , I. 332).
Hardesley, William (18).	
Harison, James (4).	
Hodson, Eleazar (2).	

29 Apr. 1609, Wharton, Thomas; eldest son of Lord Wharton. (<i>Fasti</i> , I. 335). Died, 1622.	Richardson, John (7) (<i>Fasti</i> , I. 336).
11 July 1609, Barker, Thomas (1).	Sabridge, Anthony (3).
Cambell, Edward (5).	Sherwood, William (4).
Gouge, William (2) (<i>Fasti</i> , I. 335).	Stopes (Slopes?), John (6).
	12 July 1609, Harrison, William.

18 Apr. 1610, Donne, John (<i>Fasti</i> , I. 340) (see p. 237).	Haggett, Stephen (5).
Pory, John (<i>Fasti</i> , I. 340).	Metcalf, Robert (9).
14 June 1610, Mansell, John.	Randulphe, Thomas (8).
10 July 1610, Adam, Samuel (6).	Smith, Peter (12).
Addison, William (4).	Thurscrosse, Henry (1) (<i>Fasti</i> , I. 341).
Bulkley, Paul (11).	Wake, Thomas (7).
Bulkley, Peter (10).	Williams, Griffin (2) (<i>Fasti</i> , I. 341).
Chaderton, Alexander (3).	
Edwards, Israel (13).	

9 March 1611 ^o , Smith, Abraham.	Hickman, Thomas (26).
5 July 1611, Heron, Edward.	Hill, Edward (13).
9 July 1611, Astry, Luke (23).	Joy, Edward (28).
Bargar, Isaac (6).	Larnaeus, Paul (19).
Buckley, Thomas (20).	More, Gabriel (11).
Cleiburne, William (25).	Palmer, James (22).
Cole, Abdias (4).	Schau, Henry (14).
Cooke, Thomas (18).	Sleepe, Anthony (2).
Davenport, Edward (15).	Southbey, Edward (17).
Delacre, Edward (3).	Stanhope, George (8).
Fairefax, Henry (12).	Stille, John (10).
Frice, Robert (7).	Towers, John (1).
Gootes (Gooles), Henry (9).	Walter, Nicholas (16).
Hardyng, Thomas (29).	Westfeild, Michael (27).
Hausbie ¹ , Ralph (24).	

¹ The first letter is blurred; it might also be R, K, or L.

M.A. Cambr. incorp. at Oxford.

Wetherell, Thomas (5).	Thomas.
Wood, Jeffrey (21).	11 Nov. 1611, Kynaston, Francis
11 July 1611, Duke, William.	(formerly of Oriel College).
12 Oct. 1611, Squire (Squier),	

2 Apr. 1612, Allott, Francis.	Holden, William (11).
14 July 1612, Abbott, John (2).	Hunt, Roger (7).
Augar (Angar), Nicholas (16).	Johnson, Nicholas (20).
Bradshaw, Ed. (<i>sic</i>) (12).	Magson, Francis (17).
Breedon, Zachaeus (9).	Mascall, Thomas (10).
Bridgman, George (19).	Mayeing, James (15).
Burton, Henry (3).	Medcalf, Robert (4).
Dixson, John (1).	Ofspring, Charles (8).
Frankline, Richard (21).	Palmer, Richard (18).
Garthwait, Thomas (6).	Wynne, Charles (13).
Glover, John (14).	10 Oct. 1612, Hutchinson, William.
Hausbye (Hansbye), William	22 Oct. 1612, Mordant, Robert.
(5).	

14 July 1613, Gwinne, Robert (1).	Osborne, Edward (3).
Jenkinson, Robert (6).	Palmer, Thomas (4).
Leach, Robert (2).	These names are entered, but the
Olye, Thomas (5).	entry is scored out.

9 May 1614, Butterice (But-	Howlett, Laurence (12).
tresse), John [of S. Edm. H.].	Howlet, Richard (7).
12 July 1614, Bagget (or Dagget),	Lindsell, Augustin (3).
Robert (13).	Parker, Aaron (6).
Bland, William (5).	Parkynson, Thomas (4).
Buggs, Samuel (14).	Pott, James (15).
Chambers, Thomas (17).	Rawlins, Roger (1).
Dey, John (11).	Romeney, Joseph (8).
Duncumbe, Thomas (16).	Stokes, John (2).
Dynely, John (18).	Stubbing, Edmund (19).
Goodwin, Thomas (9).	Whyte, John (20).
Holder, Clement (10).	

23 March 161 $\frac{4}{5}$, Kinge, Philip.	Gerrard, William (4).
Jones, James.	Gibson, Abraham (10).
3 May 1615, Parrie ¹ , Gabriel.	Goodwin, Ralph (2).
Lloid, Simon.	Harding, Samuel (15).
11 July 1615, Allane, Andrew (17).	Jerman, Daniel (5).
Bromehead, Hercius (<i>sic</i>) (6).	Medhop, Thomas (3).
Delbridge, Nathaniel (11).	Mickletwaite, Paul (7).
Dorsett, Walter (9).	Palmer, William (12).

¹ On 7 Dec. 1615 Parry, then of Hart H., was allowed to count seven years since his M.A., at Cambridge, towards standing for B.D. Gabriel Parry, Hart H., suppl. B.D. 11 Dec., adm. 12 Dec. 1615.

M.A. Cambr. incorp. at Oxford.

Scotowe, Miles (13).

Smith, Thurston (1).

Thornton, Thomas (8).

Webb, John (14).

Westerman, John (18).

Whyte, Miles (16).

15 Jan. 161 $\frac{5}{8}$, Fawkner, Robert.
 8 Feb. 161 $\frac{5}{8}$, Allan, Henry.
 24 Apr. 1616, Farnabie, Thomas
 (formerly of Mert. Coll.).
 3 May 1616, Cooper, Francis.
 9 July 1616, Ashton, Ralph (1).
 Bennet, John (9).
 Butler, Richard (3).
 Cable, John (16).
 Deering, Francis (11).
 Dillingham, Thomas (5).
 Fogg, Robert (4).
 Forrester, Abraham (7).

Gifford, Thomas (10).
 Hackett, John (14).
 Humphrey, Christopher (12).
 Knappe, Samuel (15).
 Lapworth, William (2).
 Lillington, John (17).
 Mascatt (Moscot), William (18).
 Mullineux, Richard (20).
 Rowe, Chey. (*sic*) (8) (i.e. Chey-
 ney?).
 Sackvill, Edward (19).
 Tovey, Humphrey (6).
 Warren, Isaac (13).

14 Jan. 161 $\frac{6}{7}$, Kellett, Edward¹.
 14 July 1617, Lake, Arthur.
 15 July 1617, Beale, William (21).
 Browning, John (19).
 Brownrig, Matthew (34).
 Burton, Henry (8).
 Carter, Samuel (24).
 Chambers, Robert (26).
 Denhault, Henry (37).
 Domelawe, John (31).
 Dorington, Marmaduke (25).
 Elborow, Henry (36).
 Felton, Robert (16).
 Flower, Thomas (22).
 Garnons, John (23).
 Gibbard, Ambrose (30).
 Gibson, Abraham (9).
 Goade, Thomas (1).
 Gray, Francis (35).
 Halsey, James (17).

Henchman, Humphrey (29).
 Holdsworth, Richard (7).
 Horsmandell, Daniel (13).
 Hutton, Richard (28).
 Isaacson, William (10).
 Jacson, Arthur (33).
 Lane (Laney), Benjamin (5).
 Mapletofte, Joshua (32).
 Mason, Robert (11).
 More, Thomas (18).
 Palmer, Edward (12).
 Parker, William (15).
 Robson, Charles (14).
 Scampe, Thomas (6).
 Walker, Samuel (4).
 Warre, William (3).
 Weekes, John (2).
 Whincop, Samuel (27).
 Wilson, John (20).
 9 Dec. 1617, Vaughan, John.

21 Feb. 161 $\frac{7}{8}$, Ferne, George.
 19 June 1618, Wats, James.
 14 July 1618, Barksdale, Richard
 (25).
 Boothe, William (12).

Bryan, George (7).
 Chamberlaine, Edmund (16).
 Chase, Richard (24).
 Cobbe, Samuel (19).

¹ In the suppl. Kellett is called B.D., in the incorp. M.A.

M.A. Cambr. incorp. at Oxford.

Dickenson, Edward (26).
 Evarillus, Edward (18).
 Farmerius, John (3).
 Fletcher, Thomas (21).
 Gwin, Nathaniel (22).
 Hillis, Richard (4).
 Jervis, William (8).
 Kinge, Giles (11).
 Kinge, Robert (10).
 Linche, John (6).

Lowde, Ralph (1).
 Muclethwait, Joseph (14).
 Munday, John (9).
 Raulins, James (23).
 Spendnue, Christopher (17).
 Tompson, Marmaduke (13).
 Watts, William (2).
 Whytehead, Thomas (20).
 Wilde, Edward (5).
 Wood, William (15).

13 July 1619, Austine, Robert (4).
 Brackly, Thomas (19).
 Chauncy, Charles (7).
 Chester, Granado (28).
 Clarke, Matthew (31).
 Cooper, Matthew (2).
 Davenant, Edward (17).
 Delaune, Abraham (8).
 Durant, Thomas (22).
 Eedes, John (29).
 Hall, Stephen (20).
 Herneman, Bernard (1).
 Higgord, Thomas (11).
 Hunt, Richard (18).
 Hutton, Gerard (25).
 Johnson, John (23).

Kirton, Thomas (27).
 Marby, John (9).
 More, William (30).
 Pamplin, Nathaniel (21).
 Person, Henry (10).
 Play, John (16).
 Player, John (3).
 Reeves, George (6).
 Rooles, Gabriel (24).
 Sibthorpe, Robert (15).
 Stanton, George (13).
 String, Nathaniel (26).
 Tomson, Anthony (14).
 Wimberly, Gilbert (12).
 Woodnote, Theophilus (15).

24 May 1620, Williams, John.
 30 June 1620, More, Henry.
 7 July 1620, Briggs, Henry.
 11 July 1620, Clare, John (3).
 Dawson (Powser?), Edward (17).
 Goodman, George (9).
 Hodgson, Richard (14).
 Jackson, William (1).
 Leigh, Joseph (7).
 May, George (2).
 Needham, Francis (6).
 Nichols, Edward (13).
 Price, Thomas (20).
 Purefie, Edward (5).
 Rawlins, James (19).

Rugbie, William (10).
 Sheilde, Edward (16).
 Sing, Joseph (21).
 Temple, Samuel (9).
 Thorndicke, Edward (18).
 Tucke, John (15).
 Warden, Henry (22).
 Warfeild, Roger (12).
 Whitfeild, Thomas (8).
 Wolley, Thomas (4).

At the end of this list had been
 written Levitt, Henry, and
 Greenwood, Rowland, but
 both names are scored through.

10 July 1621, Alchorne, Edward
 (15).
 Broughe, William (19).
 Crosse, John (12).
 Davy, William (18).
 Dickinson, Leonard (26).

Dow, Christopher (13).
 Fautraite, Peter (22).
 Ferden, Roger (30).
 Fountaine, John (31).
 Franck, Edmund (28).
 Gilbert, William (25).

M.A. Cambr. incorp. at Oxford.

Gipps, George (24).	Taylor, George (1).
Golding, Ed. (<i>sic</i>) (21).	Taylor, Richard (8).
Goldingham, William (32).	Tomson, John (29).
Home, Bartholomew (33).	Tonstall, Robert (27).
Honiwood, Michael (4).	Tovy, Nathaniel (10).
Horsman, Thomas (2).	Ward, William (6).
Kempe, Bartholomew (17).	Watson, John (7).
Kempe, Leonard (16).	Willis, Richard (14).
Lovelesse, Robert (23).	Wiseman, William (5).
Miller, Matthew (9).	Wood, Thomas (11).
Raines, Nathaniel (3).	2 Nov. 1621, Watson, Samuel.
Robinson, William (20).	

20 May 1622, Rutter, Richard.	Nossog, Martin (21).
9 July 1622, Armitage, John (24).	Pechellus, John (19).
Aylsburie, Thomas (2).	Robinson, Thomas (7).
Baker, Michael (17).	Skelton, John (15).
Fairefax, William (18).	Sond, William (14).
Fenner, William (13).	Stanhope, Charles, Baron of Harpington (1).
Frenchman, Barnabas (12).	Stumpe, William (3).
Gyles, John (4).	Theobald, Peter (6).
Hammon, William (20).	Thorowgood, Thomas (22).
Haynes, Henry (23).	Thurscrosse, Timothy (10).
Hill, Thomas (11).	Whyte, Samuel (9).
Manwayring, Kenelm (16).	Wright, Henry (5).
Medlicott, Richard (8).	

B.A. CAMBR. INCORP. AT OXFORD.

Cambr. B.A.'s incorporating at Oxford were often allowed to count not only the Terms which they had kept at Cambridge since their B.A., but also the exercises for M.A. which they had done at Cambr., in lieu of Terms and exercises for M.A. at Oxford. These dispensations have been recorded in the list of Cambr. B.A. incorporations which is here given. They seem to have been asked not on arrival in Oxford but just before seeking M.A. at Oxford. The date, therefore, of the dispensation which granted incorporation to a Cambr. B.A. often gives no clue to the date of his arrival in Oxford.

7 Dec. 1571 (suppl.), **Ralph Allen**.

1 Feb. 157 $\frac{1}{2}$, **Beaumont** (Beyman, Beumont, Bewmont), **Henry**. He was lic. for M.A. 21 May 1574, inc. 1574; suppl. B.D. (from All So.) 6 June, adm. 4 July 1586.

12 Feb. 157 $\frac{1}{2}$, **Astone** (Ashton), **Edward** (of Univ., see Part II. p. 43). He suppl. M.A. Mar. 157 $\frac{2}{3}$, lic. 24 Apr. 1573, inc. 1573.

20 Feb. 157 $\frac{1}{2}$, **Penbridge**, **Thomas** (of Ch. Ch., see Part II. p. 12). He suppl. M.A. Mar. 157 $\frac{1}{2}$, lic. 17 May 1572, inc. 1572.

17 Mar. 157 $\frac{1}{2}$, **Feriman** (Feryman), **Thomas**, suppl. to incorp. as B.A. of four years' standing and having done all Cambr. exercises for M.A.; and, on

B.A. Cambr. incorp. at Oxford.

the same day, suppl. M.A. He suppl. M.A. again 3 Oct. 1573, was incorp. as B.A. 5 Oct., lic. M.A. 6 Oct. 1573, inc. 1573.

19 May 1572, **Allen** (Allan), **John**, suppl. to incorp. as B.A. of four years' standing and having done all Cambr. exercises for M.A. He suppl. M.A. 19 May, lic. 5 July 1572, inc. 1572 (of Univ., see Part II. p. 43).

5 July 1572, **Ussher**, **Henry** (of Univ., see Part II. p. 43). He was allowed to count his Terms and completed exercises for M.A. at Cambr. He suppl. M.A. 8 July, lic. 11 July 1572, inc. 1572.

7 July† 1572, **Eaton**, **John**, B.A., Cambr, and for twenty-four years a student in Theology, suppl. B.D. Oxon., admitted B.D. 14 July 1572.

23 Mar. 157 $\frac{2}{3}$, **Nevell** (Nevyll), **Francis** (of S. Alb. H., see Part II. p. 40). He was allowed to count three years since his B.A. and completed exercises for M.A. at Cambr. He suppl. M.A. Apr. 1574.

1 Apr. 1573, (suppl.) **Vaghan** (Vachan, Vaughan), **Richard**. He was of two years standing as B.A. He suppl. M.A. 9 Dec. 1573, lic. 19 Mar. 157 $\frac{3}{4}$, inc. 1574.

24 Apr. 1573, **Dinsdale** (Dimsdale), **Thomas**. He suppl. M.A. 18 June, lic. 6 July 1573, inc. 1573.

4 May 1574, **Lewys**, **Edward** (of Oriel, see Part II. p. 39). He was allowed to count all Terms and exercises for M.A. at Cambr. He suppl. M.A. 4 May, lic. 26 June 1574, inc. 1574.

17 May 1574, **Judson** (Judsune), **Richard**. He was allowed to count his four years since B.A. He suppl. M.A. 4 May, lic. 24 May 1574, inc. 1574.

18 May 1574, **Toye**, **Griffin**. He was allowed to count completed exercises for M.A. at Cambr. He suppl. M.A. 4 May, lic. 27 May 1574, inc. 1574.

23 July 1574, (suppl.) **Edge**, **Giles**. His name appears in the list of determining Bachelors for 157 $\frac{4}{5}$.

6 Feb. 157 $\frac{4}{5}$, (suppl.) **Roulands** (Rowlande, Rouland, Roulan), **Owen**. He suppl. M.A. 3 July, lic. 4 July 1575, inc. 1575.

3 July (? June) 1575, **Jopson** (Jobson), **Thomas**. He suppl. M.A. 18 June, lic. 30 June 1575, inc. 1575.

8 July 1575, **Penven** (Purvyn), **John**. He was allowed to count five years since B.A. and completed exercises for M.A. at Cambr. He suppl. M.A. 8 July, lic. 9 July 1575, inc. 1575.

20 June 1576, **Beesley** (Byslye), **Robert**, was allowed to count four years since B.A. He suppl. M.A. 20 June, lic. 3 July 1576, inc. 1576.

9 Nov. 1576, **Wodnet** (Woodnet, Woolnet), **Thomas**. He was four years from B.A. He suppl. M.A. 14 Apr., lic. 20 May 1577, inc. 1577.

23 May 1577, **Bousfild** (Busfeild, Busvild, Busfelde), **Thomas** (of Pembroke Hall, Cambr.). *Cooper*, II. 302. Lic. M.A. 6 July 1577, inc. 1577.

B.A. Cambr. incorp. at Oxford.

25 June 1577, **Bespitche** (Bespich, Beslethe), **John**. He suppl. M.A. 28 June, lic. 8 July 1577, inc. 1577.

9 July 1577, **Erington** (Evington), **Robert**.

9 July 1577, **Harward**, **Simeon** (Simon). He suppl. (being Chaplain of New C.) M.A. 21 Apr., lic. 5 May 1578, inc. 1578. (*Cooper*, II. 478.)

9 July 1577, **Whittingham**, **Timothy** (son of William Whittingham, Dean of Durham).

Feb. 1577 $\frac{7}{8}$, **Downhall** (Downell), **Gregory**. He had suppl. to incorp. on 8 July 1577, being then B.A. of three years' standing.

12 July 1578, (suppl.) **Trott**, **Baptist**. He incorp. as M.A. 12 July 1580 (see p. 351).

15 July 1578, **Babington**, **Brutus**; **Procter**, **Samuel**; **Medley**, **John**; **Gerrard**, **Richard**. (It is not clear whether Gerrard incorp. as B.A. or as M.A.)

27 Jan. 1578 $\frac{8}{9}$, (suppl.) **Legh**, **Henry**. (Part II. p. 44 n.).

16 May 1579, **Maxfield** (Marxfeld), **Thomas**, of three years' standing. He suppl. M.A. 2 June, lic. 22 June 1579, inc. 1579. He suppl. B.D. (from S. Edm. H.) 30 June, adm. 8 July 1598; suppl. D.D. 7 July, lic. 8 July 1598, inc. 1598.

14 July 1579, **Downinge**, **Richard**; **Fetherbid**, **Charles**; **Gaynsford**, **John**; **Ket**, **Paul**; **Thelall**, **Eubulus**. Richard Douninge suppl. M.A. 27 Jan., lic. 6 Feb. 1579 $\frac{9}{10}$, inc. 1580. Ibletus (Eubulus) Thelvall (Thelwall) suppl. M.A. 16 Jan. 1579 $\frac{9}{10}$, lic. 13 June 1580, incorp. 1580. Afterwards Sir Eubule Thelwall, Princ. of Jes. Coll., Oxon. (He was B.A., Trin. Coll., Cambr., in 1576.)

6 Feb. 1579 $\frac{9}{10}$, **Palmer**, **Bartholomew**. He suppl. (from S. Alb. H.) M.A. 21 June, lic. 1 July 1581, inc. 1581.

6 Feb. 1581 $\frac{1}{2}$, **Merrick** (Merick), **Henry**. He suppl. (from Gloc. H.) M.A. 1 July, lic. 2 July 1583, inc. 1583.

28 Apr. 1582, **Barfoot**, **George**. He suppl. (from Broadg. H.) M.A. 13 June, lic. 20 June 1582, inc. 1582.

31 May 1582, **Bindles** (Bindlose), **Walter** (B.A., Trin. Coll., Cambr., in 1579 $\frac{9}{10}$). He suppl. M.A. 3 July, lic. 4 July 1582, inc. 1582.

7 May 1583, **Argent**, **John**; **Bankes**, **Henry**. Argent suppl. M.A. (from Exet.) 18 June, lic. 27 June 1584, inc. 1584. Banks was B.A. of three years' standing and had done all exercises for M.A. at Cambr. He suppl. M.A. 7 May, lic. 20 June 1583, inc. 1583.

9 July 1583, **Wood**, **Thomas**.

16 Dec. 1583, **Cox**, **Richard** (B.A., Chr. Coll., Cambr.). His letters testimonial are signed by Edmund Barwell, Alexander Spencer, Christopher Bainbridge, Roger Acroyde, Martin Keye, Thomas Madocke, Henry

B.A. Cambr. incorp. at Oxford.

Bromley, Thomas Osburne, Robert Hamon, of Chr. Coll., Cambr. He suppl. (from S. Jo. ? 'ex aula' S. Jo., Oxford) M.A. 3 June 1584. The record of his M.A. lic. is not found in its proper place ; it had been entered in error at 17 Jan. 158 $\frac{3}{4}$ and scored out, but was not transferred to its place. He inc. M.A. 1584. (*Cooper*, II. 222.)

18 June 1584, **Tuckney, William**. He suppl. M.A. (from Magd. H.)
1 July, lic. 9 July 1584, inc. 1584.

16 July 1584, **Wyllet, Richard** (of three years' standing). He suppl. M.A.
1 July, lic. 16 July 1584.

10 Nov. 1584, **Himmings** (Hunnings), — ; **Wood, Edward**.

9 May 1585, **Birch, Robert**.

22 May 1585, **Denham, Arthur** (allowed his Cambr. M.A. exercises).
He suppl. M.A. (from Ball.) 22 May, lic. 25 May 1585, inc. 1585 ; adm. B.D.
(from Ball.) 31 May 1593.

14 July 1585, **Budd** (Bird), **Robert** (5). **Liles, Richard** (7).

Evans, Thomas (6).

Rolfe, Richard (4).

Keltridge, Samuel (1).

Smith, Roger (8).

Lacey, Jonas (2).

Woolland, Richard (3).

20 June 1586, **Claye, Robert** (then of Oriel).

1 July † 1586, **Penrey** (Penrie, Penerey), **John**, B.A., Cambr., was allowed
to count that part of his M.A. exercises which he had done at Cambr. and
suppl. M.A., lic. M.A. 6 July 1586, inc. 1586.

5 July † 1586, **Blount, Godfrey**, B.A., Cambr., suppl. M.A., but the grace
was refused.

11 July 1586, **Grene, Thomas** ; **Wood, Laurence**.

5 Feb. † 158 $\frac{6}{7}$, **Maye, William**, who had kept nine terms since his B.A.
and had done all Cambr. M.A. exercises, suppl. M.A. on the ground that he
was going to be promoted by the Lord Chancellor. He was lic. M.A.
23 Mar. 158 $\frac{6}{7}$, and inc. 1587.

7 Nov. 1587, **Wood, Nicholas**. (*Cooper*, II. 272) (see p. 355).

23 Apr. 1589, **Clyffe, Richard** (B.A., Cambr. 25 Mar. 1586). He was lic.
M.A. (S. Mary H.) 1 July 1589, inc. 1589.

30 June † 1589, **Smith, Thomas**, B.A., King's, Cambr., of three years'
standing and having done all M.A. exercises at Cambr., was allowed to
suppl. M.A. Oxon. He was lic. M.A. 10 July 1589, inc. 1589. A Wood
gives a MS. note 'afterwards Master of S. Anthony's Grammar School,
London.'

25 Oct. 1589, **Stransam, Richard**.

10 Oct. 1590, **Cutt, Robert**.

30 June 1591, **Smith, George** (B.A., Trin. Coll., Cambr., 1586). He

B.A. Cambr. incorp. at Oxford.

suppl. M.A. (from Univ.) 8 July, lic. (from Bras.) 9 July 1591. (In one or other entry, of course, the College is wrongly given.)

30 June 1592, **Rawlins, Thomas**, now of S. Jo., Oxon. He suppl. M.A. (from S. Jo.) 13 July, lic. 14 July 1592, inc. 1592.

23 Feb. 159⁶/₇ (suppl.) **Tomson (Thomson), Thomas**, now of Oriel, and in orders.

12 July 1597, **Borough, Walter**.

Bridgeman, John.

Maningham, John.

Nevinson, Roger.

Power, Edmund.

26 Nov. 1597, (suppl.), **Grant, Gabriel**.

8 Dec. 1597, (suppl.), **Baal, Joachim**.

19 June 1598, **Trever, John**. On 1 July he was allowed to count towards M.A. his Terms since M.A. kept at Cambr.; lic. M.A. (from Oriel) 6 July 1598, inc. 1598.

18 June 1600, **Blage, John**.

4 July 1600, **Snell, Robert**.

15 July 1602, **Whatley (Wheatley, Whately), William**, of Chr. Coll., Cambr. He was lic. M.A. (from S. Edm. H.) 26 June 1604, inc. 1604.

10 July 1604, **Boulter, Gaudy**;

Reppes, Henry.

Boulter is no doubt the same as Gaudy Boulton, B.A., Magd. H., who was lic. M.A. 11 July 1606, inc. 1606. (See p. 349.)

9 July 1605, **Ballow, Thomas**.

3 Dec. 1605, **Price, John**, B.A., Cambr., and had kept subsequent Terms there, was allowed to suppl. M.A. at Oxford. He had been staying at Oxford because of the pestilence in Cambr., and as the University of Cambridge had now gone down on account of it, he could not supplicate for his degree in his own University.

John Price, S. Edm. H., suppl. M.A. 11 Dec., lic. 12 Dec. 1605, inc. 1606.

4 Feb. 160⁵/₆, **Wortley (Westley), Thomas**.

11 July 1606, **Raylye, William**;

Tayler, William.

... Apr. 1607, **Huchinson, William**.

4 May 1608, **Banks, Edward**.

Edward Banks, Broadg. H., suppl. M.A. 11 May, lic. 12 May 1608, inc. 1608.

14 June 1608, **Musgrave, Christopher**.

B.A. Cambr. incorp. at Oxford.

4 May 1609, **Bird, Josias.**

On 20 Oct. he was allowed to count two Terms from B.A. kept at Cambr. He was then of All So. M.A. (All So.) 27 Oct. 1609, inc. 1610.

11 July 1609, **Joy, Edward ;** **Short, Anthony.**

10 July 1610, **Archdale, Robert (5).**

Norton, John (1).

Brickdall, John (6).

Watson, Matthias (3).

Hills, John (4).

Wright, William (2).

On 30 June 1612, John Norton, now of Corp., was allowed to count three years' residence at Camb. towards M.A. John Norton, M.A., (Corp.), 7 July 1612, inc. 1612.

Matthias Watson, M.A. (then Fellow of Linc.), 6 July 1613, inc. 1613.

30 Apr. 1611, **Bradenham (Bradnam), William.** He was lic. M.A. (Jes. Oxon.), 28 May 1611, inc. 1611.

11 July 1611, **Deyes (Deyos, Deios, Dyos, Dias), John (3).**

Eveleigh, Richard (1).

Leech, Benjamin (2).

John Deyes (of Magd. H.) was allowed, on 25 Nov. 1613, to count Terms since B.A. kept at Cambr. On 22 Jan. 161 $\frac{3}{4}$, he was allowed to ask his grace for M.A. the fourth time, although several Congregations had intervened since the third time ; his 'petitio gratiae' had been interrupted (see p. 35) till he produced letters testimonial from Cambr. He suppl. M.A. (from Magd. H.) 22 Jan., lic. 27 Jan. 161 $\frac{3}{4}$, inc. 1614.

1 July 1612, **Wood, Thomas.**

On 4 July, being then of S. Edm. H., he was allowed to count his Cambr. Terms since B.A. as part of residence for M.A.

14 July 1612, **Garnons, John ;** **Heppenstall, Brian.**

1 July 1614, **Barrough, Francis.**

He was B.A. of three years' standing of Emanuel College. His letters testimonial were dated 10 Oct. 1613, and were signed by the Master of Eman. Coll. (Laurence Chaderton), and the following fellows :—Thomas Gerie, Robert Clark, John Gibson, Robert Boothe, Elias Travers, Lawrence Howlett, Francis Liddell, and William Barthemewe. He suppl. M.A. (from S. Jo., Oxon.), 4 July, lic. 7 July 1614, inc. 1614.

12 July 1614, **Horsman, Robert ;** **Trevor, John.**

14 Dec. 1614, **Banckes, Henry.**

11 July 1615, **Lugge, George ;** **Nansogg, Martin.**

20 Feb. 161 $\frac{6}{7}$, **Foxcroft, John.** He was lic. M.A. (from Magd. H.) 29 Oct. 1617, inc. 1618.

20 May, 1617, **Edwards, John.**

20 June 1617, **Amese (Ames), Richard.** He was lic. M.A. (from Exet.) 4 July 1617, inc. 1617.

12 Nov. 1618, **Darley, John,** then in orders.

B.A. Cambr. incorp. at Oxford.

13 July 1619, **Schepper** (Shepherd), **Christopher**.

25 May 1620, **Palmer**, **Thomas**.

11 July 1620, **Greenwood**, **Rowland** (1); **Turner**, **Thomas** (2).
Laurence, **Cornelius** (4); **Yardly**, **Andrew** (3).

10 July 1621, **Taylour**, **Walter**; **Whitbie**, **Thomas**.

13 Nov. 1621, **Dalinder** (Dalhuder), **Henry**.

26 June 1622, **Snape**, **Henry**, now of Ch. Ch., suppl. to incorp. **Henry** **Snape** (Ch. Ch.) lic. M.A. 6 July 1622, inc. 1622.

**STUDENTS IN THE FACULTIES ALLOWED TO COUNT TERMS
AT CAMBR.**

10 Oct. 1575, **Whitthorne**, **Robert**, ten years in law at Cambr., suppl. to incorp. He suppl. B.C.L. (?) 25 Nov., lic. D.C.L. (?) 15 Dec. 1575.

1 July † 1587, **Woodhouse**, **Henry**, Fellow of Trin. H., Cambr., and six years in Civil Law, with part done of the exercise for LL.B. at Cambr., suppl. B.C.L. Oxon.

4 July 1593, **Caesar**, **Henry**, (Ball.), was allowed to count towards B.D.(?) the Terms he had kept at Paris and Cambr.

UNDERGRAD. CAMBR. INCORP. AT OXFORD.

Undergraduates, students in Arts, were frequently allowed to count Terms kept at Cambridge and exercises performed there, as part of the statutable requirements for B.A. at Oxford. It is to be noted that they did not make this request at the time of their coming to Oxford, but when they wished to proceed to their degree, so that the date of these dispensations gives no clue to the date of the Cantab's arrival in Oxford. The following list gives their names, and (where they are recorded) their college and the number of Terms or exercises allowed.

18 Feb. 157 $\frac{1}{2}$, **Grant** (Graunt), **Edward**, who had completed Terms and all exercises for B.A. at Cambr. five years ago, was now allowed to suppl. for B.A. at Oxford. He subsequently took B.D. at Cambr. and suppl. to incorp. as B.D. 6 May 1579. (*Cooper*, II. 320.)

6 Aug. 1573, **Gualter** (Galter), **Ralph**, of Zürich, who had been some Terms at Cambridge, was allowed to suppl. for M.A. at Oxford, lic. M.A. 8 Oct. 1573, inc. 1573 (*Cooper*, I. 380; see also *Reg.* I. 266).

5 Mar. 157 $\frac{3}{4}$, **Stokes** (Stookes, Stockes), **Robert**, was allowed to count four years at Cambr., and all exercises for B.A. (*Cooper*, II. 166.)

21 Apr. 1574, **Duncan**, **Peter**, was allowed to count four years' residence at Cambr. and all exercises for B.A.

13 July 1574, **Shingleton**, **Thomas**.

Undergrad. Cambr. incorp. at Oxford.

18 Apr. 1577, **Rogers, Francis.**

6 Aug. 1577, **Reade, Martin.**

29 Nov. 1577, **Maisters, Thomas.**

10 June 1578, **Schales (Shales), Henry.**

25 June 1578, **Wells (Welles), Henry.**

3 Feb. 1580, **Wilkes, John**, now of Mert., was allowed two Terms at Cambr.

2 Apr. 1582, **Vaughan (Vaghan), William**, now of Ball., was allowed thirteen Terms at Cambr.

31 Jan. 1583, **Foxley, Edward**, was allowed four years at Cambr.

31 Jan. 1583, **Milward (Millward), Robert**, now of Bras., was allowed four years at Pembr. Hall, Cambr.

5 Feb. 1583, **Foxcroft, Edward**, now of Bras., was allowed nine Terms at S. Jo. Cambr., where he matric. 1 Mar. 1580.

17 Dec. 1584, **Trafford, Richard**, now of 'Alburne' (S. Alb.) Hall, was allowed four Terms at Cambr.

17 Dec. 1584, **Cardenas (de Cardeneas), Isaac**, now of Mert., was allowed to count some Terms at Cambr.; and was further dispensed with four Terms, because in the service of Francis Walsingham, Privy Councillor.

19 Mar. 1584, **Webbe, John**, of Cambr., was allowed to suppl. B.A. at Oxford; and was adm. B.A. 27 Mar. 1585.

9 May 1585, **Wilson (Willson), Robert**, now of Magd. H., was allowed to count five Terms at Cambr.

15 Apr. 1586, **Woolhowse, Nicholas**, now of S. Edm. H., was allowed to count two years at Cambr.

20 June 1586, **Horner, Thomas**, now of S. Jo., was allowed to count one Term at Cambr.

18 Feb. 1586, **Pullyn, Thomas**, now of S. Alb. H., was allowed to count four years at Cambr. and all exercises for B.A.

17 Oct 1587, **Fletcher, William**, now of Broadg. H., was allowed to count four years at Cambr. and all exercises for B.A.

... Apr. 1589, **Bewett, Gabriel**, now of Linc., was allowed to count four Terms at Cambr.

6 Feb. 1589, **Twysden, Thomas**, now of Queen's, Oxon, was allowed to count six Terms at Cambr. He is described as 'gen. fil., e co. Kent.' His letters testimonial are signed by Thomas Nevill (Master) and John Torksay

Undergrad. Cambr. incorp. at Oxford.

(Steward) of Magdalene Coll., Camb., and say that he abode in that house 'very soberly and studiously' from Lent 158⁶/₇ till June 1587.

26 June 1590, **Leigh, William**, now of Bras., was allowed to count one Term at Cambr.

28 Jan. 159⁰/₁, **Darrell, Robert**, now of Corp., Oxon. He had been at Magdalene Coll., Camb., from 20 May 1587 till 30 June 1588, as is testified by Thomas Nevill (Master) and John Torkey (Steward) of that College; and at Eman. Coll., Camb., from 30 June 1588 to 18 June 1589 as is testified by the Master and Stewards of that house, Laurence Chaderton, William Jones, William Bright.

12 Feb. 159⁰/₁, **Feyld (Fyelde), John**, now of S. Jo., Oxon, was allowed to count four years at Cambr. and all exercises for B.A. The three M.A.'s incorporated on that day (see p. 353) took oath that Field had done the exercises at Cambr.

26 Jan. 159¹/₂, **Deiglen (Diglen, Digland), Gilbert**, now of S. Alb. H.; Robert Some, Vice-Chancellor of Cambr., testifies that he matriculated there 27 June 1588; and his letters testimonial, stating that he abode in Chr. Coll., Cambr., from 22 June 1588 till 26 Oct. 1590, are signed by the Master and Fellows of that College: Edmund Barwell, Thomas Osborne, William Knighte, John Powell, Robert Baines, George Downame, Randolph Erdley, and Thomas Gray.

23 Oct. 1592, **Bye, William**, now of S. Alb. H., was allowed to count one Term at Cambr.

3 Feb. 159²/₃, **Cooper (Couper, Cowper), Adam**, now of S. Alb. H. His letters testimonial, stating that he abode in Eman. Coll., Camb., from 12 Apr. 1589 to 19 June 1592, are signed by Laurence Chaderton (Master) and John Cock (Steward) of that College.

7 Feb. 159³/₄, **Abbie, George**, now of Magd. C., was allowed to count one Term at Cambr.

18 Nov. 1595, **White, William**, now of S. Edm. H.

1 July 1596, **Parkes, William**, now of Ball. He had been admitted into S. Mary Magd. Coll., Camb., in June 1592, and John Wood, Fellow of that College, had been his tutor.

14 July 1596, **Cooke, Brian**, now of Univ., was allowed to count four years at Cambr. and all exercises for B.A.

24 Jan. 159⁶/₇, **Hulme, Thomas**, now of Bras., was allowed to count ten Terms at Cambr.

28 Jan. 159⁶/₇, **Baxter, Thomas**, now of Magd. H., was allowed to count five Terms at Cambr.

6 Mar. 159⁷/₈, **Wood, Richard**, now of Bras., and in orders.

30 Apr. 1599, **Taylor, Thomas**, now of New C., was allowed to count eight Terms at Cambr.

Undergrad. Cambr. incorp. at Oxford.

19 June 1599, **Throgmorton, Clement**, now of Queen's, Oxon, was allowed to count eight Terms at Cambr.

16 Jan. $\frac{1599}{1600}$, **Stubbs, William**, now of S. Alb. H., was allowed to count three years at Cambr.

28 Jan. $\frac{1599}{1600}$, **Arscott, Edmund**, now of Exet., was allowed to count eight Terms at Cambr.

16 Apr. 1600, **Marshall, John**, now of Ch. Ch., was allowed to count some Terms and exercises at Cambr. (He had been of Trin. Coll., Cambr.)

2 June, 1600, **Young, William**, now of Magd. Hall., was allowed to count three years at Cambr.

25 Jan. 1600 $\frac{1}{2}$, **Belcher (Belser), Dabridgecourt**, now of Ch. Ch., was allowed to count eight Terms at Cambr. He had come to Oxford at the end of Hilary Term $\frac{1599}{1600}$.

18 June 1601, **Tayler, Edward**, now of Mert., was allowed to count one Term at Cambr.

4 Feb. 160 $\frac{1}{2}$, **Fosbrooke, Eleazar**, now of New C., was allowed to count nine Terms at Cambr.

14 June 1604, **Carill, Thomas**, now of Hart. H., was allowed to count eight Terms at Cambr.

17 Mar. 160 $\frac{5}{8}$, **Roberts, Griffin**, now of Jes., was allowed to count Terms at Cambr.

27 June 1606, **Durant, Arthur**, and **Horspoole, Francis**, both of Exet., were allowed to count Terms at Cambr.

9 Dec. 1607, **Everdon, Humphrey**, was allowed to count ten Terms at Cambr.

25 May 1608, **Cottington, John**, now of Magd. C., was allowed to count five Terms at Cambr.

4 July 1608, **Cottington, George**, now of Magd. C., was allowed to count five Terms at Cambr.

30 June 1609, **Herbert, Stephen**, now of Jes., Oxon, was allowed to count Terms at Cambr.

10 Oct. 1610, **Burnsell, William**, and **Wats, Gilbert**, both of Linc., were allowed to count Terms at Cambr.

5 Apr. 1611, **Gardner, William**, now of S. Jo., Oxon.; was allowed to count seven Terms at Cambr.

10 June 1612, **Felton, Nicholas**, now of Ch. Ch., was allowed to count his Cambr. Terms. On 8 May he was described as 'recently come from Cambr.'

Undergrad. Cambr. incorp. at Oxford.

19 Oct. 1613, **Binnes, John**, now of Magd. H., was allowed to count thirteen Terms at Cambr.

21 Feb. 161 $\frac{3}{4}$, **Hall, Thomas**, now of Magd. H., was allowed to count two Terms kept at Jes. Coll., Cambr., where he matriculated on 28 Feb. 161 $\frac{9}{10}$. His letters testimonial were signed by John Duport, President; Robert Osgoodby, Dean; and Thomas Dod, Praelector of Jes. Coll., Cambr.

6 July 1615, **Connock, John**. He was allowed to count six Terms which he had kept as Fellow-Commoner of Trin. Coll., Cambr. His letters testimonial were dated 22 June 1615, and signed by Samuel Heron, William Barum, Thomas Coniber, George Stanhope, John Forno, Robert Cheeke, Thomas Coote, and Henry Fairfax.

11 Dec. 1615, **Haselwood, Robert**, now of Ch. Ch., was allowed to count sixteen Terms kept at Cambr.

4 Feb. 161 $\frac{7}{8}$, **Loyd, Edward**, 'arm. fil. n. m.,' now of Hart. H., was allowed to count twelve Terms at Cambr.

... July 1619, **Baker, Robert**, now of Corp., was allowed to count eight Terms at Cambr.; 'Causa est quod valetudinarium in illa Academia existens ad hanc Academiam salutis causa sit profectus.'

3 Nov. 1620, **Hasluppe, John**, now of S. Edm. H., was allowed to count twelve Terms at Cambr.

2 Nov. 1621, **Barrett, William**, now of Ch. Ch., was allowed to count twelve Terms at Cambr.

22 Feb. 162 $\frac{1}{2}$, **More, Joseph**, now of S. Edm. H., was allowed to count his Cambr. Terms.

26 June 1622, **Turner, Thomas**, now of Ball., was allowed to count four Terms kept at Cambr.

GRADUATES OF THE UNIVERSITIES OF SCOTLAND INCORPORATED AT OXFORD, 1581—1622.

I. GRADUATES OF ST. ANDREWS.

26 Jan. 158 $\frac{9}{11}$, (suppl.) **Hume, Alexander, M.A.**

2 July 1585, **Summer, James, M.A.** His letters testimonial bear date 'London, 16 June 1585,' and are signed by Andrew Melvin, D.D.; Walter Balcanquell, minister of the Church of Edinburgh; James Carmichael, minister of the Church of Hatinton (? Haddington); and John Davidson, minister. They state that Summers was born and schooled in Edinburgh, and took M.A. at St. Andrews in 1565.

13 July 1591, Halke, William, M.A. He was an Englishman, had been some time at Cambr., and took M.A. at St. Andr. 7 May 1590, Andrew Melvin being then Rector.

15 July 1595, Hopkins, David, M.A. He was a native of Glamorganshire, had been formerly at Oxford, and took M.A. at St. Andr. in 159 $\frac{1}{2}$, Andrew Melvin being then Rector.

8 July 1602, Leprevik (Lekprevik), John, M.A. In one entry he is said to be of St. Andr., but in another of Edinburgh.

9 July 1605, Young, Patrick, M.A.

30 Aug. 1605, Tomson, George, M.A.

21 Oct. 1605, Calander, Daniel, M.A.

14 July 1607, Kinninmound, Patrick, M.A.

2 July 1616, Rand, Ralph (Raphael), M.A.

15 July 1617, Newton, Robert, M.A.

12 July 1620, Evans, Richard, D.D.

16 July 1621, Snell, George, D.D.

2. GRADUATES OF ABERDEEN.

9 Mar. 161 $\frac{1}{2}$, Younge, William, M.A. (see p. 272, and Part II. p. 325).

28 May 1620, Ady, Andrew, M.A.

„ „ Read, Alexander, M.A.

„ „ Reade, Thomas, M.A.

3. GRADUATE OF GLASGOW.

22 Jan. 161 $\frac{0}{1}$, Foules, David, M.A. He suppl. to incorp. 19 Dec. 1610, being then of Magd. H. (*Fasti*, I. 341). His letters testimonial, dated 1 Oct. 1610, call him 'filius Colintonii Comarchi' (?son of the Laird of Colinton). They are signed by John Hay, 'Rector Academiae'; John Blackburn, 'Decanus Facultatis'; Patrick Sharpe, 'Gymnasii Glasguensis Praefectus'; Archibald Hammilton, 'Physices Prof.'; Michael Vallas 'Logic. Prof.'; Gabriel Maxwell, 'Eloquentiae Prof.'; and William Blair, 'Ling. Graec. Prof.'

4. GRADUATES OF EDINBURGH.

8 July 1602, Leprevik, John, M.A. (but see *supra*).

11 July 1610, Leeman, James, M.A.

14 Jan. 161 $\frac{2}{3}$, Balcanquel, John, M.A. He was now of Exet. Coll. His letters testimonial, given under the seals of Edinburgh City and Edinburgh University and dated 1 Oct. 1611, are signed by Henry Charteris, Rector; and four regents:—Andrew 'Junius' (i. e. Young), James Reid, James Farley, and William 'Regius' (i. e. King).

8 June 1614, Shawe, William, M.A., of ten years' standing.

1 July 1618, Balcanquel, Samuel, M.A.

9 July 1622, Hope, John, M.A.

Besides the above, George Ramsey, M.A., was incorp. on 9 Mar. 161 $\frac{1}{2}$. He is called 'Scotus,' but his University is not given.

GRADUATE AND STUDENT OF DUBLIN INCORPORATED AT OXFORD.

30 Apr. 1619, Bromful, Richard (or William?), M.A. His letters testimonial are signed by William Temple, Robert Ussher, and John Bine.

23 May 1614, Davenport, Christopher, was allowed to count fifteen months' residence at Dublin. His letters testimonial, dated Dublin 22 Nov. 1611, are signed by John Richardson, Anthony Martin, John Egerton, and Edmund Donellan.

GRADUATES AND STUDENTS OF FOREIGN UNIVERSITIES INCORPORATED AT OXFORD, 1572-1620.

1. OF AVIGNON.

25 Oct. 1602, Lodge, Thomas, M.D.

2. OF BASEL.

12 Nov. 1577, (suppl.) Delaber, John, M.D. He was of Ch. Ch. (Part II. p. 12), and had had his grace for M.D. at Oxford three years ago, but had not been presented.

27 June 1590, Vatablus (Vetablus), Samuel, B.A. A Frenchman, now of Oriel; he had taken B.A. at Basel and had studied there four years 'in philosophia.' He was allowed to count his time at Basel, and to proceed to M.A. on performing the Oxford M.A. exercises; lic. M.A. 6 July 1590, inc. 1590.

18 July 1592, Doyley, Thomas, M.D. He was of Magd. C. (Part II. p. 17).

15 May 1605, Lister, Matthew, M.D. He was of Oriel.

27 Oct. 1609, Meadows (Meddusius), James, D.D. A Cheshire man; had studied Theology at Heidelberg; had been King's Chaplain; and was now Chaplain to Peregrine Lord Willoughby. *Fasti*, I. 340.

His Basel diploma of D.D. was registered 9 July 1610 (K. [reversed] 12 p. 78 b). It states that Meadows came to Basel, with a recommendation from the Dean of Heidelberg University, and as to his personal character from Peregrine Lord Willoughby Beake and Eaisbi; and evidence that he had been called to the ministry of the Church of England. At Basel, he performed these exercises: (1) two homilies 'de pane vitae,' (2) a disputation 'de sacrae scripturae versione interpretatione et perfectione,' (3) an oration 'qui justificatus est, et sanctificatus, non potest in hac vita implere legem.' He then took the usual oaths and declarations. So, on 8 Jan. 159 $\frac{5}{8}$, he was presented by John Brandmuller, D.D., to the Rector (Felix Plater, M.D.) and the Dean of Theology (John James Grynaeus), in the presence of these Barons—Vratislaus a Zierotin, a Moravian; Stanislaus Zelenias de Zelanka; Samuel Slupecius, and John Lucas Slupecius (? Stupecius), Poles; and of Samuel Grynaeus, J.U.D. et P.; John Nicolas Stupanus, Ph. D. et M.D.; and D^s. John Cooke, Anglo-Devoniensis, and so created D.D. of Basel; M. Marquard Müller, notary public by imperial authority and to the town and University of Basel, drew up this diploma.

3 Apr. 1613, Rumpfius, Christopher, M.D. (p. 376). In his suppl. on 30 Mar. he is described as Ph. D. et M.D.; 'archiater Frederici V Electoris Palatini et Elizabethae serenissimi regis Jacobi filiae.' He was M.D. of Basel and of Heidelberg. Sir John Bennet, D.C.L., keeper of the Prerogative Court; John Spenser, D.D., President of Corp., and Thomas Clayton, Reg. Prof. Med. were appointed delegates to incorporate Rumpfius (at London).

3. OF BOURGES.

June 1582, Pitheus (Pithou), Peter, licentiate in law of Bourges suppl. to incorp. as B.C.L.

4. OF CAEN.

18 June 1574, (suppl.) Viellius, Hector, B.A.

4 July 1576, Gualter, Giles, a Frenchman, M.A. (Caen) eight years ago, suppl. B.D.

18 July 1576, a letter came to the Univ. of Oxford from the Univ. of Caen, dated 3 July 1576. 'Peace is at last restored in France. We have written to our pastor, M. de la Benseris, asking him to return with all speed to his pastoral charge. We thank you for your kindness in receiving him, helping him with money, and giving him a place among your "theologiae professores." We now ask you to send him back; because you have plenty of good men, we have not.' (A committee was appointed to send a reply.)

27 June† 1593, Parentius (Parenicius), John, a foreigner, now of Ch. Ch., was allowed to suppl. M.A. without taking B.A., lic. M.A. 4 July 1593, inc.

1593. He had studied two years at Caen, five at Paris, and three in Oxford. (See p. 46.)

14 July 1612, Conway, William, M.D.

5. OF DOUAY.

14 July 1572, Lewis, Felix, LL.B., of Douay four years ago. Felix Lewys (Lewes) as B.C.L., of five years' standing, suppl. D.C.L. in Oct. 1573, lic. 28 June 1574, inc. 1574 (Part II. see p. 39).

6. OF FRANEKER.

2 Dec. 1619, Sanders (Saunders), Patrick, M.D. In his diploma, dated 26 Aug. 1619, he is called 'Anglus.' The signatories are, the Rector (H. Rhala), two prof. ordin. Med. (Menelaus Winsenius and S. Arcerius), and the secretary ('Hero ad Intima, pro tempore senatui honorifico prænominatus a secretis').

25 Feb. 160 $\frac{5}{8}$, Drusius, John, of Ch. Ch. (son of John Drusius, M.A., Oxon.), was allowed to count four years in dialectic spent 'in Universitate Francorensi' (i. e. of Franeker).

7. OF HEIDELBERG.

19 May 1575, Stockwood, John, B.A. (Heid.), eight years ago; and who was opening a 'ludus literarius' at Camb. He was lic. M.A. 9 July 1575, inc. 1575.

10 July 1599, Turner, Peter, M.D.

27 Oct. 1609, Meadows, James (see p. 375).

3 Apr. 1613, Rumpfius, Christopher, M.D. (see p. 375). (See Part II. p. 329.)

8. OF LEYDEN.

27 June 1585, Nowell, John, M.D.

11 July 1588, Osborne, John, M.D. (his M.D. diploma is dated Leyden '28 July 1588 new style').

12 Feb. 15 $\frac{89}{90}$, Mosan, James, now of Corp., was allowed to count nine Terms in dialectic spent at Leyden.

8 July 1590, Asaravia, Dr. Adrian, D.D., and Rector of the University of Leyden, suppl. to incorp. as D.D. 'Causa est quod honesta conditione vocatus ad ministerium in Ecclesia Anglicana hujus Universitatis societate co-honestari libenter cupiat.' He was incorp. on 9 July.

Hadrian Saravia was appointed Prebendary of Canterbury, 6 Dec. 1595, and of Westminster 5 July 1601. (*Le Neve*, I. 53, III. 358.)

22 Oct. 1591, (suppl.) Paddy, William, M.D. His M.D. diploma is dated Leyden, 21 July 1589 and signed by R. Vulcanius. He was actually incorp. M.D. on 11 July 1600.

9 Apr. 1596, Covert (Cobert), Francis, LL.D. An Englishman, who after several years' study at Leyden became 'Doctor Utriusque Juris' there.

8 July 1608, Eier, William, M.D. (*Fasti*, I. 328.)

18 Mar. 161 $\frac{2}{3}$, Vernat, Philibert, LL.D., 'Juris Utriusque Doctor ex Academia Lugdunensi.'

13 Dec. 1614, Beiaert, William, was allowed to count a 'semester' spent in the study of Logic at Leyden. Daniel Heinsius, 'Academiae Secretarius,' certified, under date 23 Nov. 1614; that Beiaert had studied under 'Rector' Traudenius.

14 July 1618, Spicer, William, LL.D. Of co. Devon; Bachelor of Laws in both Universities of England (see p. 349); his diploma for LL.D. at Leyden was dated 7 Sept. 1616.

6 June 1620, Hommius, Festus, D.D. He was incorp. in an 'assimulatio parva' held expressly to incorp. him.

9. OF LEIPZIG.

4 May 1579, 'Dominus Hieronimus Schlick, comes de Passun (Passaun), Dominus in Weiskirchen et Schlackenwarda, qui operam literis dedit per brevium Pragae, per quinquennium Lypsiae ubi bis electus erat in rectorem, Marpurgi per annum ubi sacram theologiam professus publice editis orationibus et privatim habitis concionibus rectorem per annum egit, suppl. B.D.'

A diploma was given him under the University seal of date 5 May 1579 that his 'maiores et parentes' had suffered 'multa incommoda in bello Smalcaldico,' that he came to the University recommended by great princes, that he studied for several months in Oxford in Theology, 'audiendo legendo disputando et concionando,' and that he obtained the degree of B.D.

10. OF LOUVAIN.

12 July 1572, Drusius (Drisius), John, B.A., at Louvain four years ago.

6 Feb. 157 $\frac{4}{5}$, Savage, George, LL.B., at Louvain fifteen years ago. (On 5 Feb. he had leave to use the gown of an M.A. and not that of his degree.)

20 May 1580, Antoné, Anthony, was allowed to suppl. B.A. after two years' residence at Louvain and two in Oxford.

8 July 1580, Keeper, John, M.A., Louvain, suppl. to incorp., but the grace was refused as he was supposed to be a Romanist. (See p. 156.)

9 July 1616, Favereus, John, M.A. (À Wood reads it 'Faiser' or 'Farser'.)

11. OF MAINZ.

24 Apr. 1575 (suppl.) Wylls, Richard, M.A. (See p. 152.)

12. OF MILAN.

13 Dec. 1596, Balsam, Scipio, now of Magd. C., a foreigner, of Milan, twenty years a student of Medicine, was allowed to suppl. M.D.; lic. M.D. 17 Dec. 1596.

13. OF MARPURG.

(See p. 377.)

14. OF MONTPELIER.

16 Mar. 160 $\frac{4}{5}$, Otthen, Hippocrates, M.D.

8 Apr. 1606, Turquettus, Theodorus; (Mayernius), M.D.; 'Gallus, Regis Galliarum in re medica a consiliis, Reginae medicus.' *Fasti*, I. 317.

12 June 1609, d'Otthon, Hippocrates, M.D. (see *supra*) *Fasti*, I. 335.

15. OF ORLEANS.

10 July 1593, Bourne, Gilbert, LL.D. His letters testimonial, dated from Orleans 8 June 1583, state that he is an Englishman of dio. London, and that he was presented by William Fornerius, LL.D. They were signed in the presence of Maximilian de Cobham, Tertullian Pine, LL.D., George Talbot, Giles Wroughton, Nicholas Wilson, and George Manering, *Englishmen*; and of Peter Choyer licentiate in law 'bedellus generalis,' and Oliver Boynard 'librarius,' by John Robertus, Dean; Farnerius, Rector; and Godofredus, V.C.

15 July 1602, Crooke, John, LL.B (?). (See p. 349).

16. OF PADUA.

4 July 1614, Rogers, George, M.D. He had formerly taken M.A. at S. Alb. H.

2 Jan. 161 $\frac{5}{6}$, Hodson, Eleazer, M.D.

26 June 1620, Chamberlain, Peter, M.D.

17. OF PARIS.

4 July 1576, Regius, Peter, a Frenchman, (M.A., at Paris twelve years ago) suppl. B.D.

5 Mar. 158 $\frac{3}{4}$, Caesar, Julius, D.C.L. His diploma from Paris, dated 22 Apr. 1581, calls him Julius Caesar *alias* Dalmarius, 'e diocesi Londin.,' son of a celebrated M.D., viz. Caesar Dalmarius, 'nobilis,' of Treviso in Italy.

30 Jan. 1590⁰, Memninge (Menninge), Daniel, now at Queen's, was allowed to count two Terms in law kept at Paris. Daniel Menninge, Queen's, suppl. B.C.L. 3 Feb., adm. 5 Feb. 1591⁰.

27 June 1593, Parentius, John. (See p. 375.)

4 July 1593, Caesar, Henry. (See p. 368.)

18. OF PERUGIA.

6 Mar. 1580⁰, Gentilis¹, Albericus, Italus, LL.D. He suppl. to incorp. 14 Jan., and was incorp. 6 Mar. 1581⁰.

19. OF PRAG.

(See p. 377.)

20. OF RHEIMS.

9 July 1596, Sherwood, John, M.D. (Part II. p. 24?).

21. OF STRASSBURG.

4 Feb. 1582², Telones, James, now of Queen's, Oxon, was allowed to count two Terms spent at 'Argentia' (?Strassburg).

22. OF VALENCE.

6 Mar. 1580⁰, Hottoman, John, a Frenchman, LL.D. in 'Academia Valentina.'

23. OF VIENNA.

6 Dec. 1604, Vaughan, William, 'Legum Doctor in Academia Viennensi Austriaca.' He was of Jes. Coll., suppl. to incorp. as D.C.L. 6 Dec. 1604, and was incorp. July 1605.

24. OF WITTENBERG.

25 Feb. 1586⁶, Lavinius, Venceslaus, M.D. Lavinius Venceslaus, a Moravian, who had studied medicine for twenty years in France, Germany, and Italy, and had been licensed to incept in medicine at Wittenberg 'sub Pensero,' was adm. M.D. of Oxford 25 Feb. 1587⁶, on condition that he gave three 'solennes lectiones' before he left. He brought with him letters of recommendation from Sir Francis Walsingham; and from R. Massonius Fontanus and J. Castolus, 'aedis londino-gallicae pastores.' The latter stated that he had been a year in London, that he was 'rector peregrinationum et familiae praefectus' of the Baron de Zerotini (a Moravian), and had brought a letter of introduction from Beza.

25. STUDENTS AND GRADUATES OF (UNNAMED) FOREIGN UNIVERSITIES.

18 May 1574, Philippus, John, 'de Alto Saxo,' was lic. M.A.

18 May 1574; Puccius, Francis, of Florence, was lic. M.A.

¹ In the Law Comitia of 1602 and of 1603 (see pp. 184, 185) Albericus Gentilis presented the candidates for inceptation at the conclusion of the Comitial disputations. He published the orations he made on these occasions:—'Alberici Gentilis Laudes Academiae Perusinae et Oxoniensis, Hanoviae MDCV.'

27 Oct. 1574, The Chancellor wrote in favour of 'Drusius, a Fleming, learned and liked among you, able to read the Syriac tongue,' which was needed in the University. He bade the University levy twenty marks a year among them for his better maintenance in addition to what he had already in Merton and Magdalen colleges. 'From the Court, 25 Oct. 1574.'

2 Apr. 1576, Corrano (Corano), Anthony, LL.D. of a foreign University, suppl. D.D. (See pp. 153 foll.)

4 July 1576, Villerius, Petrus Lozilerius, a foreigner (called sometimes simply Lozelerius Villerus), suppl. D.D.; lic. D.D. 6 July 1576, inc. 1576. (See pp. 153 foll.)

3 May 1577, a committee was appointed to consider 'quibus modis providendum sit (prout quisque maxime opis indigeat) tribus illis Gallis patriâ ob religionis Christianae professionem expulsis, vel potius instantium et impendentium procellarum periculorumque metu profugientibus omnique auxilio spoliatis et privatis :—Joannes Regius, N. Benserus, J. Bigonius.'

15 Jan. 158 $\frac{1}{2}$, Niphus, Fabian, was incorp. as M.D., and on the same day licensed 'ad practicandum in re medica per universam Angliam.'

20 June 1583, Bernardus, John, a Moravian, was allowed to suppl. B.D. He had studied Theology for ten years in German Universities and was now going to the Universities of Scotland.

21 June 1588, Merlyn, James, a Frenchman, was lic. M.A.; inc. M.A. 1588.

30 Apr. 1602, Turner, William, having studied Medicine abroad for ten years, suppl. M.B.

1 July 1603, Tiarda, Eizo, of Gröningen, now of Jes. Coll., was allowed to count the time he had spent in Universities over sea as though he had spent it in Oxford.

7 Feb. 160 $\frac{4}{5}$, Rivers, Thomas, of New C., was allowed to count the Terms he had spent in civil law in Universities over sea as though he had spent them in Oxford.

Oxford men, of course, enjoyed similar privileges at foreign Universities, and so from the Registers of these Universities a few Oxford names may yet be gleaned belonging to the period when the Oxford Registers are lost. E. g. on the first page of the Degree-Register of the University of S. Andrews occurs this name :—

1413. Robert de Tynnyngham, B.A., Oxon., incorp.

And in the same register on fol. 11 there is this note :—

'28 die mensis <Martii *erased*> Januarii A.D. 1539 <i. e. 15 $\frac{39}{40}$ > sequentes honestae personae de regno Anglico, confugientes ad regnum Scoticum et ad nostram Universitatem ob tu<rba>ciones (?) fidei christianae, receperunt se ad gremium dictae Universitatis per rectorem superdictum.

'Mr. noster (?) Ricardus Hilyiardy, doctor theologiae Anglicus, natione Universitatis Britan<nicâ>.

'Mr. Henricus de Bruto *alias* Bryton, bacchalaureus in theologia Anglicus, natione Universitatis Britan<nicâ>' <i. e. enrolled in the 'nation' 'Britain' in the University of S. Andrews>.

PRIVILEGED PERSONS.

THE 'privileges' of the University included many immunities from alien jurisdiction enjoyed by members of the University.

Thus, for example, a member of the University could be sued (alike in civil or criminal actions) only in the Vice-Chancellor's Court, and not in the courts of the city of Oxford, London, or elsewhere.

E. g. 26 Feb., 155 $\frac{4}{5}$, Dr. Aubrey and William Standishe (the Registrar) were sent 'ad concilium regium' to complain of the contempt which the Mayor and Citizens had shown to the royal commission issued to John Yates, Esq., (acting as Steward of the Chancellor) ordering the city to hand over to the University a scholar arrested by the bailiff of the city on a charge of theft. On 26 Apr., 1555, Dr. Aubrey and Mr. (Robert) Warde were appointed attorneys for the University to prosecute this complaint against the town.

I. 8. fol. 158. a. has an excerpt from 'Registrum Cancellariae Angliae' to the effect that on 5 Feb., 155 $\frac{5}{8}$, in the case John Bier v. Robert Stokhill, it was ordered that since Stokhill was a privileged person, the case must be remitted to the Vice-Chancellor's Court at Oxford.

20 May, 1556, the charter by which scholars accused of theft or other grave crimes are to be tried before the Vice-Chancellor and Proctors and not in the Mayor's Court was placed 'in communi Universitatis cisto vel abaco.'

Again, the royal officers, sheriffs, constables, and the like were forbidden to impress the horse of a member of the University into the service of the post.

E. g. 12 Oct., 1620, in a list of points in which the officers of the city had infringed the privileges of the University, it is noted that they had taken for the post the horses of privileged persons.

Again, the officers of the city were forbidden to assess members of the University for several general and local imposts and taxes.

E. g. 14 Oct., 1567, Convocation deferred till the return of William Standishe (the Registrar) the consideration of the question raised 'de non taxandis personis privilegiatis ab oppidanis in exactione quindecimarum.'

So also 26 Sept., 1576, the Vice-Chancellor reported to Convocation the illegal proceedings of the Mayor and certain citizens 'in assidendis et taxandis quibusdam privilegiatis personis ad solutionem subsidii'; and a committee was appointed to proceed against them. On 27 Sept., 1576, William Tilcocke, Mayor of Oxford, summoned by the bedell, appeared before the Vice-Chancellor in Christ Church, and was shown

the privilege of Henry VIII. He declared that he had not known of its existence when he assessed and taxed privileged persons, and promised not to offend again. On 28 Sept., 1576, Alderman Williams, Mayor-elect of Oxford; Aldermen Flaxney and Withington; Mr. Richard Williams, Mr. Todde, Mr. Forres, Mr. Eanster, Mr. Ewen, Mr. Burnet, Mr. Smith, and Mr. Bennet, appeared before the Vice-Chancellor, declaring '*se ignaros fuisse praedicti privilegii et per ignorantiam incidisse in crimen laesi privilegii, sed posthac se daturos operam ne simile committant crimen.*' (See p. 303.)

These and other 'privileges' constituted a most important part of the powers of the University, and deserve as large a consideration as the external relations of the University or its degree system. Their importance is fully reflected in the registers of the University, which contain, as I suppose, a great deal more about these privileges than about Academical studies. It is strange therefore that no attempt has been made to estimate their number and nature, the successive periods at which they were acquired, and their relation to the central government of the country and the local governments of the city of Oxford and of the neighbouring counties of Oxon and Berks. Till that is done a very large chapter of University history remains unwritten.

In these notes, however, I must omit a discussion of the privileges and confine myself to the simpler question about the different classes of persons who enjoyed them.

The term '*personae privilegiatae*,' in the widest sense, includes all persons who enjoyed the immunities conferred by charter on the corporation of the University; and the chief element in the class of privileged persons, in this sense, must be the '*scholares*'¹ (graduates and undergraduates in the several faculties) by whom the privileges were enjoyed, and for whose benefit and protection they were originally granted.

In actual use, however, it was assumed that the '*scholares*' enjoyed the privileges as a matter of course; and the term '*personae privilegiatae*' was generally employed in a narrower sense to describe various classes of people who, although not '*scholares*,' still, for one reason or another, enjoyed the same immunities.

The body of the University was thus divided into two distinct sections, '*scholares*' and '*personae privilegiatae*.' What classes of persons composed the second of these sections?

The old charters, in granting a '*privilegium*' generally extended it to '*scholars and their servants*' (called indifferently '*famuli*,' '*ministri*,' '*servi*,' '*servientes*'); and so the first class of privileged persons are the '*servants*.'

¹ For an instance of this use of the term see the top of p. 318.

Of these we must distinguish two sets:—the ‘common’ servants and the ‘personal’ servants.

The ‘common servants’ were those who served the community¹ and not individuals. In the case of the University these would be the bedells, the University clerk, etc. In the case of the Colleges they included the manciple (‘manceps,’ ‘mancipium,’ ‘obsonator’), the porter (‘janitor’), the cook (‘coquus’); and in some College establishments also the butler (‘promus’), the barber (‘tonsor,’ ‘barbitonsor’), the groom (‘equiso’), and so on. (See e. g. Part II, pp. 15, 30.) These ‘common servants’ were of course a permanent class, little liable to change or fluctuation, and not susceptible of any great or sudden increase.

It was different in the case of the ‘personal’ servants, where there was no real limit to the number of persons who might be made ‘privileged.’ Any officer of the University, e. g. the Vice-Chancellor (see, in the following list, 1 Dec., 1581), the Proctors (see 16 Oct., 1581), any graduate (see ... 1574), or undergraduate² (see 3 Dec., 1575), if he chose could have his servant admitted to the status of a ‘persona privilegiata.’

E. g. 10 Oct., 1552, **Gorton, John**; was admitted to the privileges as servant of <Henry> Pendleton, D.D. <Reg. I. 204>, who covenanted to give him 6s. 8d. and a ‘roba’ a year.

5 Jan., 1582³, **Lynde, Anthony**; was admitted to the privileges as servant of Edward Cradocke, Lady Margaret Professor. (16 Feb., 1584⁴, Dr. Cradocke indicated that Lynde had ceased to be his servant; the intention being, I suppose, that his name might then be removed from the list of privileged.)

In addition to these servants the University admitted to its privileges a great many workmen and tradesmen in the employment of the Colleges. E. g. the slater or plumber who attended to the roofs of the College (see Part II, pp. 11, 21), the agent who collected the rents (see below, 29 Sept., 1577), and the like, are found ‘privileged.’

And besides these, the members of certain trades and professions: e. g. booksellers; parchment-makers; surgeons³; and, in particular, the carriers from Oxford to different places were ‘privileged.’

These last classes of ‘privileged persons’ brought into use a still

¹ One of the statutable rights of a Fellow of a College still is to the service of the ‘common servants,’ such as, e. g. the College Porter and the College Cook.

² Wealthy undergraduates, coming up to the University at a tender age, generally brought a servant with them from home (see *infra* ... 1572). These servants, however, were often ‘poor scholars’ who, while attending on their young master, took the position of a ‘scholaris’ and passed through the curriculum of the University.

³ 14 Mar., 1578³, the Surgeons (‘Chirurgi’) were reported to be somewhat remiss, because they were deprived of the privileges of the University. It was ordered that (if the Vice-Chancellor and the ‘Doctor in Medicina cathedralis’ thought fit) ‘intermissum eorum privilegium restauretur, quo et ipsi alacriores sint in officio et ea comparent quae illae arti sunt idonea utpote publicam lectionem vel anatomicas,’ etc. 6 Sept., 1587, Hugh Jones; of S. Ebbe’s parish, a Surgeon, was admitted to the privileges. (See p. 289.)

narrower application of the term 'privilegiatae personae' in which it was employed exclusively of these tradesmen.

Thus in the first Matriculation Register P., the servants are generally entered with the 'scholares' under the 'capita' for the colleges and halls; and the 'caput' for 'personae privilegiatae' contains the tradesmen (though not these exclusively). So also in the second Matriculation Register PP., there is a head for 'Servientes' distinct from the head for 'Personae Privilegiatae.'

It is impossible to state even approximately the number of 'privileged persons' at any one time; but, from what has been said, they plainly formed a considerable element in the University, numbering perhaps from 200 to 300, all told. But no exact list of them seems to have been kept.

The notice which follows shows the great laxity of University practice in this matter.

18 June, 1575, Convocation discussed the question whether all¹ should be admitted to be 'privilegiatae personae' or only a limited number. No decision was come to, but a general opinion was expressed that no one should be considered a 'privilegiata persona' unless he had appeared before Convocation and had by it been admitted to the privileges.

The 'personae privilegiatae' brought the University into frequent conflict with the town.

(i) The trade of the town was carried on by the usual trade-guilds ('corporationes') under the control of the Mayor and Corporation. 'Privileged persons' claimed the right of engaging in trades and professions without admission by the Corporation.

8 Oct., 1569, (In Convocation) 'per magistrum Bellamie, A.M. <Robert Bellamye, *Reg. I.* 231> innotuit insolentia oppidanorum, quod quaedam privilegia hujus Academiae infringere conati sunt eo quod Magistrum Bellamie prohiberent jam privilegiatum quaedam exercere commercia.' It was ordered that Mr. Bellamie should continue 'ea exercere commercia quibus antea usus sit.'

... Aug., 1572, (In Convocation) 'Controversia proponebatur de quodam sutore vestiario, qui, sine incorporatione, artificium suum publice exerceret—num is ab Universitate, quod ejus privilegiis gaudet, contra oppidanos defendendus sit.' No decision was come to.

4 Mar., 157⁶/₇, Richard Wrenche, a privileged person, was being sued by the Town 'quod secundum chartam huic Universitati multis abhinc annis concessam artes exerceret manuales quod virtute antiquae chartae cuilibet privilegiatae personae permissum est.' This was no private concern of his but affected the privileges of the whole University. The University agreed therefore to pay his expenses in obtaining justice against the townspeople.

¹ That is (I suppose) all who had any office which would entitle them to claim the 'privilege' of the University.

(ii) 'Privileged Persons' were exempt from the jurisdiction of the Mayor's Court, and in all disputes the townsmen had to sue them in the Vice-Chancellor's Court. The 'oppidani' had as grave suspicions of the impartiality of the University Court as the 'Scholares' had of the impartiality of the City Court.

(iii) They paid no dues to the City; and the townsmen, in a somewhat exaggerated strain, protested against the heavier incidence of the taxes arising from the large number of these privileged persons. (See the notices in the 'Acta.')

The details of this long contest between the City and the University about these and other privileges have been collected for the 'Acta;' it is enough here to say that from 1570 to 1620 there were constant lawsuits between the rival corporations. The decisions were generally in favour of the University; but, as there were no adequate means of enforcing them, the old quarrels broke out afresh from time to time.

The University was very tenacious of these privileges, fearing probably (and not without reason) the exactions which would be possible, if the town obtained the trade-monopoly at which it was constantly aiming. Accordingly, it visited with censure and even punishment any privileged person who tried to compromise the quarrel in his own case by submitting to the conditions imposed by the City.

Thus, e.g., the old statute forbidding the conjunction of the 'privileges' of the University and those of the town was enforced by repeated enactments.

30 Sept., 1552, ... Brooks, the Esquire Bedell of Law, was expelled from his office because, contrary to the privileges of the University, he had sought admission to the liberties of the city.

4 June, 1565, it was reported that in defiance of the statutes some persons were enjoying the privileges both of the University and of the Town. The Vice-Chancellor and Proctors were directed to call them together before S. John Baptist's Day (24 June) next, and warn them to give up either the one or the other.

2 April, 1576, Convocation decreed (i) 'ne in posterum liceat alicui burgensium privilegiis Universitatis ullo modo gaudere nisi prius innotescat Vice-Cancellario et procuratoribus existentibus per testes idoneos aut aliquid publicum instrumentum hujusmodi burgensem coram majore et ballivis plane et clare omnibus libertatibus civitatis Oxon renunciasset.' (ii) 'ut omnes qui privilegiati sunt infra triduum citentur ut compareant coram Vice-Cancellario et procuratoribus ad praestandum juramentum ad quod ex vetere statuto tenentur.'

1 June, 1576, (In Convocation) 'orta est controversia de quibusdam privilegiatis personis etiam jurejurando oppido astrictis et in civium numerum antea accitis, utrum more privilegiati seu potius oppidani nuncupandi, vel etiam privilegii sui beneficio omnino privandi sint.' No decision was come to.

The list of privileged persons has to be made up from two sources, (α)

the Registers of the Vice-Chancellor's Court; (b) the Matriculation Registers and the Subscription Book.

The Registers of the Vice-Chancellor's Court contain here and there notices of admissions to the privileges. These are collected and given (*supra*, p. 288) with the lists of the Students of the halls from the same source (pp. 282 foll.). When these registers are hereafter edited, they will supply additional names of privileged persons, from notices of wills, suits, and the like (and so also additional names of 'Scholares').

The names of privileged persons found in the Matriculation Registers and Subscription Books are given in the following list.

Those which come from the head for 'privileged' in P. and PP. are marked 'Priv.' i.e. 'privileged'; those which come from the head for 'servientes' in PP. are marked 'Serv.' i.e. servants; those which are derived from the heads for the Colleges in P. and PP. are marked by the contraction for their College or Hall. These last probably include a few which ought to have been left in the matriculations, and the matriculations probably include a good many which ought to have been brought here. It was clear that a discrimination ought to be effected, but it was impossible to do it with exactness in doubtful cases¹.

An asterisk added to a name means that the person so indicated 'makes his mark'² instead of signing his name in the Subscription Book.

As has been pointed out elsewhere, in many cases (and particularly in the years 1613, 1614 when the Matriculation Register is practically a blank), the first Subscription Book contains many names which are omitted in the first Matriculation Register. In the Subscription Book there is no indication as a rule of college, hall, or status. Those however who make their mark instead of signing their name have been placed here, as almost certainly servants or privileged. The others have been placed among the matriculations. Names derived in this way from the Subscription Book alone are indicated by the mark †.

LIST OF 'PERSONS PRIVILEGED.'

(Derived from P. and PP.)

- ... 1571, Hart H., **Morys, Roger**; Flints., 19; famulus Mri Charlton (Part II, p. 29).
- ... 1571, Hart H., **Reve, George**; Berks., 15; famulus Mri Hyde.
- ... 1571, Magd. C., **Alcocke, Robert** (98).

¹ The title 'serviens' in P. covers both those servants who in PP. would have been removed to the head for servants, and 'poor scholars' who, although performing menial service, were nevertheless passing through the University curriculum.

² The 'mark' is sometimes a cross or arrowhead, but more usually a rudely-formed initial (often of the christian name) or initials. It does not, of course, follow that where a servant's or privileged person's name is found without a 'mark' the man wrote the name himself. It may have been written for him by the bedell or his presenter, who then omitted to make him 'make his mark.'

- ... 1571, Magd. C., **Butler, William** (99).
 „ „ **Clarke, Stephen** (97).
 „ „ **Chipnam, Henry** (89).
 „ „ **Hearne, Roger** (90).
 „ „ **Jones, Watkin** (92).
 „ „ **Keye, Richard** (96).
 „ „ **Rawlinges, Thomas** (95).
 „ „ **Richards, Thomas** (93).
 „ „ **Shurlowe, Roger** (94).
 „ „ **Wainrighte, Edward** (91).

These occur in the matriculations of Magd. C. in the list given in Part II, p. 50 foll. The numbers indicate their position in that list. They are there described as 'famuli Collegii.' We learn from GG. that Edward Wenwright was cook of Magd. C. in 156 $\frac{7}{8}$; that Chypnam was barber, and Hearne manciple of Magd. C. in 157 $\frac{1}{2}$; and that Roger Shirlowe was cook of Magd. C. in 157 $\frac{8}{9}$. The names which follow are described in the list as 'famuli praesidis,'—the numbers give their place in the list.

Cotton, Richard (108).	Humfrey, Richard (100).
Crewe, George (106).	Jesoppe, Thomas (103).
Dannotte, Robert (102).	Massam, James (101).
Grene, Nicholas (104).	[Newton, Richard] (109).
[Grenehill, Thomas] (105).	Symer, James (107).

Grenehill seems to be inserted here in a later hand; Newton belongs to the year 1579; Jesoppe is mentioned in GG. as still a servant of Dr. Humphrey in 157 $\frac{8}{9}$.

- ... 1572, Ch. Ch., **Denton, Thomas**; servant to Dr. Kennall (Part II, p. 11).
 ... 1572?, Ch. Ch., **Lambe, Richard**; Oxon, 25; servant to Mr. Daniel Bernarde (Part II, p. 12). (This entry is written at the side of the preceding one, and may be of a later date.)
 ... 1572, Hart H., **Buttoller, Michael**; Worc., 21; famulus Mri Throckmorton (Part II, p. 53).
 ... 1572, Hart H., **Kinglye, Edmund**; 22; famulus Mri Dormar (Part II, p. 35).
 ... 1572, Hart H., **Kytchen, Rowland**; Cumberl., 26; famulus Mri Nele (Part II, p. 29).
 ... 1572, Hart H., **Macham, Henry**; Staffs.; famulus Mri Raynoldes (Part II, p. 35).

In the Hart Hall lists for 1567–1581 the fee paid by the person matriculating is noted. These fees have been omitted in the lists given in Part II, pp. 48 foll., because they generally coincide with the regular scale of fees (see p. 165). It may be noted here, however, that the four persons above noticed paid 2*d.* at their matriculation, the smallest fee, being that for servants. It may be further noted that a comparison of the counties of these servants and the dates of their admission with those of their masters

shows that rich undergraduates generally brought their own servants with them.

- ... 1572, S. Jo., **Swette, Giles**; bailiff of S. Jo. Coll.
- ... 1572, S. Jo., **Hayward, Thomas**; famulus Domini Strange (Part II, p. 54).
- ... 1572, Trin., **Mackernesse, William**; Northts., pleb. f., 30.
- ... 1572, Trin., **Marshall, Thomas**; servus praesidis.

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- ... 1573, Hart H., **Evans, Lewis**; Carnarv., 18; famulus Mri Fr<ancisci> Throckmorton (Part II, p. 53).
 - ... 1573, Hart H., **Levingston, Alexander**; Scotus, Edinburgh, 23; famulus Mri Knightlie (Part II, p. 48). (This is the first Scot mentioned in the Matric. Reg.; for the next in date, see Part II, pp. 284, 325.)
 - ... 1573, Hart H., **Poole, Francis**; Staffs.; famulus Mri Shyrlye (Part II, p. 56).
 - ... 1573, Hart H., **Rogers, Edward**; Glouc., pleb. f., 18; famulus Mri Blount (Part II, p. 53).

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- 3 Mar., 157 $\frac{3}{4}$, Magd. C., **Francis, John**; famulus Mri Gulielmi Inkforbie (Part II, p. 17).
 - 22 Apr., 1574, Ch. Ch., **London, Richard**; balivus.
 - 22 Apr., 1574, Ch. Ch., **Williams, Thomas**; balivus.
 - 20 Sept., 1574, Ch. Ch., **Martin, Thomas**; almsman.
 - ... 1574, Hart H., **Lloyde, Robert**; Flints., pleb. f., 20; famulus Mri Sydleys (Part II, p. 58).
 - ... 1574, Hart H., **Strong, John**; famulus Doctoris Smythe (Part II, p. 58).
 - ... 1574, Trin., **Budworthe, John**; Oxon, 13; serviens Mri Fisher.
 - ... 1574, Trin., **Chambrelaine, Richard**; serviens Mri Hobbie (Part II, p. 57).
 - ... 1574, Trin., **Dissell, Thomas**; Oxon, plebeus; serviens Mri Mathue.
 - ... 1574, Trin., **Frissell, James**; Northumb.; serviens Domini Atkins.

In the fourteen entries which follow no date is given; they belong probably to 1574 or a little after.

- ... <1574?>, Ch. Ch., **Ellys, William**; servant to Dr. Kennall (Part II, p. 11).
- ... <1574?>, Ch. Ch., **Howyse (Haryse), Thomas**; rough-layer and servant to the house. (Here a later hand has added 'keeper of the quadrangle, see page 29,' i.e. p. 29 of P., where that servant is mentioned; see infra under date 10 Sept., 1593.)

The ten entries which follow occur among the matriculations given in Part II, pp. 57, 58; that of Quatermayne seems to be a later insertion.

- ... <1574?>, Ch. Ch., ..., **John**. (No surname is given.)
- ... <1574?>, Ch. Ch., **Atkins, Matthew**; 'slatter;' servus Mri Dorset (Part II, p. 12).

- ... <1574?>, Ch. Ch., **Barbar, Richard** ; oppidanus, famulus Mri Dorset (Part II, p. 12).
- ... <1574?>, Ch. Ch., **Hyde, Edward** ; famulus Doctoris Peers, Decani (*Reg.* I. 210).
- ... <1574?>, Ch. Ch., **Jonson, Roger** ; famulus Dris Cradocke (Part II, p. 11).
- ... <1574?>, Ch. Ch., **Lawton, Gabriel** ; famulus Dris Peers.
- ... <1574?>, Ch. Ch., [**Quatermayne, William** ; servus Aedis Xti].
- ... <1574?>, Ch. Ch., **Stockar, William** ; famulus Dris Peers.
- ... <1574?>, Ch. Ch., **White, Rowland** ; Anglesea, gen. f., 15 ; famulus Mri Sidney (Part II, p. 58).
- ... <1574?>, Ch. Ch., **Whitfilde, Griffith** ; Chesh., pleb. f., 28 ; famulus Mri Sidney (Part II, p. 58).
- ... <1574?>, Magd. C., **Fertlowe, John** ; 40 ; cook ; servus Dris Humphry (Part II, p. 16).
- ... <1574?>, Magd. C., **Guelson, Humphrey** ; Salop, pleb. f., 38.
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- 10 Jan., 157 $\frac{4}{5}$, Gloc. H., **Blades, Rand**(all) ; serviens Mri Blades (Part II, p. 34).
- 10 Jan., 157 $\frac{4}{5}$, Gloc. H., **Browston** (Bowston), **Henry** ; serviens Mri Tutchenor, Archidiaconi (Part II, p. 34 n.).
- 10 Jan., 157 $\frac{4}{5}$, Gloc. H., **Evans, Griffith** ; Wales, 20 ; promus.
- 10 Jan., 157 $\frac{4}{5}$, Gloc. H., **Fathers, Nicholas** ; Dorset, pleb. f., 38 ; minister.
- 10 Jan., 157 $\frac{4}{5}$, Gloc. H., **Horne, Henry** ; carpenter ; famulus Mri Tutchenor (Part II, p. 34 n.).
- 10 Jan., 157 $\frac{4}{5}$, Gloc. H., **Mirricke, John** ; serviens Mri Adderton (Part II, p. 34).
- 10 Jan., 157 $\frac{4}{5}$, Gloc. H., **Pitman, Robert** ; Dorset, pleb. f., 36 ; minister. (It is not clear in this and in some other places whether 'minister' means 'servant' or 'clergyman'.)
- 10 Jan., 157 $\frac{4}{5}$, Gloc. H., **Steinton, Thomas** ; serviens Mri Stocke (Part II, p. 34).
- 16 Jan., 157 $\frac{4}{5}$, Jes., **Williams, Thomas** ; janitor.
- 20 Sept., 1575, Jes., **Burnett, Andrew**. (We find in GG. that he was adm. to the priv. on 20 Sept., 1575.)
- 29 Sept., 1575, Corp., **Waite, John** ; receptor redituum.
- 3 Dec., 1575, Exet., **Allen, Gregory** ; Staffs., 16 ; serviens Domini Harrison (Part II, p. 33).
- 3 Dec., 1575, Exet., **Blake, William** ; Devon, 19 ; serviens Domini Bate (? Part II, p. 32).
- 3 Dec., 1575, Exet., **Bowschere, Henry** ; Yorks., 20 ; serviens magistri Pawlet (? Part II, p. 33).
- 3 Dec., 1575, Exet., **Brindley, Edmund** ; Derby, 21 ; serviens Mri Simson (Part II, p. 32).
- 3 Dec., 1575, Exet., **Busshere, Henry** ; Westmorl., 20 ; serviens.
- 3 Dec., 1575, Exet., **Eyton, William** ; Derby, 22 ; serviens Mri Gerarde (Part II, p. 63).
- 3 Dec., 1575, Exet., **Hobson, William** ; 23 ; serviens Mri Westlake (Part II, p. 32).
- 3 Dec., 1575, Exet., **Mayo, Johanna** ; vidua, lotrix.
- 3 Dec., 1575, Exet., **Monoux, William** ; Herts., pleb. f., 46.
- 3 Dec., 1575, Exet., **Oldacres, John** ; Derby, 21 ; serviens Mri Smale (Part II, p. 32).

20 Dec., 1577, Trin., Browne, William; 28. Serviens.

20 Dec., 1577, Univ., Morris, Robert; famulus Thomae Gerard et Ricardi Molyneux (Part II, p. 79).

8 Sept., 1578, Broadg. H., Barfote, Thomas; 34; famulus Mri Chenye.

8 Sept., 1578, Broadg. H., Batten, Thomas; 40; famulus Mri Carneshewe (? Part II, p. 73).

... <1578?>, Exet., Colton, Simon; 48; servaunte unto Exetre Colledge for provision.

... <1578?>, Exet., Steile, Richard; 21; slatter unto Exet. Coll.

... <1578?>, Magd. C., Fowntanes, Giles; famulus.

20 Mar., 157⁸/₉, Ball., Dewe, Richard; Oxon. }

„ „ Godby, Hugh; Chesh. }

„ „ Kerry, Francis; Salop. }

„ „ Meyrick, John; Oxon. }

„ „ Woode, John; Worc. }

Servientes Mri Squier (Part II, p. 30).

20 Mar., 157⁸/₉, Ball., Hale, John; serviens Mri Roberti Crane (ib. p. 30).

20 Mar., 157⁸/₉, Bras., Bootle, Thomas; Lancs. }

„ „ Waynwright, John; Lancs. }

„ „ Whitacres, Henry; Lancs. }

Servientes Mri Edvardi Stanley (Part II, p. 85).

2 Apr., 1579, Corp., Fulwell, George; Som., gen. f., 30; serviens Dris Cooke.

3 Apr., 1579, All So., Elkes, Robert; Salop, pleb. f., 28.

3 Apr., 1579, All So., Tredewel *alias* Androse, Thomas; Oxon, pleb. f., 49.

4 Apr., 1579, Magd. C., Ward, Thomas; 27; serviens Mri Thomae Chaloner (Part II, p. 87).

6 June, 1579, Magd. C., Barnsley (Burnsley), Thomas; Yorks., 36; famulus Comitibus Salop (Part II, p. 87).

20 July, 1579, Magd. C., Newton, Richard; 21; famulus praesidis. (Inserted out of place in P. fol. 86. See p. 387.)

29 Oct., 1579, Ch. Ch., Mallet, Robert; Glouc., 34; famulus Dris Mathew (Part II, p. 12).

9 Nov., 1579, Bras., Pilyn, Rowland; Anglesea; famulus Mri Roberti Harrison.

... 1579, Hart H., Gratewyck, William; Sussex, 22; famulus Mri Sherlye (Part II, p. 90).

... <1579>, Ch. Ch., Holliday, Thomas; servus Mri Eaton.

... <1579>, Ch. Ch., Masters, William; servus Mri Wimshourst.

... <1579>, Magd. C., Bramwell, Henry; famulus Mri Lilly.

... <1579>, Magd. C., Gayner, James; Glouc.; famulus Praesidis.

... <1579>, Magd. C., Morton, John; Cumberl.; servus Domini Doctoris Bust (Part II, p. 45).

... <1579>, Trin., Hewes, Henry; Carnarv.; famulus Doctoris Yealder (Part II, p. 24).

- 10 Apr., 1580, Ch. Ch., **Parker, John**; Glouc., 48; famulus Mri Snowe.
 20 May, 1580, Hart H., **Bowier, Thomas**; Lancs., 18; famulus Mri Scott (Part II, p. 92).
 20 May, 1580, Hart H., **Wicherly, John**; Salop, pleb. f., 15; famulus Mri Onslow (Part II, p. 92).
 23 June, 1580, Trin., **Lutt, John**; 29; famulus Praesidis.
 24 July, 1580, Linc., **Bucknell, George**; 40; famulus Mri Edvardi Duddeley (Part II, p. 94).
 24 July, 1580, Linc., **Norton, Edward**; 20; famulus et consanguineus Mri Duddeley (Part II, p. 94).
 23 Sept., 1580, Ball., **Evans, Henry**; Denbigh; famulus Mri Hollande (Part II, p. 30 n.).
 8 Nov., 1580, Broadg. H., **Heyball, Henry**; Som.; famulus Mri Georgii Somaster, principalis (? Part II, p. 31).

- 19 Jan., 1580^o, Corp., **Con alias Conway, Robert**; Northts.; serviens Caroli Turnbull.
 1 May, 1581, Magd. C., **Florio, John**; aet. 36; serviens Mri Barnes.
 2 May, 1581, Ball., **Hewes, Oliver**; pleb. f., 20; 'promus.'
 2 May, 1581, Ball., **Tailor, Thomas**; servus Dris Lilie.
 2 Aug., 1581, Case, **Haule, John**; Oxon, 20; famulus Mri Case.
 16 Oct., 1581, Ball., **Lloyde, Richard**; parochiae Magdalenensis, 41; servus Mri Crane, procuratoris.
 1 Nov., 1581, Jes., **Style, John**; pleb. f., 65 (?); serviens.
 17 Nov., 1581, Exet., **Colcherd, John**; Devon, 25; serviens.
 20 Nov., 1581, S. Jo., **Davies, Richard**; 24; servus Praesidis.
 27 Nov., 1581, S. Mary H., **Gwinne (Gwynne), Fowk**; Flints., 22; serviens.
 27 Nov., 1581, S. Mary H., **Hughes, William**; Carnarv., 25; serviens Aulae senior.
 27 Nov., 1581, S. Mary H., **Johnes (Jones), John**; Denbigh, 26; serviens Aulae.
 27 Nov., 1581, S. Mary H., **Noble, William**; 23; coquus.
 27 Nov., 1581, Ch. Ch., **Mallette, Robert**; 34; servus Doctoris Matthew.
 28 Nov., 1581, Corp., **Steele, Thomas**; pleb. f., 50; servus Collegii.
 1 Dec., 1581, Trin., **Ovon, Walter**; Oxon, 13; serviens.
 1 Dec., 1581, Univ., **Turner, William**; Lancs., 22; serviens Collegii.
 1 Dec., 1581, Univ., **Bostock, Richard.** }
 " " **Jackson, Henry.** }
 " " **Williams, John.** }
 " " **Lewis, Richard.** }
 Servientes Doctoris James, Vice-Cancellarii.
 " " **Hartoppe, Thomas.** }
 " " **Myles, Richard.** }

- 11 May, 1582, Bras., **Cullarne**^{*1}, **William**; Wilts., 30; servus Mri Leeche. (A b. fol. 6 a.)
 18 May, 1582, Linc., **Jerome**^{*}, **John**; Berks., pleb. f., 30. (A b. fol. 6 b.)

¹ The asterisk attached to a name in the rest of this list intimates that the person so indicated did not *sign* his name in the Subscription Book, but made his mark. See p. 386.

26 Oct., 1582, Priv., **Dell, Henry**; Cornw., cler. f., 20. (This is the earliest entry in the head for 'Privileged persons' in P. fol. 706. In the Subscription Book A b. fol. 26 b. he is described as 'nullius Collegii.' He took his B.A. on 3 Feb., 158 $\frac{5}{8}$ from Exeter College. The list of 'privileged' therefore contains some actual 'Scholares,' unattached at the time of their matriculation to any College or Hall.)

17 Jan., 158 $\frac{2}{3}$, Priv., **Hunter, Robert**; Lancs., pleb. f., 27. (In the Subscription Book A b. fol. 28 b., he is described as 'nullius Collegii.' He took his B.A. from Magd. C. on 28 Feb., 158 $\frac{3}{4}$.)

... Mar., 158 $\frac{2}{3}$, Queen's, **Smaleman, William**; Salop, pleb. f., 32.

19 Apr., 1583, Gloc. H., **Lewis, John**; Denbigh, pleb. f., 47.

19 Apr., 1583, N. I. H., **Chambers, Robert**; 25; servus Primarii.

31 Jan., 158 $\frac{3}{4}$, Ch. Ch., **Hill, Alexander**; Oxon, ballivi filius, 25.

31 Jan., 158 $\frac{3}{4}$, Ch. Ch., **Nokes (Nooke), James**; Worc., 22.

31 Jan., 158 $\frac{3}{4}$, Ch. Ch., **Wadlande*, Robert**; Devon, 58.

(The three preceding are described as 'servientes Doctoris Thornton, Vice-Cancellarii.')

27 March, 1584, Gloc. H., **Butler, Thomas**; Berks., 38; verbi minister.

8 May, 1584, Magd. C., **Grittam, William**; 30; tonsor Collegii.

17 July, 1584, Bras., **Whitacre, Henry**; Lancs., 48; servus Collegii.

15 Oct., 1584, Ch. Ch., **Braydon, Thomas**.

„ „ **Caldwall (Cawdwell), Thomas**.

„ „ **Samon, Giles**.

„ „ **Swithen, Nicholas**.

Servientes Doctoris James.

15 Oct., 1584, Ch. Ch., **Powderhill, William**; 31; servus Ricardi Eedes, B.D.

16 Oct., 1584, New C., **Webbe, John**; 56; serviens Collegii.

23 Dec., 1584, All So., **Venables, John**; Chesh., 46; servus Dris Bevans.

19 Jan., 158 $\frac{4}{5}$, Linc., **Dodwell, Henry**; mercator (scored out), receptor reddituum, aet. 44.

26 Feb., 158 $\frac{4}{5}$, Priv., **Pygott (Pigott), John**; Bucks., gen. f., 60.

28 Feb., 158 $\frac{4}{5}$, Mert., **Stasy (Stacye), John**; Oxon, pleb. f., 30; serviens Mri Fisher.

5 Mar., 158 $\frac{4}{5}$, Ch. Ch., **Jefferyes, Nicholas**; Oxon, 40; serviens Doctoris Craddock.

18 June, 1585, Corp., **Prickett, Edward**; Chesh., 56; serviens. (GG. states that he was adm. to the priv. on 10 June as a servant of Corp.)

30 July, 1585, Bras., **Hore*, Thomas**; Oxon, 48; serviens Collegii.

7 Aug., 1585, Ch. Ch., **Burges, John**; pleb. f., 21; servus Mri Hilliard. (GG. states that he was adm. to the privileges on 7 Aug. as servant of John Hilliard, M.A., 'Collegii Christi,' i.e. Ch. Ch.)

20 Oct., 1585, Ball., **Gamble, John**.

„ „ **Walker, Thomas**.

„ „ **Lilie, Barnaby**.

„ „ **Hill, Edward**.

„ „ **Coulton, John**.

Servi Doctoris Lilii.

- 11 Dec., 1585, Priv., **Davis, William**; Anglesea (spelt 'Angglicé'), pleb. f., 18.
- 11 Dec., 1585, Priv., **Joanes, Hugh**; Anglesea, pleb. f., 18.
- 10 Dec., 1585, Priv., **Pawlmer, Christopher**; aet. 35; servus Doctoris Cradocke.
- 10 Dec., 1585, Priv., **Plomtrie, Jeremy**; Bedf., pleb. f., 18.
- 10 Dec., 1585, Priv., **Richardes, David**; Anglesea, pleb. f., 19.
- 10 Dec., 1585, Priv., **Wickes, John**; Bucks., pleb. f., 22; servus Mri Edwardes.
- 10 Dec., 1585, Priv., **Wickes, Nicholas**; Bucks., pleb. f., 28; servus Mri Asheworth.
- 10 Dec., 1585, Priv., **Wickes, William**; Bucks., pleb. f., 32; serviens Mri Asheworth.
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- 21 Jan., 158 $\frac{5}{8}$, Ch. Ch., **Godman, John**; Berks., pleb. f., 30; servus Doctoris Barnard.
- 21 Jan., 158 $\frac{5}{8}$, Ch. Ch., **Kinge, John**; Berks., pleb. f., 32; servus Dris Eton.
- 22 Jan., 158 $\frac{5}{8}$, S. Jo., **Maio, John**; Oxon, pleb. f., 43.
- ... Mar., 158 $\frac{5}{8}$, Ch. Ch., **Kentford** (? Bentford, Rentford), **Richard**; pleb. f., 30 (?).
- 18 Mar., 158 $\frac{5}{8}$, S. Edm. H., **Cowper, John**; Kent, pleb. f., 48.
- ... July, 1586, Case¹, **Coks, Robert**; Oxon, 31; serviens Universitatis Oxon.
- 8 July, 1586, All So., **Palfriman** (Palfreyman), **Thomas**; Oxon, pleb. f., 34.
- ... July (?), 1586, S. Jo., **Trimplet** ('Triplet' À Wood's MS. note), **Edward**; 32; famulus Collegii.
- 29 Sept., 1586, Ch. Ch., **Powderhill*** (Pouderhill), **George**; Berks., pleb. f., 40; servus Doctoris Bernard.
- 1 Oct., 1586, Ch. Ch., **Raglande***, **John**; Glouc., pleb. f., 57; eleemosinarius (i. e. almsman).
- 9 Oct., 1586, Jes., **Ayre** (Aire), **William**; Berks., pleb. f., 53.
- 14 Oct., 1586, Jes., **Stevenson, Henry**; Berks., pleb. f., 25; servus Doctoris Floyde.
- 14 Oct., 1586, Trin., **Welbeck, John**; Oxon, 33; servus Doctoris Yeldard.
- 16 Oct., 1586, Priv., **Knight, Henry**; Lancs., pleb. f., 23.
- 21 Oct., 1586, Corp., **Acars, William**; Oxon, pleb. f., 29; servus Dris Cole. (GG. fol. 89 states that on 20 Apr., he was adm. to the privileges as servant of William Cole, D.D.)
- 23 Oct., 1586, Ch. Ch., **West, John**; Berks., pleb. f., 28; serviens Danielis Bernard.
- 24 Oct., 1586, Ch. Ch., **Wardel***, **John**; pleb. f., 25; serviens Danielis Bernard.
- 2 Nov., 1586, Ch. Ch., **Mayow** (Maio), **Thomas**; pleb. f., 25; serviens Mri Whicker.
- 4 Nov., 1586, All So., **Birzle, Simon**; 46; servus Dris Hoveden.
- 16 Nov., 1586, Bras., **Clyftoone** (Clifton), **John**; Oxon, pleb. f., 32; servus Dris Withington.

¹ Is placed in the head for 'Scholares Mri Case' on P. fol. 743, but was probably intended for the 'Privileged' head.

- 18 Nov., 1586, Bras., **Sparhawk** (Sparrowhawke), **Stanchal**; Oxon, pleb. f., 22; servus Dris Withington.
 9 Dec., 1586, Ch. Ch., **Hewes, Richard**; Middl., pleb. f., 14; serviens Mri Wise (see Part II, p. 156).
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- 2 Jan., 1587, Priv., **Tilley, John**; Glouc., pleb. f., 41.
 10 Jan., 1587, Magd. C., **Fearberd** (Fairebeard), **John**; Oxon, pleb. f., 33; servus Mri Farrar.
 15 Feb., 1587, Trin., **Lute***, **John**; Northumb., 29; servus Dris Yedlard.
 2 Mar., 1587, Priv., **Pownoll, Ezechiel**; Kent, cler. f., 18.
 2 Mar., 1587, Priv., **Pownoll, Nathanael**; Kent, cler. f., 28.
 19 Apr., 1587, Bras., **Hobbess** (Hobs), **Thomas**; Glouc., pleb. f., 40.
 27 June, 1587, Ch. Ch., **Warren***, **Alexander**; Berks., pleb. f., 29; servus Dris Bernard.
 4 July, 1587, New C., **Rive*** (Rives), **William**; Berks., pleb. f., 40; servus Dris Culpeper.
 5 July, 1587, Linc., **Brodwater, Arthur**; Oxon, pleb. f., 30.
 5 July, 1587, Linc., **Mallet, Robert**; pleb. f., 35.
 5 July, 1587, Linc., **Perkins, Thomas**; pleb. f., 35.
 The three preceding are described as 'servi Dris Underhil.'
 5 July, 1587, Schol. Mar., **Matthew***, **Richard**; Oxon, pleb. f., 25; servus Dris Withington. (Entered among the 'married scholars,' see Part II, p. 45, being intended probably for the head 'privileged.')
 12 July, 1587, New C., **Hil, Christopher**; pleb. f., 26; serviens Dris Harward, procuratoris.
 20 Dec., 1587, Gloc. H., **Kebster, Henry**; pleb. f., 40; serviens Dris Delabere.
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- 9 Feb., 1587, Ch. Ch., **Sherwood, Richard**; Salop, pleb. f., 46; servus Mri Brooke.
 23 Feb., 1587, Priv., **Broome, John**; Bucks., pleb. f., 14.
 23 Feb., 1587, Priv., **Chamberlayne, Richard**; Oxon, pleb. f., 13.
 23 Feb., 1587, Priv., **Kine** (? Rive), **John**; Bucks., pleb. f., 12.
 23 Feb., 1587, Priv., **Nutbye, John**; Hants, pleb. f., 16.
 19 Apr., 1588, All So., **Jenkinson, James**; Suffolk, pleb. f., 27.
 8 June, 1588, Ch. Ch., **Tayler***, **Francis**; Berks., pleb. f., 23.
 28 June, 1588, Priv., **Anderson, Edward**; Lond., mil. f., 15.
 28 June, 1588, Priv., **Anderson, Francis**; Lond., mil. f., 14.
 6 Aug., 1588, Oriel, **Bright, John**; Oxon, pleb. f., 30.
 15 Nov., 1588, Ch. Ch., **Tayler, Robert**; Berks., pleb. f., 26; servus Dris Bernardi.
 29 Nov., 1588, Schol. Mar., **Gregorye** (Grigorye), **John**; Bristol, cler. f., 28. (Entered among the 'scholars married,' see Part II, p. 45, probably by a mistake for the head 'privileged.') See *supra*, 5 July, 1587; and *infra*, 30 Oct., 1590. See also 8 Nov., 1605.
 13 Dec., 1588, All So., **Freman*** (Freeman), **Robert**; Wilts., pleb. f., 29; serviens Dris Hovenden.
 ... 1588, Magd. C., **Hurst, William**; 43; 'carpinter.'
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- 18 Apr., 1589, N. I. H., **Lewes***, **John**; 'Herford,' pleb. f., 25; servus Mri Crane.

- 13 (19) June, 1589, New C., **Frivie*** (Frime), **John**; Glouc., 30; servus Collegii.
 14 Nov., 1589, New C., **Bayly, Edward**; Bucks., pleb. f., 50; servus Mri Bett.
 5 Dec., 1589, Priv., **Morton, William**; Dorset, gen. f., 18.
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- 7 Jan., 15 $\frac{89}{90}$, Priv., **Chambers, George**; pleb. f., 27; 'stationarius.'
 16 Jan., 15 $\frac{89}{90}$, Mert., **Parrett, Richard**; Oxon, 32; serviens Dris Wood.
 30 Jan., 15 $\frac{89}{90}$, Case, **Vere** (Bere, Bewe), **Humphrey**; Oxon, 28; serviens Dris Withington.
 30 Jan., 15 $\frac{89}{90}$, Oriel, **Hoore, Robert**; Oxon, 60; 'janitor.'
 30 Jan., 15 $\frac{89}{90}$, Priv., **Jessoppe, James**; serviens Magistrae Annae Floyde, viduae.
 28 Feb., 15 $\frac{89}{90}$, Case, **Simes, Clement**; 30; serviens Dris Aylworthe.
 ... Feb., 15 $\frac{89}{90}$, S. Edm. H., **Pygott** (Pigott), **Henry**; Oxon, 34; man-
 ciple. (Inserted out of place in P. fol. 689.)
 13 Mar., 15 $\frac{89}{90}$, Ch. Ch., **Thomas, Ellis**; 'Wallicus,' pleb. f., 35. (The
 ink is much faded, but the age can be made out in a good light.)
 27 June, 1590, Magd. C., **Fowler, Richard**; Northts., 54; servus Dris
 Bond.
 27 June, 1590, Magd. C., **Hussey, Henry**; Glouc., 29; servus Dris Bond.
 2 July, 1590, Linc., **White, Edmund**; pleb. f., 40; servus Episcopi Oxon
 (i.e. of John Underhill, who was still Rector of Linc.).
 10 July, 1590, All So., **Hues, David**; Denbigh, pleb. f., 26; servus Dris
 Wood.
 30 July, 1590, Priv., **Fertlow, John**; Oxon, pleb. f., 13.
 30 July, 1590, Priv., **Fertlow, William**; Oxon, pleb. f., 11.
 15 Oct., 1590, Priv., **Cover, Philip**; Hants, pleb. f., 54. (14?)
 23 Oct., 1590, Magd. C., **More, Abraham**; Oxon, pleb. f., 36; servus
 Mri Yvory.
 30 Oct., 1590, Priv., **Smythe, Leonard**; Yorks., pleb. f., 27 (entered
 among the 'scholars married,' see Part II, p. 45.)
 6 Nov., 1590, Mert., **Stele, Thomas**; Oxon, pleb. f., 30; servus Mri
 Colmer.
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- 5 Mar., 159 $\frac{0}{1}$, Broadg. H., **Turke, Richard**; Salop, pleb. f., 28; servus
 Mri Turke.
 16 Apr., 1591, Ch. Ch., **Barnes, Richard**; Oxon, pleb. f., 17; servus Mri
 Denington.
 17 July, 1591, Ch. Ch., **Potter, Randall**; Lancs., 55.
 15 Oct., 1591, All So., **Hurlock*** (?) (Trulocke), **Richard**; Berks., pleb.
 f., 25.
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- 28 Jan., 159 $\frac{1}{2}$, Ch. Ch., **Waltham***, **Thomas**; Berks., pleb. f., 26; servus
 Mri Braunch.
 11 Feb., 159 $\frac{1}{2}$, Priv., **Do, John**; Hants, 19.
 11 Feb., 159 $\frac{1}{2}$, Priv., **Gammon, Thomas**; Chesh., pleb. f., 21.
 7 Apr., 1592, Oriel, **Picke, Michael**; Oxon, pleb. f., 28; serviens Mri
 Wharton.
 28 Apr., 1592, Ch. Ch., **Stidde, Henry**; pleb. f., 39; servus Dris James.
 26 June, 1592, N. I. H., **Paggett, William**; pleb. f., 60; servus Mri
 Farrer, principalis Novi Hospitii.
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- 23 May, 1593, S. Mary H., **Watkins***, **Richard**; Glouc., pleb. f., 40.
 10 Sept., 1593, Ch. Ch., **Skidmore**, **Henry**; 60; 'Keeper of the quadrangle.'
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- 11 Jan., 159 $\frac{3}{4}$, Priv., **Coles** (Colles), **Henry**; comitatu Bux (Bucks?), gen. f., 16.
 11 Jan., 159 $\frac{3}{4}$, Priv., **Dillon**, **Bartholomew**; Dublin, gen. f., 25.
 11 Jan., 159 $\frac{3}{4}$, Priv., **Garvey**, **Anthony**; comitatu Rosmen (?), in Mieth, Episcopi Tarpheing filius, 18 (son of John Garvey, Bishop of Kilmore).
 25 Jan., 159 $\frac{3}{4}$, Magd. C., **Williams**, **John**; Anglesea, gen. f., 33; servus Dris Bond.
 15 Feb., 159 $\frac{3}{4}$, Ball., **Fisher***, **Jeffry**; Wilts., pleb. f., 24.
 22 Feb., 159 $\frac{3}{4}$, S. Jo., **Davis***, **Thomas**; Oxon, pleb. f., 29; servus Mri Ravens.
 22 Mar., 159 $\frac{3}{4}$, Priv., **Shaw***, **Edward**; Lincs., pleb. f., 30; servus venerabilis viri Doctoris Bust.
 12 Apr., 1594, Priv., **Charman*** (Chamber), **Anthony**; Oxon, 20; servus Doctoris Cradock.
 28 June, 1594, Broadg. H., **Gower***, **Thomas**. (The same as 'Thomas Guer,' Part II, p. 203.)
 12 July, 1594, Priv., **Austin**, **Thomas**; Oxon, 32; servus Universitatis.
 19 July, 1594, Priv., **Carthret**, **Elias**; 'Garsayensis,' arm. f., 9.
 19 July, 1594, Priv., **Carthret**, **Philip**; 'Garsayensis,' arm. f., 10.
 19 July, 1594, Priv., **Grusheus**, **Oliver**; 'Garsayensis,' pleb. f., 27.
 19 July, 1594, Priv., **Marescus** (Dumaresq), **Elias**; 'Garsayensis,' gen. f., 12. (He was adm. B.A. from S. Alb. H., 25 Oct., 1599.)
 19 July, 1594, Priv., **Marescus**, **Philip**; 'Garsayensis,' gen. f., 14.
 19 July, 1594, Priv., **Placeanus** (Plaseanus), **Samuel**; 'Garsayensis,' cler. f., 17.
 19 July, 1594, Priv., **Guye**, **Robert**; Hants, pleb. f., 30.
 ... 1594, Priv., **Crosson**, **Hugh**; Lancs., pleb. f., 27.
 ... 1594, Priv., **Higges**, **Henry**; Berks., pleb. f., 30.
 10 Oct., 1594, Univ., **Byrde** (Berd), **John**; Oxon, pleb. f., 30; 'porter of the College.'
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- 14 Jan., 159 $\frac{4}{5}$, Priv., **Bolte** (Boult), **John**; pleb. f., 30; servus Matthaei Kinge, A.M., et armigeri bedelli Jurisprudentiae; admissus per venerabilem virum Drem Liliey, vice-cancellarium, juramento per Mattheum King praestito quod stipendium illi solverit annuatim.
 28 Mar., 1595, Priv., **Hart**, **John**; Oxon, pleb. f., 18.
 18 Oct., 1595, Magd. C., **Tame**, **William**; 47; servus Mri Tinley, procuratoris. (Matric. 18 Oct., 1595, Subscr. 6 Feb., 159 $\frac{5}{6}$.)
 ... Oct., 1595, S. Jo., **Fysher**, **Robert**; Wilts., pleb. f., 30; serviens.
 ... Nov., 1595, Ball., **Baylye**, **Anthony**; Wilts., pleb. f., 21; servus Vice-Cancellarii. (This note is added to his name, 'nihil persolvit,' i.e. he neglected to pay the matriculation fee.)
 23 Nov., 1595, N. I. H., **Hannes**, **Richard**; Oxon, pleb. f., 36; butler.
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- 20 Feb., 159 $\frac{5}{8}$, Exet., **Sanford***, **John**; Bucks., pleb. f., 28; servus Mri Eveleigh.

- 20 Feb., 159⁵/₈, S. Jo., **White, Thomas**; Wilts., pleb. f., 28; servus Collegii.
- 11 June, 1596, Priv., **Ferdinandus, Philippus**; 40; 'Polonus, Neophyta (Neofita), professor linguae Hebraicae privatim in quibusdam Collegiis et Aulis, ascriptus in catalogo studentium et privilegiatorum, praestitit juramentum ad Reginam et Universitatem Oxoniensem prout in libro matriculationis (<? i.e. in the Subscription Book, by his signature> apparet evidentius.' <Ath. I. 667; Cooper, II. 239, 549.>)
- 11 June, 1596, Priv., **Franklin, Thomas**; Berks., pleb. f., 30; serviens Dris Holland, publici professoris regii.
- 14 Oct., 1596, S. Edm. H., **Thomas, William**; see note 3, Part II, p. 217.
- ... 1596, Priv., **Fulwell, Samuel**; Lond., arm. f., 27. <This entry is scored out.>

- ... Apr., 1597, Gloc. H., **Badger, Augustine**; Glouc., gen. f., 45.
- ... Apr., 1597, Priv., **Hadocke** (Haydocke), **Richard**; Lancs., pleb. f., 16.
<His Matric. entry is out of place at 28 Mar., 1595.>
- 6 May, 1597, Priv., **Horne, Robert**; Oxon, pleb. f., 30; servus Mri Eveleigh.
- 12 May, 1597, Priv., **Quarme, John**; Ireland, arm. f., 22.
- 17 June, 1597, Ch. Ch., **Halle, John**; Berks., pleb. f., 30; servus Doctoris Delaber.
- <... Nov.??> 1597, Ch., Ch., **Walden, William**; London, gen. f., 49.

- 30 June, 1598, Priv., **Powell, Richard**; Salop, gen. f., 33.

- 19 Jan., 159⁸/₉, Priv., **Pottinger, John**; Oxon, pleb. f., 27.
- 2 Mar., 159⁸/₉, Priv., **Langley, Matthew**; Oxon, pleb. f., 23.
- 2 Nov., 1599, New C., **Golledge*** (Colledge), **William**; Som., pleb. f., 39.

- 20 June, 1600, Priv., **Dimond, Henry**; Yorks., pleb. f., 45; 'servant to the University and painter.'
- 12 Dec., 1600, S. Mary H., **Stevenes** (Stephens), **Roger**; 40; promus.

- 17 Jan., 160⁰/₁, Priv., **Edmonds, William**; Salop, pleb. f., 33.
- 23 Jan., 160⁰/₁, Priv., **Powell***, **Richard**; Heref., pleb. f., 50.
- 30 Apr., 1601, Priv., **Garbrand, Ambrose**; Oxon, pleb. f., 17.
- 8 May, 1601, S. Jo., **Clark, Francis**; Worc., pleb. f., 24; 'janitor.'
- 3 July, 1601, Priv., **Rawson, John**; Northts., pleb. f., 26; 'lymner.'
- 16 Oct., 1601, Priv., **Pygott** (Pigott), **Henry**; Oxon, gen. f., 40.
- 30 Oct., 1601, Priv., **Byllyngesley, Robert**; Oxon, pleb. f., 37.
- 30 Oct., 1601, Priv., **Mysson** (Misson), **William**; Oxon, 32; servus Mri Carpenter.
- 13 Nov., 1601, New C., **Smith, John**; Oxon, pleb. f., 26; servus Georgii Johnson, M.A.
- 13 Nov., 1601, S. Edm. H., **Hill, William**; Oxon, 30; coquus.
- 4 Dec., 1601, Gloc. H., **Lownd** (Lownds), **Thomas**; Bucks., 18; servus Mri Hawley, principalis.
- 4 Dec., 1601, Priv., **Good alias Carter, Edward**; Berks., pleb. f., 30.

- 22 Jan., 160 $\frac{1}{2}$, Magd. C., **Davis, Robert**; 55; servus Mri Boughton, B.D.
 29 Jan., 160 $\frac{1}{2}$, Priv., **Dochen (Dotchin), Henry**; 35; mancipium Novi Hospitii.
 14 May, 1602, Bras., **Judge*, Thomas**; Oxon, pleb. f., 23.
 11 June, 1602, S. Jo., **Edwardes, Richard**; Salop, 21; servus Mri Thinne.
 18 June, 1602, Priv., **Smythe (Smith), Richard**; Lancs., 25; servus Mri Thomae Alwine, armigeri bedelli.
 29 Oct., 1602, Priv., **Nyxon alias Way, Robert**; Wilts., pleb. f., 24; famulus Roberti Billingsley, bibliopol.
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- 4 Feb., 160 $\frac{2}{3}$, Priv., **Clarke, Thomas**; Cumberl., 34.
 4 Feb., 160 $\frac{2}{3}$, Priv., **Cotten, Richard**; Staffs., 24.
 <Cotten and Clarke are described as 'famuli viduae Garbrand,' i. e. Garbrand the bookseller's widow; see Ath. I. 556.>
 24 June, 1603, Priv., **Barley, William**; Warw., 35; bibliopola et famulus Doctoris Howson, Vice-Cancellarii.
 24 June, 1603, Priv., **Davis, William**; 25; famulus Gulielmi Barley, bibliopol.
 8 July, 1603, Bras., **Davies (Davis), Hugh**; Oxon, 38; mancipium Coll. Aen. Nasi.
 8 July, 1603, S. Alb. H., **Jones, Gervase**; Notts., 30; mancipium Aul. Alban.
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- 3 Feb., 160 $\frac{3}{4}$, Priv., **Brathwait, George**; Cumberl., 34; in theol. bachalaureus.
 4 May, 1604, Ch. Ch., **Charme*, William**; Salop, 44; famulus Doctoris Hutton.
 4 May, 1604, Ch. Ch., **Clyfford, John**; Northts., 18; famulus Dris Hutton.
 4 May, 1604, Ch. Ch., **Rowland*, William**; famulus Doctoris Hu (this entry is scored out in the Matric.).
 4 May, 1604, Univ., **Dancaster*, Anthony**; Southts., 20.
 " " **Hannam, Stephen**; Southts., 29.
 " " **Willgouse*, William**; Oxon, 34.
 These three are described as 'famuli Dris Abbott, Vice-Cancellarii.'
 11 May, 1604, Priv., **Cooke, John**; Som., 32; 'pergament. Univ. Oxon.'
 11 May, 1604, Priv., **Stevens, John**; Devon, 19; famulus Mri Crosley, bibliopol.
 8 June, 1604, Ch. Ch., **Button, John**; Chesh., 19; famulus Mri Ballowe, procuratoris.
 15 June, 1604, New C., **Flee*, Roger**; 60; coqus Coll. Novi.
 15 June, 1604, New C., **Hardinge*, Walter**; Southts., pleb. f., 30.
 15 June, 1604, New C., **Harris, John**; Dorset, pleb. f., 41.
 15 June, 1604, New C., **Poole*, Richard**; 40; subcoqus Coll. Novi.
 15 June, 1604, New C., **Terry, Michael**; 38; mancipium Coll. Novi.
 15 June, 1604, New C., **Toms, John**; Oxon, 40; janitor Coll. Novi.
 15 June, 1604, Priv., **Adams, John**; Berks., 18; famulus Mri Crosley, bibliopol.
 15 June, 1604, Priv., **Gris, William**; 40; bibliothecarius Aedis Xti.
 15 June, 1604, Univ., **Cracknell, Gabriel**; 38; coqus Collegii.

- 22 June, 1604, Gloc. H., **Balche, John**; Dorset, 17; famulus Mri Hawley, principalis.
 22 June, 1604, Gloc. H., **Mallin (Malin), John**; Wilts., 19; famulus Mri Hawley, principalis.
 22 June, 1604, Gloc. H., **Walger, Matthew**; Northts., pleb. f., 37.
 23 Nov., 1604, Corp., **Croysdall, Thomas**; Yorks., 30; serviens Coll. Corp. Xti.
 23 Nov., 1604, Gloc. H., **Perme (Perne), Peter**; Oxon, 18; serviens Mri Luscombe.
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- 18 Jan., 160 $\frac{4}{5}$, All So., **Rowland*, John**; Anglesea, 33; serviens Mri Floyd.
 18 Jan., 160 $\frac{4}{5}$, Priv., **Woode*, John**; Oxon, 36; famulus Mri Henrici Myller.
 25 Jan., 160 $\frac{4}{5}$, All So., **Lewis, Robert**; Oxon, 27; subcoquus Collegii Omnium Animarum.
 15 Feb., 160 $\frac{4}{5}$, Hart H., **Moscropp, Robert**; Cumberl., 60; serviens.
 15 Mar., 160 $\frac{4}{5}$, Jes., **Price (Pryce), Bennett**; Carmarth., 28; serviens Universitatis.
 25 Oct., 1605, Priv., **Williames, John**; Oxon, 20; famulus Dris Ashworth.
 8 Nov., 1605, Case (?), **Silvester, Person**; 26; servus Coll. Exon. (This entry is made on P. fol. 744 at the end of the 'head' for 'Mr. Case's scholars;' it was probably intended for the 'head' for 'privileged persons.' See note 1, p. 394; and see also another entry of the same sort below, 31 Jan., 161 $\frac{1}{2}$. See similar mistakes, *supra* 29 Nov., 1588.)
 13 Dec., 1605, Gloc. H., **Sambidg, John**; Warw., 18; famulus Mri Hawley, principalis.
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- 11 July, 1606, Priv., **Davis, John**; Heref., 16; famulus Gulielmi Davis, bibliopol.
 11 July, 1606, Univ., **Willett, John**; 30; serviens Collegii.
 21 Nov., 1606, Queen's, **Alderne, Francis**; Worc., 25; famulus Dris Ayray, Vice-Cancellarii.
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- 30 Jan., 160 $\frac{6}{7}$, Priv., **Spier, William**; Oxon, 15; filius Gulielmi Spier, olim hujus Academiae bibliopol.
 20 Feb., 160 $\frac{6}{7}$, Exet., **Todmorton*, Robert**; 60; famulus Rectoris.
 8 May, 1607, Trin., **Aulcrafte, John**; Salop, 18; famulus Mri Chetwoode (Part II, p. 294).
 30 Oct., 1607, New C., **Downes, John**; Salop, 40; serviens Coll.
 4 Dec., 1607, Magd. H., **Cooke, Thomas**; Lincs., 29; serviens Aulae.
 4 Dec., 1607, Magd. H., **Robins, Edward**; 40; serviens Aulae.
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- 22 Jan., 160 $\frac{7}{8}$, Ch. Ch., **Wharton, Timothy**; Glouc., 21; serviens Doctoris Hutton.
 26 Feb., 160 $\frac{7}{8}$, Ch. Ch., **Smyth*, Thomas**; Lancs., 60; coquus.
 18 Mar., 160 $\frac{7}{8}$, Ch. Ch., **Billiald, Thomas**; Notts., 20; famulus Decani.
 18 Mar., 160 $\frac{7}{8}$, Priv., **Kemble, Richard**; Glouc., 23; famulus Henrici Jackson.

- 18 Mar., 1607, Priv., **Watson, John**; Surrey, 20; famulus Henrici Jackson.
 27 May, 1608, Jes., **Medcalfe*, Thomas**; Yorks., 35; serviens Collegii.
 3 June, 1608, Priv., **Horne, Stephen**; Oxon, 28; famulus Doctoris Bust.
 16 June, 1608, S. Mary H., **Bradshaw, John**; Bucks., 34; famulus Principalis.
 29 (30) June, 1608, Ch. Ch., **Kinge, Philip**; Oxon, gen. f., 35. A later hand has added 'Auditor Compt. Eccles. Xti.'
 17 July, 1608, Priv., **Smith, Nicholas**; Oxon, 43; bibliopol.
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- 27 Jan., 1608, Priv., **Jackson, William**; Oxon, pleb. f., 19.
 27 Jan., 1608, Priv., **Okes, Edward**; Salop, 27; famulus Henrici Jackson.
 27 Jan., 1608, Priv., **Sparke, William**; Oxon, 30; bibliopol.
 3 Feb., 1608, Priv., **Hearne*, Hugh**; 30; famulus Thomae James, A.M.
 12 May, 1609, Priv., **Callowe*, William**; Warw., gen. f., 21.
 20 Oct., 1609, Priv., **Cope, Damian**; Oxon, 28; bibliopol.
 13 Nov., 1609, Corp., **Carter*, Richard**; Northts., 36; famulus Mri Spencer (Part II, p. 306).
 13 Nov., 1609, Corp., **Rance, John**; Oxon, 20; famulus Dris Benefield.
 17 Nov., 1609, Priv., **Huggins, Thomas**; Oxon, 20; serviens Mro Garbrand, bibliopol.
 17 Nov., 1609, Priv., **Westall, John**; Oxon, 24; bibliopol.
 1 Dec., 1609, Priv., **Evenes (Evans), Richard**; Salop, 24; serviens Coll. Jesu.
 1 Dec., 1609, Priv., **Stacy, Martin**; 25; serviens Coll. Ball. (His Matric. is inserted out of place at 12 May.)
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- 24 Mar., 1609, Priv., **Allam*, John**; Oxon, 30; serviens Dri Budden.
 24 Mar., 1609, Priv., **Turner, William**; Oxon, 18; serviens Mro Crosley, bibliopol.
 30 Mar., 1610, N. I. H., **Collier, William**; 17; serviens Principalis.
 20 Apr., 1610, Exet., **Townsend*, Thomas**; 42; serviens Collegii.
 20 Apr., 1610, Jes., **Hughes*, John**; Flints., 49; famulus Principalis.
 15 June, 1610, New C., **Kennar, John**; Oxon, 26; serviens Collegii.
 16 June, 1610, Broadg. H., **Fowler, Walter**; Devon, 24; promus Aulae Lateportensis.
 16 June, 1610, S. Jo., **Swadling, Felix**; Berks., 38; janitor Collegii.
 18 June, 1610, N. I. H., **Wrenche, John**; Oxon, 40; promus Novi Hospitii.
 18 June, 1610, Priv., **Godfrey, John**; Kent, gen. f., 15.
 18 June, 1610, Priv., **Marshall, Nicholas**; 18; serviens Mri James, bibliopol.
 19 June, 1610, Ch. Ch., **Bunce, Michael**; Oxon, 40; serviens Doctoris Howson.
 19 June, 1610, Ch. Ch., **Crew, Edward**; 29; coquus.
 19 June, 1610, Ch. Ch., **Crue, John**; Oxon, 35; coquus.
 19 June, 1610, Ch. Ch., **Dawson, John**; Lincs., 52; promus Aedis Xti.
 19 June, 1610, Ch. Ch., **Payne*, Richard**; 20; coquus.
 19 June, 1610, Ch. Ch., **Rowsnsivall*, Henry (sen.)**; Oxon, 22; serviens Aedis Xti.

- 19 June, 1610, Ch. Ch., Rowsnsivall* (Rownsivall), Henry (jun.); 20; famulus Dris Weston.
- 19 June, 1610, Corp., Evans, Francis; Salop, 25; promus Collegii.
- 19 June, 1610, Corp., Hoggart, John; Bucks., 48; janitor Collegii.
- 19 June, 1610, Corp., Price, John; Bucks., 32; coquus Collegii.
- 19 June, 1610, Jes., Williams*, Nicholas; Pembr., 53; janitor Collegii.
- 19 June, 1610, S. Alb. H., Noble*, John; Berks., 22; coquus Aulae.
- 19 June, 1610, S. Mary H., Wolley*, John; 40; coquus Aulae.
- 19 June, 1610, Univ., Robinson, Roger; 27; coquus Collegii.
- 19 June, 1610, †, Jackson*, Robert.
- 19 June, 1610, †, Shottrell*, Robert.
- 22 June, 1610, Ball., Huggins, James; Oxon, 21; sub-promus Coll. Ball.
- 22 June, 1610, Ball., Wilcocks, Gregory; Northts., 30; coquus Coll. Ball.
- 22 June, 1610, Ch. Ch., Burges, John; Wilts., 20; serviens Mri Baynton.
- 22 June, 1610, Ch. Ch., Franelin*, Richard; Oxon, 25; serviens Mri Lacye.
- 22 June, 1610, Exet., Acton, Roger; Oxon, 30; obsonator Collegii.
- 22 June, 1610, Gloc. H., Carsly (Kersly), John; Oxon, 40; coquus Aulae.
- 22 June, 1610, Magd. C., Queeney, Ralph; Warw., 32; serviens Dris Bradshewe.
- 22 June, 1610, Mert., Poynard*, William; 32; coquus Collegii.
- 22 June, 1610, Priv., Baker, Robert; Oxon, 20; famulus Mri Smyth.
- 22 June, 1610, Priv., Combe*, Thomas; Glouc., 22; famulus Mri Smyth.
- 22 June, 1610, Priv., Ely*, George; Lincs., 30; famulus Mri Smyth.
- 22 June, 1610, Priv., Frape, Joseph; Glouc., 26; serviens Dris Ailworth.
- 22 June, 1610, Priv., Rudland*, George; 58; serviens Coll. Omn. Anim.
- 22 June, 1610, Priv., Trent, Thomas; Bucks, 18; serviens Dris Bust.
- 22 June, 1610, S. Jo., Moulesworth, Nathaniel; Northts., 17; servus nobilis generosi Mri Rich.
- 22 June, 1610, Trin., Ewen*, John; Oxon, 26; coquus Collegii.
- 22 June, 1610, †, Austen*, John.
- 22 June, 1610, †, Coles*, John.
- 22 June, 1610, †, Pesley*, Thomas.
- 22 June, 1610, †, Seller*, Richard.
- 22 June, 1610, †, Teasler*, Edward¹.
- 22 June, 1610, †, Warland*, Edward.
- 26 June, 1610, N. I. H., Smithe, Richard; Lancs., 30; famulus Dris Budden, principalis.
- 26 June, 1610, S. Edm. H., Benford (Venford), William; Oxon, pleb. f., 28; famulus Mrae Lyllye, viduae.
- 26 June, 1610, S. Edm. H., Sych, Richard; Warw., pleb. f., 17; famulus Dris Hutton.
- 12 Oct., 1610, Gloc. H., Udall*, Daniel; Oxon, 23; serviens Aulae.
- 7 Dec., 1610, Ch. Ch., Reade, John; 21; inferior in Jure Civili bedellus.
- 14 Dec., 1610, Corp., Woode, John; Worc., 22; famulus praesidis.

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- 14 Feb., 1611⁰, Univ., Howe*, William; Oxon, 28; famulus Dris Browne.
- 7 June, 1611, Gloc. H., Tisoe, John; Glouc., 24; famulus Principalis.
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¹ An Edward Tesler or Teasler occurs as a carpenter in 1606; perhaps this is the same man now taken into University or College employment.

- 31 Jan., 161 $\frac{1}{2}$, Case, **Cooley, Anthony**; 23; serviens Dris Ailworth.
(This entry is written at foot of 'Case' matric.; probably intended for the head 'privileged persons.' See *supra* 8 Nov., 1605.)
- 14 Feb., 161 $\frac{1}{2}$, Ball., **Hare, John**; Chesh., 70; balivus et janitor Coll. Ball.
- 23 Oct., 1612, Ch. Ch., **Blanchard, Francis**; Lond., 27; famulus Decani Aedis Xti.
- 23 Oct., 1612, Oriel, **Flye, Ralph**; Oxon, gen. f., 41; 'rent gatherer under the scale showed in court.' (He paid one shilling for his Matric. The Matric. Reg. is dated 23 Nov., wrongly.)

3 June, 1613, †, **Edmonds*, Nicholas**.

9 Dec., 1614, †, **Vaughhan*, Frederick**.

The above list of 'privileged persons' comes from P. (the first Matriculation Register) in which the servants are generally placed under the heads for their respective Colleges. The list which follows comes from PP. (the second Matriculation Register), in which, in addition to the head for 'Privilegiati' on fol. 335, there is a head for 'Servientes' on fol. 345.

- 13 Oct., 1615, Serv., **Bishopp*, William**; Devon, pleb. f., 50; serviens Dris Fleming. (Entered also in Wadh. Matric. as 'coquus'.)
- 13 Oct., 1615, Serv., **Shirril, John**; Oxon, 40; serviens Dris Lake.
- 27 Oct., 1615, Priv., **Loueringe, John**; Devon, generosus, 29; manceps Aulae Lateportensis.
- 27 Oct., 1615, Serv., **Hack, William**; Southts., 26; famulus Dris Lake.
- 10 Nov., 1615, Priv., **Willis, Martin**; Oxon, gen. f., 36; collector Coll. Exon.
- 1 Dec., 1615, Gloc. H., **Williams, Christopher**; Wilts., pleb. f., 20; famulus Dris Hawley. (Entered also under the head 'Serv.')
- 1 Dec., 1615, Serv., **Booden, William**; Derby, 48; famulus Dris Anyan.
- 1 Dec., 1615, †, **Jenings, William**.
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- 8 Mar., 161 $\frac{5}{6}$, Serv., **Carter, Richard**; Bucks, 23; famulus Mri Thimble.
(Entered also among Linc. Coll. Matric.).
- 8 Mar., 161 $\frac{5}{6}$, Serv., **Forrest, Edward**; Oxon, 19; famulus Gulielmi Davies, bibliopola.
- 22 Mar., 161 $\frac{5}{6}$, Serv., **Shepharde (Sheppharde), William**; Yorks., 23; coquus secundus Coll. Reginensis.
- 12 Apr., 1616, Priv., **Foller (Fuller), Thomas**; Berks., pleb. f., 30; coquus Hospitii Novi.
- 26 Apr., 1616, Serv., **Gealard, John (junior)**; Devon, 23; famulus Mri Holt (of Hart H.).
- 26 Apr., 1616, Serv., **Hobbes, William**; Glouc., 30; famulus Mri Bayley.
- 26 Apr., 1616, Serv., **Price, William**; Anglesea, 28; famulus Dris Price (of Hart H.).
- 28 June, 1616, Serv., **Forter, Ralph**; Staffs., 32; famulus Dris Lake.

- 11 Oct., 1616, Priv., **Jinings** (Imings), **Richard**; Leic., pleb. f., 53; promus ex Aula Albana.
 8 Nov., 1616, Priv., **Gilkes**, **Thomas**; Oxon; pleb. f., 44; receptor reddituum pro Coll. Exon.
 15 Nov., 1616, Priv., **Johnson**, **William**; pleb. f., 23; famulus Edouardi Miles, bibliopolae, privilegiatus.
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- 21 Feb., 1617, Serv., **Leach**, **Matthew**; Cambridge, pleb. f., 25; serviens Arthuri Lakes, Bathon. et Well. Episcopi (and Vice-Chancellor).
 26 Feb., 1617, Magd. C., **Staples***, **Robert**; Warw., pleb. f., 24.
 28 Feb., 1617, Priv., **Allam**, **John**; 21; bibliopol. privilegiatus.
 28 Feb., 1617, Priv., **Toldervey**, **William**; 27; bibliopol. privilegiatus.
 14 Mar., 1617, Priv., **Berbar** (Barber), **Christopher**; 28; bibliopol. privilegiatus.
 14 Mar., 1617, Priv., **Breese** (Breise), **Thomas**; 66; hospes sive stabularius (i.e. 'inn-keeper,' it would appear), famulus Gulielmi Comitis Pembrochiensis, Cancellarii Academiae Oxon.
 20 June, 1617, Priv., **Clarke**, **John**; Yorks., 32; caementarius¹ sive lapidarius Decano et capitulo Eccles. Cathedral. Aedis Xti Oxon.
 14 Nov., 1617, Priv., **Williams**, **Thomas**; Oxon, gen. f., 39; receptor reddituum pro Coll. Wadham.
 21 Nov., 1617, S. Edm. H., **Clever***, **Simon**; Lond., pleb. f., 17.
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- 13 Mar., 1618, Priv., **Thomson** (Tomson), **William**; Yorks., 30; promus Aedis Xti.
 3 July, 1618, Priv., **Wright**, **Barnard**; Oxon, 29; Chirurgus per domum congregationis privilegiatus (see pp. 124, 383).
 30 Oct., 1618, Priv., **Hoult** (Holt), **Thomas**; Oxon, 40; faberlignarius Coll. Novi.
 30 Oct., 1618, Serv., **Tomlins***, **Edward**; Oxon, 28; famulus Dris Jackson.
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- 29 Jan., 1618, Serv., **Etheridg**, **Robert**; Glouc., 24; famulus Dris Hawley.
 1 Feb., 1618, Priv., **Cooper**, **Thomas**; Warw., gen. f., 23; receptor reddituum pro Coll. Omn. Anim.
 12 Mar., 1618, Priv., **Ayers**, **William**; Berks., pleb. f., 25; promus Hospitii Novi.
 19 Mar., 1618, Priv., **Ellis**, **Humphrey**; Worc., gen. f., 42; privilegiatus per praesidentem et socios Coll. Magd.
 16 Apr., 1619, Serv., **Coves** (Cove), **Thomas**; Warw., generosus, 35; famulus Mri Bluett, Coll. Wadh. Commensalis.
 23 Apr., 1619, Priv., **Dyar**, **Thomas**; Berks., pleb. f., 21; stationarius, serviens Guilielmi Spier, stationarii.
 23 Apr., 1619, Serv., **Sarney***, **John**; Berks., pleb. f., 39; serviens Coll. Wadh.
 1 June, 1619, Priv., **Brooke**, **William**; Oxon, gen. f., 44; 'receptor reddituum Coll. Aenei Nasi' (under a writing, sealed with College seal, of date 15 May, 1619).
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¹ 'Plumbarius' was written; then scored out and 'caem. s. lap.' written above.

- 4 June, 1619, Serv., **House*** (Howse), **William**; Oxon, pleb. f., 36; Custos equorum¹ Coll. Novi.
- 22 Oct., 1619, Serv., **Sampson, William**; Oxon, pleb. f., 36; famulus Dris Prideaux.
- 12 Nov., 1619, Serv., **Boughton, Thomas**; 20; famulus Edwardi Miles, clerici Universitatis.
- 12 Nov., 1619, Priv., **Booth, Thomas**; Middl., gen. f., 30; manceps Aulae Cervinae.
- 8 Dec., 1619, Priv., **Mascall*** (Mascaull), **Francis**; Worc., pleb. f., 40. (See p. 316.)
- 8 Dec., 1619, Priv., **Wheeler, John**; Oxon, gen. f., 36; collector Eccles. Xti.
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- 21 Jan., 161 $\frac{9}{10}$, Serv., **Holdernes***, **Richard**; Oxon, pleb. f., 38; coquus secundus Coll. Aen. Nas.
- 21 Jan., 161 $\frac{9}{10}$, Serv., **Miller***, **Thomas**; Oxon, pleb. f., 40; servus Coll. Aen. Nas.
- 21 Jan., 161 $\frac{9}{10}$, Serv., **Shelton** (Shillton), **John**; Warw., pleb. f., 43; promus tertius Coll. Aen. Nas.
- 4 Feb., 161 $\frac{9}{10}$, Serv., **Sweatnam*** (Swetnam), **Francis**; Yorks., pleb. f., 46; famulus Dris Johnson.
- 31 Mar., 1620, Serv., **Dickson** (Dixsone), **George**; Wilts., pleb. f., 28; famulus Dris Goodwin.
- 31 Mar., 1620, Serv., **Meriwether, Francis**; Wilts., pleb. f., 28; famulus Dris Goodwin.
- 31 Mar., 1620, Serv., **Sale, George**; Warw., pleb. f., 22; famulus Dris Budden.
- 1 Apr., 1620, Serv., **Wesbury** (Werbury), **John**; Wilts., pleb. f., 27; famulus Mri Gulielmi Bennet ex Aede Xti.
- 8 Apr., 1620, Serv., **Parfitt, Anthony**; Berks., pleb. f., 40; famulus Mri Wren, Coll. S. Joh. Bapt.
- 26 Apr., 1620, Priv., **Edgerly** (Egerley), **Thomas**; Oxon, 26; tabellarius Univ. Oxon.
- 26 Apr., 1620, Priv., **Guye, Josias**; Oxon, pleb. f., 40; tabellarius Univ. Oxon.
- 7 July, 1620, Serv., **Lugge, Toby**; Glouc., pleb. f., 36; serviens Mri Braddill, Principalis Aulae B. Mariae (Matric. 7 July; Subscr. 14 July).
- 14 July, 1620, Serv., **Smith, Richard**; Warw., 22; serviens Mri Man ex Aede Xti (Matric. 14 July; Subscr. 12 Aug.).
- 13 Oct., 1620, Serv., **Durrett, James**; Glouc., pleb. f., 30; famulus Mri Johannis Goodwin ex Aede Xti.
- 20 Oct., 1620, Priv., **Griffin***, **Roger**; 37; tabellarius Univ. Oxon.
- 25 Oct., 1620, Serv., **Edwards, Thomas**; Oxon, pleb. f., 24; famulus Aulae Lateportensis.
- 8 Dec., 1620, Serv., **Yate** (Yatte), **Peter**; Lancs., pleb. f., 30; famulus Coll. Oriel. (In the Subscr. Book fol. 53 b. he is described as 'famulus Mri Gulielmi Lewis Coll. Oriel Custodis,' but that entry is scored out).
- 15 Dec., 1620, Serv., **Parkes, Chrysostome**; Lincs., pleb. f., 30; famulus Aulae Lateportensis.

¹ These words 'custos equorum' are scored out.

- 19 Jan., 162 $\frac{0}{1}$, Serv., **Piddesley***, **Henry**; Devon, pleb. f., 30; famulus Mri Wheare (Whare).
- 19 Jan., 162 $\frac{0}{1}$, Serv., **Rance***, **Alford**; Oxon, pleb. f., 23; famulus Doctoris Benfeild.
- 2 Mar., 162 $\frac{0}{1}$, Serv., **Houlte**, **Thomas**; Lancs., pleb. f., 24; famulus Dris Hawley.
- 9 Mar., 162 $\frac{0}{1}$, Serv., **Harris**, **John**; Oxon, pleb. f., 24; famulus Mri Chambers.
- 16 Mar., 162 $\frac{0}{1}$, Priv., **Abbott**, **George**; Kent, pleb. f., 22; 'pictor Universitatis.'
- 6 Apr., 1621, Priv., **van Otten**, **James**; Belga, 53; chyrurgus, privilegiatus. (See pp. 124, 383.)
- 7 Apr., 1621, Priv., **Hill**, **John**; Oxon, pleb. f., 36; serviens Ecclesiae Christi.
- 13 Apr., 1621, Priv., **Ellys** (Ellis), **John**; Lond., gen. f., 46; 'Solicitor Coll. Magd.'
- 10 June, 1621, Priv., **Willis**, **William**; Oxon, gen. f., 40; Collector reddituum pro Coll. Novo.
- 17 June, 1621, Serv., **Clarke**, **Thomas**; Berks., pleb. f., 30; famulus Mri Powell, Coll. Magd.
- 23 June, 1621, Serv., **Edgly**, **Thomas**; Berks., pleb. f., 33; famulus viduae Bust.
- 23 June, 1621, Serv., **Wirdnam**, **William**; Berks., pleb. f., 22; janitor ex Aula Albana.
- 13 July, 1621, Priv., **Carter**, **Henry**; Oxon, pleb. f., 32; serviens Mri Hood (Rector of Linc. Coll.).
- 13 July, 1621, Priv., **Pouderhill***, **William**; Oxon, pleb. f., 85; serviens Mri Hood.
- 30 Aug., 1621, Priv., **Weste**, **Thomas**; Berks., pleb. f., 54; privilegiatus ex Aede Christi.
- 12 Oct., 1621, Priv., **Evans***, **John**; Montgom., 34; coquus Aulae Cervinae.
- 19 Oct., 1621, Priv., **Houlder** (Holder), **William**; Warw., pleb. f., 28; tonsor Aulae Cervinae.
- 19 Oct., 1621, Priv., **Maiott**, **Nicholas**; Berks., gen. f., 28; 'Privilegiatus virtute officii collectoris reddituum sub sigillo Collegii Jesu ei confirmati.'
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- 18 Jan., 162 $\frac{1}{2}$, Priv., **Jenins** (Jennins), **Matthew**; pleb. f., 48; Parochiae Sti Martini clericus.
- 1 Feb., 162 $\frac{1}{2}$, Priv., **Franklin** (Francklin), **Giles**; Oxon, pleb. f., 26.
- 1 Feb., 162 $\frac{1}{2}$, Priv., **Jones***, **Tobias**; Oxon, pleb. f., 32.
- 1 Feb., 162 $\frac{1}{2}$, Priv., **Kenton**, **Henry**; Oxon, pleb. f., 30.
- 1 Feb., 162 $\frac{1}{2}$, Priv., **Needle***, **William**; Oxon, pleb. f., 34.
- 15 Feb., 162 $\frac{1}{2}$, Priv., **White**, **William**; Oxon, pleb. f., 28; serviens Coll. Bayliol.
- 16 Mar., 162 $\frac{1}{2}$, Priv., **Wiot** (Wyatt), **Richard**; Berks., pleb. f., 23; famulus Dris Hutton.
- 5 Apr., 1622, Priv., **Broome**, **Thomas**; Kent, gen. f., 30; serviens Dris Anyan.
- 5 Apr., 1622, Priv., **Seymor**, **Thomas**; Berks., pleb. f., 21; famulus Dris Anyan.

INDEXES.

THE names of members of the University which occur in the dispensations and other documents given in this part (Part I) of volume II of the Register occur, as a rule, also in the second and third parts. It is therefore undesirable to give a separate index of them as they occur in this part, and they will therefore be found indexed in the general index of names to all three parts.

This does not apply however to the names of citizens of Oxford, of tradesmen from other parts of England, of persons admitted to the privileges of the University, of persons incorporating, of foreign visitors to the Library, and the like, which are given in this part. These names as a rule are found only here, and I have therefore sought to lighten the general index by indexing them in the present part. Reference will be made to them in the Index to Part III, wherever it may prove necessary. With some hesitation I have put these names into three indexes, and not into one. Since they represent very distinct classes of persons this seemed the more useful arrangement, though not the easier of reference.

Indexes are also given of the chief references to the Colleges and Halls of the University, and of the words and matters occurring in this part. These will be found fairly complete, though some additions to them will have to be made when the subject-matter of Parts II and III is indexed in conjunction with the subject-matter of Part I.

An Index of places mentioned is reserved for the concluding part of this volume, but the principal places occurring in this Part will be found indexed along with the words and matters in Index V.

INDEX I.

OF CITIZENS OF OXFORD AND OF TRADESMEN BROUGHT INTO CONTACT WITH THE UNIVERSITY.

In the Index which follows the name, status, and earliest mention of the person referred to is given together with the page of the Vol. II, Part I in which he occurs.

As regards the name:—persons will be found entered under the more usual spelling of their names; cross-references have also been given to the more difficult variants of the names.

As regards the status:—‘cit.’ i. e. citizen, indicates that the person is stated to be a citizen of Oxford, or is found carrying on some trade in the city; ‘priv.’ i. e. privileged, indicates that the person is somewhere stated to have enjoyed the privileges of the University; while the mark ** indicates that the person is either stated or supposed to belong to somewhere else than Oxford. The full list of persons privileged is not given here (see the separate index of them) but those only who are found carrying on trades as citizens.

The year given indicates the date of the earliest mention of the person in these lists.

It is impossible accurately to separate the entries referring to different persons of the same name, but I have followed as strictly as possible the chronological evidence in distinguishing between successive Thomas Smiths and the like.

The mark ... indicates the absence of a fact, e. g. of a Christian name.

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- | | |
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¹ Under this name are indexed Aldman, Alman, Almand, Almont, Almount, Almond, Almon.

² Including Allyn, Alleyne, etc.

³ Atkins, Attkins, Atkyns, Atkynson, etc. The name seems sometimes to be an error or an alternative for Atkinson, e. g. the entries about Richard and Cuthbert Atkins refer to the same persons as those about Richard and Cuthbert Atkinson.

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² The same as 'Christopher Barber,' *see* the list of privileged persons.

³ *See* 'Isaac,' *infra*.

⁴ Perhaps an error for Betterly, q. v.

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¹ Perhaps a variant for Cogan.² Perhaps Cotton.³ Colyson, Collison, Collynson.

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¹ Perhaps Hedges; *see* Heggis.

² Including Fayrebeard, Fairbread, Fearbeard.

³ Probably an error for 'Nixon'; *see* lower down on p. 321.

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¹ The father was called 'Garbrand Harks' or 'Harks' or 'Garbrand'; the family were called indifferently 'Herks,' 'Garbrand,' or 'Garbrand *alias* Herks.'

² Including Gybbard, Gybberte. Sometimes mis-spelt Gylbarde.

³ Gieles, Gyles, Gyeles, Gylls.

⁴ More correctly Grisse; variants are Gris, Gryise.

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¹ Perhaps the same as 'Hannes,' *supra*.

² Probably an error for 'Hurst,' *infra*.

³ Probably an error for 'Hertley,' i. e. Hartley, q. v.

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¹ Perhaps for Husse.

² Perhaps an error for 'Huet.'

³ The father's name was 'Bartholomew Isaac' or 'Isaac Bartholomew;' the family were called indifferently 'Bartholomew,' 'Isaac,' or 'Bartholomew *alias* Isaac.'

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¹ Probably the same as Lane, or Lambe, *supra*.

² Perhaps the same as Levens, *supra*.

³ Apparently an error for 'William Levens.'

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¹ Perhaps the same person as Neddem.

² See Robert Way, *infra*.

³ The same as Stephen Yewen, *infra*.

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¹ Including Piccover, Picover, Peckover, Pickaver, Peckaver.

² The same probably as William Powlie, *infra*.

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¹ Probably an error for 'Reynold.'

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¹ Variants are Smot, Smoot, Smoat, Smowte.

² Variants are Spire, Spyre, Spyere, Speir.

³ Variants are Scyers, Seyers, Siers, Sires.

⁴ Perhaps the same as Tatersall.

⁵ Variants are Thwats, Twates, Thaytts.

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¹ Probably a variant for 'Tilliard.'

² Variants are Tyllecocke, Tylcoke, Tilkoke, Tylcokks, etc.

³ Other variants are Tilbard, Tillard, Tylyard, Tyliarde, Tiliard, Tylliow, Tilyear.

⁴ Variants are Tolderbey, Tollervie, Toldervie, Tolderbery, Tolteraye.

⁵ Perhaps the same as John Tomlins, *infra*.

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¹ The same, no doubt, as Robert Nixon *alias* Way, q. v.

² Variants are Wethrall, Witherall, Wotherall.

³ Variants are Whittington, Whittenton, Whyttington, Withington, Wittenton.

⁴ Variants are Wiede, Weilde, Wyld.

⁵ Some letters are cut away in the MS.

⁶ Variants are Wyllyams, Willins, Williames.

⁷ Variants are Willes, Willies, Willys, Wyllyes, Wylles.

⁸ Perhaps the same as Walter Wilkins, *supra*.

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¹ Variants are Wilmott, Willmott, Wylmot, Wyllmott.

² The same as Richard Whittington, *supra*.

³ Variants are Write, Writte, Wryght.

⁴ See also Stephen Owen.

INDEX II.

OF PRIVILEGED PERSONS.

In this Index are given (1) the names of privileged persons; (2) the first year in which the persons are mentioned; (3) their qualification; and (4) the pages of Vol. II, Part I in which they occur.

As regards the contractions used in describing their qualification:—‘Priv.’ indicates that the person’s name is given in the ‘capita’ for ‘personae privilegiatae’ in P. or PP.; ‘Serv.’ that the person’s name is given in the ‘caput’ for ‘servientes’ in PP.; the contraction for a College or Hall, that the person is found in the ‘caput’ for that College or Hall, or is mentioned as in its employment, or in the employment of some of its members; the mark † indicates that the person’s name is found only in the Subscription-Book; and the mark — indicates that the person, although his name does not occur as matriculating or subscribing, is somewhere mentioned (e.g. in GG.) as a privileged person, or is found holding an office which would make him privileged.

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¹ The same person as Christopher Barker, p. 321.

² Variants are Belser, Belshyre, Belsyre, Belsyr.

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¹ Variants are Holbert, Holbeck, Howbercke. He is also called 'Justinian,' as though that were his surname. Similarly, Gawen Stangar, *infra*, is often called 'Gawen.'

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¹ Variants are Jenings, Jinings, Jonnins, Genings, Genens.

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INDEX III.

OF INCORPORATIONS, VISITORS, AND HONORARY DEGREES.

THIS index contains the names of persons incorporating, of strangers and foreigners visiting the University and admitted to the library, of strangers and foreigners writing to the University or mentioned in letters to the University, and of persons receiving honorary degrees.

The name, date, University or country, and page are given in each case. Where an asterisk is attached to the University, the person so marked also took an ordinary degree or matriculated at Oxford.

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¹ e. g. *Reg. I.* 223, M. Hogeson, M. Ely.

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